The Scranton Tribune

LIVY S. RICHARD EDITOS.

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

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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 30, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

dovernor-S. W. PENNYPACKER. Licutement 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-LILEWELYN 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.

Strikes are a sign of prosperity. You rarely hear of strikes when times are hard. Democratic administration does not produce strikes. It produces soup

When Victory Will Come.

RESIDENT GOMPERS states the expectation of the miners as being that "at least some measure of victory will be attained" and that "the organization will be upheld at all hazards." Yet the organization was in a healthy condition when the strike began and did not need the strike to strengthen it. But if only 'some measure of victory" is to be expected, will it be sufficient to compensate for all that the strike has cost those engaged in it, to say nothing of the public?

We do not doubt that victory will be attained by the miners in the long run, in spite of the strike. It is plainly to be seen that when the present cruel war is over a new spirit will enter into the relations of employer and employe in the anthracite industry-the spirit of mutual respect which sometimes is better manifested after a bitter fight than before. It may readily be believed that neither side, after the present lesson, will take rash chances of incurring the other's ill will but will strive to gain each other's good will and put mutual interests on a footing of profit and our opinion, had there been no strike. It is in the air. American industry is coming to it more and more each year.

What has to be learned by both sides, however, is that there is a better way of coming to such an understanding than by punishing each other and imposing on the public. While the spirit exists in a community which takes life and destroys property to terrorize into idleness men who want to work, the rough tug of war is inevitable. The victory to labor will come when this spirit of anarchy is crushed to death. It cannot come before.

The American workingman will vote in November to keep the dinner pail

Uniform Primaries.

N VIEW of the demand in this state for a uniform primary election law, interest attaches to the experiment just tested in Minnesota. The legislature of 1901 in that state passed a law requiring all nominations for congress and judicial, legislative and county offices to be made on a specified day, not less than seven weeks before election, all parties to vote simultaneously in separate ballot boxes, under the supervision of the regular election officers. The modus operandi is

When the voter appears at the polls and demands to vote his register number register for the next primary. If he is registered he receives an Australian bal-lot of the party in which he is registered. of the party in which he is registered.

If he refuses this ballot, announcing that he has changed his polities, he is not allowed to vote at this primary, but may fe-register himself for the next primary! If the voter at the primary is challenged he may vote by taking the oath that he voted that party ticket at the last general election. The primary tickets are made out and printed by the county auditor. The regular canvassing county auditor. The regular canvassing board canvasses and announces the re-sult. The candidate receiving the high-est number of votes in the municipality or county or district is declared the nomince. The candidates announce themselves by a petition of a certain percentage of the voters of the party, and this petition, in case of a congress nomination, for example, must come proportionately from all parts of the dis-

The first election under this act took place one week ago, with interesting features. The plan, we are told upon based on the knowledge of the fact that independent authority, worked well in the main, but of course offered opportunities? for criticism and disclosed amendment in certain directions. For example, in the nomination of candidates for congress it so happened that the Democratic nominations were uncontested, while in each district from two to nine Republican as-pirants were running. It is charged and employed may be named as exer-that in some cases the Democrats cising a powerful influence on the that in some cases the Democrats voted enough Democratic votes for amity of their connection-the first, the weak Republican candidates to give them the nomination; but this is a men's inventions, and the second, the game that two could play, a fact likely readiness with which workmen of exjo cause it to be abandoned in course of time.

The most serious objection raised by those opposed to the law is that it practically puts the poor man out of throughout the United States. At times "Far-seeing merchants were importing

the running. The recent canvass was conducted on the same lines as a general election. Candidates had district and county headquarters, with expensive organizations to bring out the vote and pay transportation charges. It is estimated that the personal expenses of the various candidates for congress in the nine districts in Minnesota aggregated \$150,000, averaging at a time when the local horizon is by sota aggregated \$150,000, averaging at a time when the local horizon is by about \$6,000 apiece for those who won and those who lost. In a state like Minnesota, where economy in political expenditure has been the rule and where many men expect to pay the expenses of their campaigns out of the salaries of the offices they seek and live on what is left, this scale of costs is virtually prohibitive. But when the system is older this may work out. It will not prevent an active poor man of extraordinary ability and popularity from defeating at slight personal expense an ordinary opponent relying

on the use of money. There was some murmuring among the voters at the provision requiring them to declare their party affiliations when asking for ballots. It came from those who wanted to vote for friends in each party. The provision is necessary, however, to prevent trading. It is proper that Republicans should make Republican nominations and Democrats the Democratic nominations. At the general election each citizen may split his ticket as much as he pleases, if he is of the ticket-splitting kind; but at the primaries the sheep should be kept separate from the goats

in fairness to both. Altogether it is conceded that the the main point.

Thus far public opinion has been largely directed toward getting the operators to yield. This line of effort having failed and the need of coal being increasingly felt as winter approaches. it would not be strange if the public trying to induce the mine workers to give in. A good many persons have appeared to lose sight of the fact that the strike was begun by the mine workers and not by the operators; that it was not a lock-out but a walk-out. The advance of two years ago had not been cancelled by the operators. It was in full force when the men struck. They had been willing to work under its terms for nearly two years, during which time the public made no demands upon the operators to take additional action. If conditions were tolerable for two years could they not, in a pinch, be endured longer? is a question being asked. When the public realizes this and is driven by its own needs to more radical action, it is quite as likely to visit its displeasure on Mitchell's side of the controversy as on Baer's.

The Freedom of Labor.

OME months ago a committee of the British Iron Trade association made an investigation of business conditions in the United States with special reference to the reasons for this country's remarkably rapid recent advances in the production and marketing of iron stability. That will work out, as sure and steel. When it got home it made as fate. It would have worked out, in an extended report, just published. The report covers a multitude of subjects but its reference to the labor situation has special interest now. We quote: "The almost absolute freedom of labor (in America) has been the chief instrument whereby it has won such conquests in the field of industrial economy during the last quarter of a century. In all countries industrial processes have been greatly cheapened during that period, but in America the cheapening appears to have been carried farther than anywhere else. According to figures recently made public by William Garrett, a railroller in an up-to-date rail mill is paid less than one cent per ton for rolling, against fifteen cents at a not very remote date. Within that time, again, a wire rod roller has seen his earnings per ton reduced from \$2.12 to eighteen cents per ton, and yet he earns larger wages at the lower figure, while five cents are paid today for heating billets to make wire rods, against eighty cents during the period referred to. 'If rod rollers, says Mr. Garrett, 'were to receive the same wages per ton that they did twenty years ago, they would earn \$424 per day.'

"The average output per worker has in all cases increased enormously. At the nine Edgar-Thomson blast furnaces, I was told that 1,600 men are employed for an output of 24,500 tons per week, including all the hands employed in handling and stocking raw, materials, transport, etc. This gives an average is looked for, and if he is not registered transport, etc. This gives an average he cannot vote at this time, but he may of 16.3 tons of pig per man per week or 795.5 tons per man per annum. The minimum wage paid at the blast furnaces is \$1.50 per day of twelve hours I did not get the average wage paid at these works, but A. C. Dinkey, the man ager of the Homestead works, recently testified that the average earnings of the workmen there, including officials, is \$2.73 per day, while the earnings of rollers and heaters rise to \$15 per day. Wages, in short, are generally so good, and the men have their futures so much in their own hands, that they have every encouragement to do the best they can both for their employers and

for themselves. "The human factor and the personal equation appear to count in the United States for more than they generally do in Europe. Workmen appear to enjoy a larger measure of independence, work is more easy to obtain than in older countries; that they are able, as a rule, to save money, and are, thereas is not unusual in Europe, from hand to mouth, and that they are living Silk association says: "The silk dyeing under a political regime which is founded on democratic principles. Two to the employes and employers, the silk cising a powerful influence on the encouragement and reward of workceptional capacity can themselves become employers and capitalists."

The phrase "freedom of labor" is important because it is the broad fact

no means cloudless.

t a time when the local horizon is by in the made and the damage within in the made and the made and the damage within in the made and the made an for the Michigan senatorship will restore the good humor that he lost under fairly criticized and sacrificed while secretary of war; and afford to the Resenate chamber. In the light of this vindication he can afford to be generous toward those who formerly incurred his displeasure. He will, moreover, find life in the senate far more soothing than was his earlier job.

According to reports of the most reent negro cremation in Mississippi, the victim of the will of "the best citizens" acknowledged that he deserved his fate and went willingly to the stake. The average reader may have some doubts as to the attractive features of a Southern lynching at short range, but when placed upon record by the suave correspondent, it certainly becomes a very quiet and orderly affair.

Another transcontinental railroad is planned and it is a splendid testimon-Minnesota plan worked fairly well on lal to Republican times. There was its first trial and that the nominations very little new railroad building when made were the ones that a majority of the Democrats were in power. In the voters wanted. That, after all, is those days most railroad managers had all they could do to keep out of receivers' hands.

David E. Thompson, our new minister to Brazil, began his active career 32 years ago, at Lincoln, Neb., as a truck driver and is today a millionaire. He probably does not agree with Mr. should begin to try a new tack-that of Bryan that the young man has no

> From 1893 to 1897, Democratic years, bank deposits increased throughout the United States \$566,357,374; while from 1897 to 1901. Republican years, the increase was \$3,338,205,606, or six times as much. Who says change?

Reports of the effect of the anticanteen law are somewhat discouraging, but the promoters can comfort themselves with the assurance that their efforts in its behalf were well

The very fact that the trusts are afraid of Theodore Roosevelt supplies a strong reason why those opposed to trust abuses should elect a congress to uphold Roosevelt's hands.

David B. Hill has not yet disclosed the name of the victim he is going to put in against Governor Odell; but it is safe to assume that his initials will spell M. U. D.

Laura Biggar may not get the Bennett millions, but there is no doubt that she is getting a splendid lot of free advertising worth nearly as much.

The report that May Yohe and Bradev Strong have finally got married ex cites the suspicion that their punishment fits their crime. Another wail from Carl Schurz' little

flock of doleful anti-imperialists shows that their sense of humor is still absent Every one seems to have had some thing to say about the Centralia affair

save Sheriff Knorr. Mr. Pattison is a good talking reformer, but this is not a year for talk-

ing reformers. In the case of Morris and Penman, one good term deserves another.

Possibly the Devery kind of politics is the kind New York wants.

Although a trifle late, there is nothing stingy about the equinoctial,

An Object Lesson from Paterson

N ITS annual review of the silk industry in America, the Silk association, through its secretary, Franklin Allen, devotes a good deal of space to a consideration of the recent labor troubles in the silk mills of Paterson and of Hudson county, N. J.

In the strike in Paterson, which began in April last, silk dyers and helpers, who were under contract for a year at an advance in wages, threw this contract to the winds and quit work. They not

to the winds and quit work. They not only would not work themselves, but they made trouble at other shops forbade others going to work in forbade others going to work in the places they had voluntarily left.

When this strike began, according to the Silk association, dyers' helpers and laborers who worked in the day shifts were receiving \$9 a week and night workers were receiving \$10. A fair estimate of the number of men out on strike is 4,000. Allowing for additional wages paid to skilled workmen, the weekly pay-roll averaged \$11 per man per week, The strike lasted twelve weeks, thus en-tailing a direct loss in wages to the dyers and helpers of \$528,000. The employers offered a compromise of \$1 a week in wages. By not accepting this, the men lost an additional \$48,000, making a total loss of \$570,000. In Hudson county there was a loss of \$53,000 through the dyers, strike in Paterson and of \$20,000. dyers' strike in Paterson, and of \$210,000 through the weavers' strike in Hudson county itself—a total loss for Hudson county of \$393,000, or a grand total loss of \$579,000 to the strikers of Paterson and

of Hudson county. This was a direct loss to the employes, because when they finally did return to work after three months' idleness, it was at the old wages of \$9 a week, which they were receiving at the time the business of Paterson was ruined for twelve weeks. Aside from the direct loss not be made. Usually, manufacturers do not carry a stock of skein-dyed sik sufficient for more than four or six weeks' supply. At the end of the strike, the market was bare of taffeta silk. The scarcity affected the retail trade. The scarcity affected the retail trade. The curtailed output of skein-dyed silk in Paterson amounted to at least 1,000,000 pounds of raw silk, resulting in a curtailed production of \$3,000,000 in finished

ward. "To state the question and issue plainstore the good humor that he lost under ly, it was whether labor leaders should adverse circumstances; please his many friends, who believe that he was unsupposed by the state of the stat an allowable contention. It is akin to that other contention that the individual publican party of Michigan a creditable and efficient representation in the turbers of law and order, and the scale on which these contentions are being fought out in the United States at present is, fortunately, of sufficient size to concentrate upon the struggle the attention of a far larger number of people than ever before." than ever before."

EXPERIENCED.

A faithful colored servant had recommended a friend to take charge of her mistress' delicate little girl. "Do you think, Sally," asked the anxious mother, "that I could trust Aunt Ellen with the entire care of the baby?" "Law, yes, ma'am! Ellen knows all 'bout childun.

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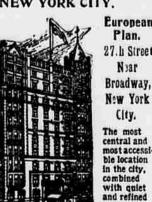
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and so on through the list.

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CONTEST EDITOR. Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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