

The Scranton Tribune

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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 rate 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 for each insertion, space to be used within one year.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 17, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- State. Governor—S. W. PENNYBAKER, Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN, Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN. County. Congress—WILLIAM PENNELL, Judge—A. V. BURRILL, Commissioners—JOHN COLEMAN MORRIS, JOHN PENNMAN, Mine Inspectors—WILLIAM M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS. Legislative. Senator—JOHN B. JOHNSON, Representatives—First District—JOSEPH OLIVER, Second District—JOHN SCHIFFER, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, Fourth District—P. A. PHILLIPS, Election Day, Nov. 4.

The selection by President Roosevelt of Mr. Thomas H. Watkins as one of the members of the anthracite commission is a fitting recognition of extraordinary business ability and successful mastery of executive and administrative problems. No man of his years has shown a keener insight into anthracite business conditions than Mr. Watkins or is more highly esteemed for sound judgment and strong character. His appointment, moreover, is appropriate from the fact that he represents the chief community in the anthracite territory and will help to put Scranton in a proper light as to its importance.

The Basis of Peace.

THE COMMISSION which has been named by President Roosevelt to inquire exhaustively into the anthracite industry will, without doubt, command public confidence, do its work thoroughly and report conclusions and recommendations morally binding upon all concerned. It must be more than a makeshift to tide over a temporary national crisis; it must lay broad and durable foundations for a reconstruction of the anthracite business to the end that order, discipline and a just remuneration of capital and labor shall prevail indefinitely. The recognition of the public's equity in the premises contained in the enforced submission of both belligerents to its jurisdiction pre-supposes and must effect this. Otherwise, all that this strike has cost will have been expended in vain; and government, which on this occasion was proved powerless to cope with the situation by means of its established institutions and which was driven to create an extraordinary temporary mechanism of adjustment not authorized by law, will have been put to the shame of witnessing its impotence made permanent.

It is premature to say toward which side the balance of victory inclines. As we look at the matter, there is no victory yet for any interest save that of the empty coal pile. This empty coal pile will be refilled in time to avert wholesale suffering and possibly widespread disturbance. The progress of general industry and, indeed, the general welfare have been saved from impending calamity. This larger interest has been conserved while the interests more immediately involved, those loyal to the mining business, remain as they were, awaiting more leisurely and, it is hoped and believed, more scientific and more humane adjustment than would have been possible through a carrying of the strike on to the limit of endurance.

The one immediate local problem of greatest difficulty and seriousness brought to the front by this enforced acceptance of presidential mediation is the protection of the workmen who have not joined in the strike. The condition named by the operators, that they shall not be discriminated against or interfered with, is without force or effect save insofar as it shall be plain to the minds of the coal fields that the operators are powerless to enforce it, and that the civil authorities have not in an effective manner either a firm will or an effective ability to enforce it. And we think it can be accepted without question on the good faith of Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues that the discrimination which they have built up will not feel called upon to go to any lengths in enforcing it.

The main truth about this problem seems to be that the men who have remained loyal to their employers have been left by the heads of the coal operating companies, with reluctance, in a state of the uncertain middle of an unbalanced equilibrium, apparently unsharpened but pliantly helpless. This state of things, the direct creation of outside interference, placed upon organized government, from the president of the United States down to the humblest constable in the coal field, a duty which it must either perform adequately or stand convicted of the scoundrelly negligence. As the New York Tribune well says, "this is a matter which far transcends in importance the individual interests of the body of free workers immediately concerned. What happens to a few thousand persons in Eastern Pennsylvania is of the highest national importance."

would instantly rush to sacrifice themselves in battle for their country's welfare. But the principle at stake in protecting those Pennsylvania miners is one which goes to the foundation of our national life. Unless free men may still engage in their lawful occupations at their own pleasure, then the personal guarantee of the constitution is a dead letter and our doctrine of human liberty under a republican government are outlawed. After the strike is settled those workers will have to face a long period of persecution, which will not be the less cruel because of a nature which does not call for the stationing of military guards. The men who have continued working in the mines will be remembered, and the strikers will lose no opportunity to punish them. That is something which the companies and the public are bound to look out for.

It is to be assumed that both John Pierpont Morgan, representing the pressure from within which caused the operators to concede, and Theodore Roosevelt, representing the popular pressure for road on any terms, have given full thought to this obligation. As the principals in the movement which has brought about this critical situation in the anthracite territory they will be justly expected to exhaust every resource at their command to overcome the lesser though more difficult, as they have mastered the larger, but less intricate, peril.

The large lesson of the settlement is the public interest in such disputes and its insistence upon consideration from both belligerents. For the carrying of this lesson through enormous difficulties to practical success the public is chiefly indebted to the president. Once again has Theodore Roosevelt's strenuousness prevailed over all kinds of obstacles and wrought for good when the majority anticipated only ill results. It is primarily his triumph, but the public must not overlook its debt to both John Pierpont Morgan and John Mitchell. They, too, contributed greatly to the bridging of a seemingly impassable chasm.

A Simple Remedy for Trust Evils.

WE HOPE that every reader of The Tribune read carefully the speech of Attorney General Knox on trusts, in Wednesday's issue. The speech, it is true, has left the most of us little leisure for other subjects of reflection; but while it is temporary and not apparently solved, the problem discussed by the chief of the federal department of justice is likely to remain with us for many years and to affect the American people at many points of contact. What he said about it is, therefore, of more than transient interest.

By this time we all know pretty well what the evils of trusts are. It does not take much intelligence to enable a man to see that gigantic stock-watering, the attempt to add two to two so as to make five, six or ten is a business wrong, the penalty of which may not fall on the promoter, but sooner or later is sure to fall heavily upon the public. Then, too, the use of commercial power to his competitors below the belt; the grasping of unfair advantages, either by rebates in transportation or through the corrupt manipulation of legislatures or by other unrighteous ways; in short, the neglect of the balance of public interest and public equity—all these evils are apparent and do not need to be argued.

The merit of Attorney General Knox's speech was that he pointed out a very simple and immediately available remedy—one that can be put into operation whenever a majority in congress so elects. To state this remedy in the simplest possible language, without technical obscurities, it is this: Congress under the constitution has power to regulate commerce between or among the states. Congress, for example, now says that lottery tickets shall not go through the mails or be carried by an interstate carrier. Why? Because they are deemed injurious to the public interest and contrary to public policy. So with poisons and explosives, the carriage of which is either prohibited or safeguarded. Congress, the attorney general claims, on the same ground can pass a law saying that whenever a shipper shall be proved to have committed one or more of the evils previously referred to, he must stop it and make amends or have the door to interstate commerce closed in his face. In other words, congress can say that no trust, corporation, association, firm or individual shall be permitted to use the mails or the rails to do an injury to the American people.

In the part of Mr. Knox's speech which we printed in yesterday's issue there is a clear statement of what the present administration has done to enforce existing laws on the subject of trusts. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and the fruits of Republican administration, largely owing to Theodore Roosevelt, are already a courageous enforcement of law such as has not been known before, with the promise that state executive with increased power. The way to help on this good work is to elect a Republican congress. In this country the way to show appreciation of President Roosevelt's course is to vote for Congressman Connell and the entire Republican ticket.

lems, however, are satisfactorily adjusted, it is probable that the people will be able to hear up under this new cause for grief.

How Pennsylvania Raises Its Taxes.

EVERY HOME owner in Pennsylvania has his property taxed in one or another of three ways. It is not only a question of Democrat or Republican, but of Partisan or Non-partisan, but it is a matter of dollars and cents to every owner of a foot of land in the commonwealth. It was the Democratic party that planned the state into a debt of \$100,000,000, and it was the Republican party that repaid that debt. It was the Republican party that planned the state into a debt of \$100,000,000, and it was the Republican party that repaid that debt.

Under the wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party in the past thirty-five years, the entire system of taxation has been lifted from the shoulders of the individual and placed upon the corporations of the state. An immense amount of capital, stock, bonds, mortgages, all real estate, excepting that which is taxed for all the appropriations made to the public schools, charitable institutions, the judiciary, legislative expenses, and other public purposes, is now taxed by the Democratic party in one of three ways: first, by a tax on the value of the property, second, by a tax on the income, and third, by a tax on the profits.

In direct contrast to this, has been the attitude of the Democratic party and its legislation. Before the Republican party came into power, all real estate, excepting that which is taxed for all the appropriations made to the public schools, charitable institutions, the judiciary, legislative expenses, and other public purposes, was taxed by the Democratic party in one of three ways: first, by a tax on the value of the property, second, by a tax on the income, and third, by a tax on the profits.

APPROBATION ON FAITH.

One of the clergymen who was present at the opening of the General Theological Seminary was speaking of the helpfulness of the late Dean Hoffman. "The dean," said the clergyman, "was called upon to speak at a mass meeting held in the interests of a cause which involved many benefactions from him. He spoke largely of the merits of the cause, and from said benefactions, he said, 'I am not much of a speaker.'"

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.

When in Need

Of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Properly fitted by an expert optician. Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing. Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

Apples In Bowls

Are always tempting, but possess a double attraction when resting in one of the handsome apple bowls for sale in our Pyrography Studio. Not only Apple Bowls but Desk and Smoking Sets, Card Trays, in fact anything makeable you will find for sale here. Don't mistake the location. 211 Washington Avenue, GRIFFIN ART SHOP.

which the state collected \$2,563,375, as stated above. This is really not a state but a local tax, collected by the state and returned to the various municipalities. The aggregate revenue of the commonwealth for 1901, after deducting the personal tax refunded, was \$15,751,277, of which amount the corporations paid \$10,367,431, \$2,432,201 was derived from it through \$1,375,082 from the tax on collected inheritance. These three items amounted to \$13,204,714, leaving the sum of \$2,546,563 received from a variety of sources, none of them affecting the individual citizen. It will be seen, therefore, that out of the entire revenue of the commonwealth the only portion that can be considered as a direct tax upon the citizen was that part of the money interest not returned to the municipalities, amounting to one-fourth of the total collected from the corporations.

WHY LEAVES CHANGE COLOR.

A leaf is composed of a great number of cells, the walls of which are brown. In the spring and summer the cells are filled with fluid colored with minute grains of red, yellow and other pigments, which, mixed together, appear green. In autumn, through the loss of oxidation and other changes, the fluid in the leaf-cells, destroying more or less rapidly certain of the color-elements, as soon as one of these elements is gone the leaf no longer appears normal green, but assumes the shade of the remainder of the color-elements mixed together. When only the red element is left the leaf is red, when the yellow alone remains the leaf is yellow, and when all the coloring matter has gone the leaf is brown.

A MAN WHO CAN DO THINGS.

President Philadelphia Press. President Roosevelt's progress from the strike with every step he has taken has been a triumph. Success was sure to justify him, and success has come in full and overflowing measure. The president has done his work. His share is an important one, ever may come in the future and find adjustment of discord and difference. The president has rendered it possible for the public to get ready. Such success changes the position of Theodore Roosevelt before the American people. He remains his first year of service with a great salutatory achievement. A problem which had held other men he has solved. He has won the confidence of the masses. He has commanded the respect of business men. Apart from his position, his policy, his programme and his speeches, this strike leaves him visibly before the land—a man who can do things.

Green Trading Stamps Free with All Purchases

KRAMER BROS.

Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys

Pay a visit to our Hat and Shoe Departments, where you can see all the latest styles at popular prices.

This is the Best Clothing House in Scranton

Seekers of Correct Style, Fit in Suits and Overcoats.

An experience of 53 years has proved it. Time proves everything. If Kramer's merchandise had not always been reliable they would have gone back instead of increasing their trade steadily as they have. The Fall and Winter stock proves that their mode of progression is still ripe, and you are cordially invited to see it.

Fall Suits and Overcoats

Made only by the best wholesale tailors in America. All the new lengths and materials in Overcoats. All the swell patterns and cuts in Suits. Handsome and complete lines at

\$10 \$15 \$20

Full line of Rain Coats in all colors and grades.

Pay a visit to our Hat and Shoe Departments, where you can see all the latest styles at popular prices.

Green Trading Stamps Free with All Purchases

KRAMER BROS.

Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys

When in Need of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Properly fitted by an expert optician. Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing. Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

Wedding Gifts...

We have been kept quite busy in the Furniture Department the past two weeks showing and delivering Wedding Gifts. Useful articles of furniture are becoming more popular every year as tokens of friendship, and why should they not? They not only please the recipient but in a substantial and lasting manner convey the friendship of the giver. Can you not select from this list?

China Closets Dressers Sideboards Chiffonieres Dining Tables Brass Beds Dining Chairs Wash Stands

3-piece Parlor Suits, Odd Rockers, Tables, Book Cases, Ladies' Desks, Library Tables, Tabourettes, Pedestals, Odd Upholstered Pieces, Den Furniture.

These and many other beautiful articles in the furniture line are to be seen on the second and third floors.

The Drapery and Curtain Department will be found full of choice patterns in Table Covers, Lace Curtains and Over Draperies.

Williams & McAnulty,

Carpets, Rugs, Wall Paper. 129 Wyoming Avenue.

BED ROOM FURNITURE

We have now in stock the finest display of these goods ever made in Scranton. Mahogany sets in the Colonial and Napoleon post bed styles. They are elegantly rich.

Dressers and Chiffoniers in beautifully finished Mahogany; Colonial and Louis XIV styles.

We invite Inspection Whether You Are Going to Buy at Once or Not.

Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Avenue

How to Help Young Men and Women Secure Educations

44 YOUNG MEN AND 7 YOUNG WOMEN

are endeavoring to secure educations through THE TRIBUNE'S EDUCATIONAL CONTEST, in which \$250,000 in prizes, valued at over \$250, are offered. The scholarships are:

- 2 Syracuse University, 1 Bucknell University, 1 University of Rochester, 1 Washington School for Boys, 1 Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, 1 Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School, 1 Newton Collegiate Institute, 1 Keystone Academy, 1 Brown College Preparatory School, 1 School of the Lackawanna, 1 Wilkes-Barre Institute, 1 Cotuit Cottages, 1 Scranton Conservatory of Music, 4 Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, 3 Scranton Business College, 5 International Correspondence Schools, 2 Lackawanna Business College, 2 Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio.

Several of these scholarships include not only tuition, but also board, room, heat, light and laundry for periods of two to four years. Among these fifty-one young people there are thirty-three who are ready to begin secure educations, and their names appear on another page of The Tribune every day; they are especially proud of the "Standing of Contestants." They should be encouraged in their commendable endeavor.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

If you are not already a subscriber to The Tribune, send a note to some one of the contestants, requesting a call.

A better still, send your subscription to The Tribune, together with the money to pay for same, designating some contestant which you wish to receive the credit.

Contestants are credited with one point for every month you pay in advance. The price of The Tribune in advance is:

Table with columns: Points, One month, Three months, Six months, One year.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS can not contribute materially by furnishing them with a list of friends who might be induced to take The Tribune, or they can personally request these friends to subscribe.

Or, they can send The Tribune to their friends, paying the money themselves. Many are doing this and the contestants are very grateful for this whole-hearted aid.

TO CONTESTANTS

Remember, The Tribune's Educational Contest closes October 25, at 8 P. M.

No points are in The Tribune office by the first stroke of 8, as told by the Court House clock, will be counted. EXCEPT those received by mail and postmarked at or before 8 P. M.

SPECIAL HONOR PRIZE FOR OCTOBER

FIVE DOLLARS IN GOLD to the contestant bringing in the largest number of points during the week ending Saturday, October 18.

EDUCATIONAL.

Do You Want a Good Education?

Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had, no other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

Lafayette College

Easton, Pa.

which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Regular State Normal Courses and Special Departments of Music, Education, Art, Drawing, Stenography and Typewriting, strong College Preparatory Department.

LAWYERS

The Tribune will guarantee to print your paper book cheaper than any other printing house in the city.