The Scranton Tribune

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O. F. BYXBEE . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

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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.

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250 "	.25	.275	.30
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1000 "	.16	.175	.19

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 29, 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.

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

The Democratic party is a great friend of the workingman—with its mouth. But it is the Republican party which fills the dinner pail.

The End Not Yet.

SOME worthy persons, pinched for anthracite, are suggesting vaguely that its production be forced. Until some one can show a workable plan by which this can be done, talk of forcing an end of the strike is a waste of breath.

The men now on strike went out of their own free will, in pursuance of a right which belongs to them as American citizens. There is no power in the land which can take hold of them against their will and force them to go back. Any exercise of governmental or private authority to this effect would be the grossest form of tyranny.

As to forcing the companies to yield to the demands of the men, that, also, cannot be done by legislation. Just as no man can be compelled to work against his will, so no man or corporation can be compelled to hire against his or its will. These rights are complementary. One could not be sacrificed without sacrificing the other. Both are indispensable to a government founded on liberty.

The strike enters its twenty-first week without a sign that it is near its end. Mediation has failed. Wild talk of forcing a settlement is equally futile. Apparently the only solvent is time. The most that any of us can hope for is that when at last the miserable thing is ended it will be the last of its kind for a generation.

As Secretary Shaw well says, there would be small chance for outside labor to contribute to the support of the striking miners if the country was in the midst of Democratic times.

The Proper Remedy.

THE recommendation of the recent grand jury that the legislature be urged to do away with the fee system of paying committing magistrates strikes at the heart of a notorious local evil. It is true that to carry this recommendation into effect would necessitate a constitutional amendment, but the game would be well worth the powder.

We do not believe that it is an exaggeration to say that the taxpayers of Lackawanna county have been mulcted since the county's erection to an aggregate of close to half a million dollars in manufactured court costs. It is within bounds to say that an average of $25 for every head of a household and perhaps $50 for each owner of property in any amount has been seized under cover of law by shark aldermen, justices of the peace and constables who, in order to get it, had to stir up trouble, turn into quarter sessions court cases which ought never to have got into any court, and multiply transcripts shamelessly. Nor has Lackawanna been alone in this experience. From every county inhabited by a mixed population furnishing easy prey comes the same story of pillage and extortion. Among our aldermen and justices there are many honorable exceptions who fulfill the duties of their office in the spirit of justice and fairness; but where the law farms justice out on the piece-work plan and invites artificial litigation by putting a fat premium on its multiplication it is not strange that committing magistrates are found who take full advantage of their opportunities, on the time-honored principle of "the public be damned!"

It perhaps would not be necessary or desirable in all counties to have salaried committing magistrates learned in the law; but with constitutional authorization it would be easy to provide them for counties exceeding a certain limit as to population or criminal litigation. To bring such legislation to pass would mean a saving of millions of dollars annually, together with a probable great improvement in the quality of justice dispensed in the initial courts. The subject, therefore, is well worthy of the prominence given to it in the grand jury report.

We note, also, in this report the reference to memoranda of exorbitant costs in certain cases, the grand jury indicating its willingness to submit its data if required. This offer presents an opportunity for ventilating the subject of excessive costs which the court could wisely grasp. It is well known that publicity often acts as a deterrent of misdoing; and if every suspicious transcript and bill of costs had to run the risk of vigilant scrutiny and possible public question by the grand jury it is likely that some of our lower magistrates would hesitate to pile on the burden quite so remorselessly.

Judge Pennypacker counters on Pattison neatly in reminding him that a good field for the preaching of ballot reform is in those Democratic states where large numbers of citizens are not even permitted to go to the polls, being disfranchised by tricky constitutional amendments. The Pattison brand of reform is not meant for home consumption.

How Time Heals.

A NOTABLE programme has been arranged for the thirty-sixth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington next week, some of its features being set forth in another column. If we may judge by elaborateness of preliminary preparations this encampment promises to be a record-breaker.

Most significant among these preparations is the meeting called for a week from Thursday evening to consider measures for the relief of indigent Confederate veterans. The spectacle of generals like Beaver, Burdette and Torrance for the North sitting alongside such conspicuous Southern veterans as Gordon, Lee and Wheeler on a platform dedicated to reunion and fraternity and having in view the extension of the hand of practical brotherhood to the necessitous loser in the great rebellion surely will have dramatic as well as historic interest. It is a far cry from the days of Andersonville and Libby to the hand clasp of perfected reconciliation, but clearly the country is the better that this long interval has been spanned and that no longer is the reminiscence on either side tinged with asperity or bitterness.

Whether the time will ever come when the national treasury shall yield to the veterans of the Gray some measure of the recognition and recompense now allotted to the veterans of the Blue, the time certainly has come when all generous Americans, both North and South, should take steps aside from official channels to smooth the declining years of the survivors who lost.

While angling for Republican votes, Mr. Pattison pretends to be not much of a Democrat. But let him get elected once and you would soon hear a different tune.

Elkin Not a Sorehead.

THE SPEECH of John P. Elkin at Johnstown Saturday night is a manly deliverence. It was what his friends expected of him and what even his opponents will respect.

He takes back nothing that he said during his brilliant but unsuccessful contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination; indeed, he significantly announces that he proposes to renew that campaign at a future time. But he declines to permit personal disappointment to blind him to the larger interests at stake, and his pledge of support for the ticket of his party is one which may well be repeated by every loyal Republican in the commonwealth.

Against Judge Pennypacker's candidacy as representing Republican policies and principles not a criticism can be offered. Against his personality no reproach has been or can be raised. As the standard-bearer of his party he comes before the Republicans of this Republican state bearing every endorsement necessary to a triumphant election and the party throughout the nation, looking to Pennsylvania's proud position at the head of the Republican column, have a right to expect that he shall receive it.

Candidate Guthrie says there have been "rake-offs" in charitable appropriations. Is that the reason he and his following want to get in?

Funston on the Canteen.

GENERAL FUNSTON'S statement as to the conditions which have followed the abolition of the army canteen is in line with expert observation in many army commands and fulfils the prophecies of those who fought against the doing away of the canteen. So long as the soldier is just an average man, and not a dream of fiction, he must have his amusement; and the question practically before those in charge of army administration is how to provide this amusement without destroying the soldier.

The army canteen represented the fruit of years of experience and experiment in this direction and was endorsed by an overwhelming majority of commanding officers as the best working plan they knew. But because it included the regulated sale of beer within control of those responsible for the morale of the service it was summarily discontinued and nothing was provided in its stead. As a consequence we have a rising tide of mischief and demoralization which must either force the restoration of the canteen or a substitution including its main features. It is not to be believed that the opponents of the canteen are willing to sacrifice the army to their theory.

The number of murders occurring in New York these days suggests that perhaps, after all, the reform kind of government is not the kind needed to control the tough element of that kind of a tough town.

Pattison says there hasn't been a governor in the past twenty-five years whom Quay has not betrayed. Well, if Pennypacker is willing to take the risk we don't see that it is up to Robert to kick.

Justice Brewer started a brush heap fire with gasoline and is in the doctor's hands, showing that even our wisest men have intervals of insanity.

Dun's report that outside of the coal fields business is boming enables us to be glad that some folks are happy.

How One Writer Views the Strike

"MANY people, many minds," says the adage. All kinds of opinions of the great coal strike have been expressed in and out of print. The following sizing up of the situation is from the pen of the special correspondent of one of the leading daily papers of the country, who wrote it in a letter to his brother, a resident of Washington. It is copied for what it is worth:

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 22, 1902.

My Dear Brother: Your letter of the 19th inst. received, and in reply to your questions about my impressions of the strike and the strikers I will give you my views.

During the three months I have spent in this valley I have had ample time, because of the paralysis of business, to form a pretty accurate opinion of the conditions here. So much has been said and written by the sensational press about the "down trodden miner and his wretched condition" that I must own to an agreeable disappointment when I found a large number of mine workers so much more comfortably fixed than a great many well salarted government clerks could ever dream of being in the Capitol city. Detached houses (strangers surely in Washington) surrounded by well kept lawns and flower beds, vegetable gardens and fruit trees, bathrooms in the houses with hot and cold water, electric lights, carpets and up-to-date furniture, do not speak very loudly of "oppression and abject poverty." Thousands of such homes owned by miners can be seen here in Scranton and vicinity, and their number is multiplied by every town in the coal region. Of course, there is also any number of miners who live in a poorer quality of houses. But after my three months' tour in the coal region I have yet to find such ramshackle huts as can be found in the well-beloved Washington, yea, even in New York; and in the much decried "company houses" can be seen such efforts at luxury as are furnished by the plush-album-eight-day-mock-porphyry-clock-and-gold-framed chromo-on-the-instalment-plan man. But neither in the first mentioned homes nor in the better class of company houses live the men who send their minor children to the mines as slate pickers, mule drivers or door tenders, committing perjury before doing so by making sworn affidavits that the child is 12 years old and over. When land, good garden land, can be leased from the Pennsylvania Coal company and others holding large tracts, for any term of years at from one to ten dollars per acre, it does not seem to me that "oppression and greed" are doing very large stunts in the coal region.

But of real, overshadowing causes of the troubles of the striking miners there are three; the first and greatest being ignorance—ignorance of our language, laws and free institutions, by the foreign element; ignorance of the first principles and meaning of the word "Liberty" which that element confounds with license; ignorance of the fact that simple organization, unless for a good purpose and wisely led, will not avail them for any permanent good; ignorance of the fact that there is a limit to the patience, forbearance and long-suffering of the American people. In their ignorance these foreigners show daily to what abuses the possession of power would lead them; how soon they would make an end of our free institutions with gun, bludgeon and dynamite. The Golden Rule and the maxim "Live and Let Live" have no place in their creed. Riot and murder is an amusement they would provide for Sunday school picnics, and the sight of a bruised, bleeding and writhing human body is a vaudeville attraction.

Second place among the causes is taken by the numerous saloons. Go where one will in the places where the mine worker shouts the loudest of slavery and starvation wages, where vice the lowest, dirt and ignorance run riot, the saloon is the most numerous and most prosperous institution. In Shenandoah I have counted seven saloons in a row of eleven houses, and the average is one saloon to each eight dwellings. If the money paid by these strikers towards the licenses alone of these saloons during the past five years had been invested by them in comfortable homes for themselves and families, hardly a company house would have a tenant today. Even at this writing, when most of that class are living either on the charity of their fellow toilers or by contracting bills they never intend to pay, the saloon does a good cash business, and the men's legs form a living fringe about the beloved saloon porch, while the women and children dig and delve, barefooted, in the culm piles for the supply of next winter's fuel. And here let me cite an instance of the "unfairness" of the operators. Thousands of miners living in company houses, paying rent, have from fifteen to twenty tons of coal taken from these culm piles free of charge in their cellars. And yet when an operator, willing to grant all concessions asked for by the strikers, asked them for "permission" to mine sufficient coal to heat the school houses and hospitals, it was refused. But the "oppressing, slave-driving and utterly heartless operators" came to the rescue of the Pittston schools and are furnishing the necessary fuel to keep the schools warm.

Third in the list is the labor agitator, who could not exist without the other two. He would be as dead and voiceless as a lump of coal fifteen hundred feet underground without these two to help him. One of the easiest things in the world to do for a speaker is to convince an ignorant audience that it is "abused," "ground in the dust by the heel of the soulless oppressor," that it is "not getting its just share of the wealth that it alone produces," etc., etc., ad nauseam. It is simply impossible for people at a distance to conceive by what slender threads the leaders lead these people to their own destruction. Time and again have I seen men ready to renounce their allegiance to the miners' union and resume their duties as husbands and fathers, only to be prevented from so doing by the specious and outright lying promises of the leaders—such threads were the promised interference of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Roosevelt, a choice selection of bishops, senators, statesmen (there is a difference you know), politicians, governors and even a Wilkes-Barre lawyer, no doubt anxious for a good standing with the jailed rioters, and lastly the slim hope that the railroad men would refuse to haul coal mined by "scabs." And yet some of the very men who were not satisfied with $2.50 to $3 per day have taken the places of day laborers on the streets at $1.25 per day, but cannot, or find it convenient not to be able to, realize that in doing so they are "unfair" (the polite substitute for "scab") to the men whom they have displaced.

When one considers that fully seventy-five per cent. of the striking mine workers are anxious to return to work and are only prevented by the fear of the other twenty-five per cent. who so far have been able to terrorize the business and working people of the coal region with dynamite, gun and murderous looking knives; that they subject a large part of the country's population to the danger of freezing and contracting all kinds of pulmonary diseases the coming winter; that they are utterly careless of the fact that by remaining idle themselves they deprive tens of thousands of honest workers, who have never seen a mine, of their chance to support themselves and families, sympathy with the "poor struggling mineds and mine workers battling for their rights" (and everyone's else wrongs) oozes out of one's system and evaporates in large quantities.

One of the strike leaders sets the date of the collapse of the strike as December 25. He knows. He knows that the deluded friends of the strikers who come, through a sense of mistaken kindness, so generously to their relief (God save the mark) now, will realize that when cold winter comes and cold shivers agitate their frames, and undertakers' bills will have to be paid in place of bills for coal (which cannot be had), they can thank only themselves for that state of affairs and suddenly stop their contributions.

Doubtless there are individual cases of wrong which ought to be righted and remedied. There are other places where the millenium has not arrived. You know that the much envied government clerk sometimes finds occasion to growl. But no wrong was ever righted with shotgun, knife or dynamite. The damage done in the attempted cure is too great and obliterates in most cases all signs of the would-be-doctor. A number of old-time union men, who have belonged to unions in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, have expressed themselves to me to this effect: "Trades unions, when organized solely for the purpose of calling a strike when the union treasury is full, are a menace to the peace and prosperity of any country, and the anthracite region in particular is on the verge of ruin from this cause alone now. If union leaders will lead their followers to better moral and intellectual conditions, cleanly and especially more sober living, to more industrious habits, and expel the loafer and habitual bum from the lodge room, physical improvement in the miners' conditions will rapidly follow, aided by the operator to the best of his ability." And I believe they are right. As you know, the iron worker of today is as much superior in intelligence, thrift and sobriety to the one of thirty years ago as good beef is to skunk meat; and in spite of the dark outlook of today I am optimistic enough to believe that another decade even will show a marked improvement in the intelligence of our foreign mining population and enough so in the English speaking class that men now busy as strike leaders will have to use their hands and brains and not their jaws for a living.

I have really given you more of an impression than I intended when I started out, but it is the first time I "opened up" on the subject and you have the full benefit. Affectionately yours,

—J. F. J.

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1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy	600
1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School	600
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1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute	276
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School)	230
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2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at $85 each	170
2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio	125
	$1840
	$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:

		Pts.
One month's subscription	$ .50	1
Three months' subscription	1.25	3
Six months' subscription	2.50	6
One year's subscription	5.00	12

The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar months of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely 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.

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FOURTH PRIZE—**No. 1 Brownie Camera,** including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder.

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