# 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 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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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 20, 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 SCHEUER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.
Election day, Nov. 4.

Secretary Moody helped President Roosevelt to settle the strike. In a sense he is the president's personal representative in the campaign. Hear him at the Lyceum tonight.

### Best to Give No Quarter.

THE BEST argument yet offered for Republican support of the entire Republican ticket in this state and county this fall is the fact that the Democratic papers and spell-binders are encouraging the Democratic voters with the hope that if they can elect some of their candidates this year it will help them to make larger gains next time.

The Scranton Times uses this incentive in discussing the county commissioners' office. It points out that Republican control of this office has been a powerful factor in building up Republican victory in Lackawanna county, and it has. That, however, is a good reason why Republicans should desire Republican control of the office to continue. There is evidently nothing in the argument of the Times that the books should be opened. If the books were not as they should be the present Democratic county commissioner, Mr. Durkin, would not have been honored by his party associates with an unopposed renomination. For if there were anything the matter with the books or records it would have been Mr. Durkin's place and duty long ago to have made the fact public. His silence is proof presumptive that everything is all right in the commissioners' office and his endorsement by the Scranton Times for another term on a platform of "open the books" is either a slap at him because he hasn't done his duty or a confession that Editor Lynett is merely talking for effect.

What is true as to the importance from a Republican standpoint of supporting the Republican candidates for commissioner is equally true as to every other nominee on the Republican ticket. Each is a part of the party battle line and every Democrat elected over the head of a good Republican is just so much additional opposition to be overcome afterward. Everybody of intelligence knows that the election this fall is simply a preliminary to the big presidential struggle two years hence. Each party is getting its lines into column formation for that decisive fight. The Democrats will seize every gain now as an encouragement to increased exertion then. Give them an inch and they will try to take an ell. It doesn't pay to give the inch. The thing to do is kindly but firmly to put every mother's son of them out of political business, at least until their party becomes worthy of public confidence and trust.

The kind of government which the city of Scranton has enjoyed during the past year and a half is not calculated to put much force into Brother Lynett's stage fright at the infamous ripper.

### A Matter of Importance.

SECRETARY SHAW, in a speech at Detroit Saturday night, put the ship subsidy problem in a new light by pointing out that at present one-fourth of the earth's population, living in Europe, buy 70 per cent. of our exports, while in a measure we are neglecting the other three-fourths, who could easily be converted into more liberal purchasers of American-made goods.

Secretary Shaw's suggestion of a first step toward developing markets now only partly and imperfectly reached by American exporters was characteristically shrewd. Instead of arranging a scheme of ship subsidies calculated to put the greater part of its proceeds into the pockets of steamship companies plying between this country and Europe, a direction of travel and transportation always sure to be well occupied, Mr. Shaw proposes that a ship subsidy scheme be devised which will give its principal encouragement to the establishing of new lines between this country and South America, for example, and South Africa and the islands of the seas.

At present, an American wishing to send a consignment of merchandise to a South American port has to ship it first to Europe and re-ship it or else send it from an American port by a slow sailing boat, or by what is known as a tramp steamer, that is, a boat without any regular ports of call but subject to hiring as one would hire a livery team. The disadvantage of a tramp steamer is that unless you have a shipment large enough to constitute a complete cargo, there is no telling when the goods will be delivered.

The question of restoring the American flag to the world's ocean-carrying trade, so that American goods can be cheaply and profitably carried in American ships under the American colors to all parts of the world, is one of the most pressing public issues before congress. The Republican party proposes to do something toward solving this problem. As usual, the Democratic party kicks and bucks, but offers no specific suggestion. If the country wants this matter settled, therefore, it will have to elect a Republican congress. A vote for William Connell and the Republican ticket this fall will be indirectly a vote for an American merchant marine.

Newspaper mathematicians are busy figuring the money loss of the coal strike. That was big, but in comparison with the loss in respect for law and order and in healthy, old-fashioned Americanism, it was small. The money loss can be recovered in a few months of prosperity; but the recovery of the other loss within the life-time of the present generation is less certain.

### Patents Produce Trusts.

THE STEEL TRUST is not alone dependent upon its great combination of capital to maintain its supremacy. It has ore fields and it has patents, and the patents held by Mr. Carnegie did more to build up his great industry and enable him to defy competition than any other influence.

Thomas Jefferson, that patron saint of the Democratic party, was the father of the patent office as he was the original expansionist of this country. Mr. Jefferson believed in encouraging invention by giving the inventor a monopoly in the right to the use and profit for a term of years. He secured a recognition of patents in the constitution and he not only secured the adoption of the first patent law, but as secretary of state he was the first to issue patents under the law. The patent laws of this country have been recognized the world over as the mother of invention, and at the same time they produced the first great trusts in this country by giving a monopoly in the use of valuable inventions for a term of years, enabling them to charge extravagant prices. The patent granted to Elias Howe, jr., in 1846, for the eye in the point of the needle, made the sewing machine a practical success, and it has been estimated that the four-motion feed patent earned $32,000,000 for its owners. It was issued in 1850 for a term of 14 years, and twice extended for terms of seven years, making 28 years in all. It created a monopoly in the manufacture of sewing machines and earned many millions for the inventors, who were poor men.

The Bell telephone patent is said to have earned more for its owners than did the sewing machine patents and the telephone monopoly is still in existence, one of the greatest trusts in the world so far as extortion goes. The Bessemer and other patents did more to create the first big steel trust than any other power because they revolutionized the iron and steel industry. The patents on new inventions in agricultural implements and machinery created a giant industry with millions of capital, the power of combination and the power to fix prices.

There are many extensive industries which are entirely the creation of patents. The manufacture of oleomargarine and glucose and wood pulp and high explosives like dynamite, the electrical industries, the manufacture of rubber goods, of phonographs, of photography and typewriters, of bicycles and motor-carriages, as well as of sewing machines, are the creation of patents secured by poor inventors as a reward for their genius. These include some of the trusts that are most objectionable to the people and they are in no way affected by the tariff for the patents are registered not alone in this country but all over the civilized world where patents are recognized and civilization calls for such improvement and development of manufacture.

Thomas Jefferson was worthy to be recognized as the patron saint of any political party but the Democratic party has given little recognition to his genius except in adopting catch phrases from his speeches and writings. As the father of our patent system Jefferson gave the impetus to invention which in the first century of this government has revolutionized the industries of the world. In doing this the patent laws have also created great trusts but who will step forward and insist on the repeal of our patent laws and stopping the machinery of the world or checking inventive genius because these laws and this system have incidentally produced trusts?

John Pierpont Morgan, it seems, has a hard head but a soft heart. The combination usually spells success.

### Wages in England.

THE FOLLOWING table, compiled from the eighth annual "Abstract of Labor Statistics of the United Kingdom," recently issued by the British Board of Trade, shows the standard rates of wages per week for various trades recognized in London at the beginning of 1902:

| Trades. | Wages per week. |
|---|---|
| Upholsterers | $12 56 |
| Ship yard platers | 11 67 |
| Cabinet makers | 11 34 |
| Boiler shop platers | 10 94 |
| Plasterers | 11 00 |
| Bricklayers | 10 50 |
| Masons | 10 50 |
| Carpenters and joiners | 10 50 |
| Pattern makers | 10 45 |
| Plumbers | 10 34 |
| Riveters | 10 21 |
| Shipwrights | 10 21 |
| French polishers | 9 72 |
| Lithographic printers | 9 72 |
| Iron founders | 9 72 |
| Compositors (hand) | 9 48 |
| Engineers | 9 48 |
| Painters | 9 00 |
| Brass moulders and finishers | 8 61 |
| Bricklayers' and plasterers' laborers | 7 60 |

The way to reduce American wages to this level is to encourage the Democratic party in its war on the Protective tariff.

Judging the tree by its fruits, St. Luke's Episcopal church must be put well forward among the foremost of the vital influences that have made Scranton what it is. For the fifty years of its existence in our community, and especially during the past decade, under the untiring and most effective rectorship of Rev. Rogers Israel, it has been a fountain of education and betterment, with institutional features which have ministered as no other religious denomination ministers to the temporal needs of the masses and which have been of far-reaching benefit upon our social and civic as well as upon our religious life. In the spirit of the celebration, now in progress, of its semi-centennial all well-informed Scrantonians most heartily and sympathetically join, with gratitude for the past and best wishes for the future.

The lesson of the Harrisburg decisions is that the Democracy of Lackawanna, if it is to deserve a place on the official ballot, must organize under a responsible leadership, proceed in its party deliberations in accordance with law and not permit itself to be made the plaything of a few ambitious men who think that brute force can take the place of brains. If there is any merit in the party it will be all the better for a little discipline.

It will probably take years to decide which side won most in the coal strike settlement, therefore there is not much use in worrying about it now. The present duty is to get back to work and get the strike bitterness out of the community as quickly and as effectually as possible. To accomplish this, all hands must give a lift.

Of course today's convention of miners will stand by John Mitchell. What other leader has done for them what Mitchell has? Where is the man who can take Mitchell's place?

## Timely Advice to Striking Miners

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE CONVENTION of mine workers that has been called to act upon the terms of settlement will be ill advised if it does not simply resolve upon an immediate return to work, without further debate or question, leaving all disputes and claims to the just determination of the commissioners appointed by the president. The victory that has been won for the miners in this agreement is so great and so far reaching that they can well afford to accept it in a contented and hopeful spirit that will leave no room for prejudice, resentment or recrimination. The victory will be of value to them in proportion to the wisdom and discretion with which they use it.

The fact must not be lost sight of that this settlement has not been reached by angry contention or intimidation, but by the insistent public demand, of which the president was simply the exponent, that the public needs must be considered, and that the disputants must find a peaceful and orderly way to adjust their relations to one another without inflicting further injury upon the country. It matters little which side may be held to have yielded the most. No one doubts the impartiality or the competence of the chosen tribunal, and the unreserved reference to it of the whole subject at issue is in itself a far greater recognition than the Mine Workers could have hoped for when they entered upon this strike.

As their representative and leader throughout the controversy, Mr. Mitchell has attained a position of extraordinary responsibility and influence. He has retained the confidence of those he represented, and, generally speaking, and in spite of obvious mistakes, he has won a large measure of respect from the public at large. It is easy to see how much must depend, in the future course of events, upon his ability to fill this responsible position. It must be said frankly that his letter to President Roosevelt is a disappointment. Its tone is not that of the magnanimous victor; of the leader conscious of the justice of his cause. It is querulous and contentious, and undertakes to argue the very matters it is proposed to leave to arbitration. If it be said that he is only replying to statements of the operators, it must be recalled not only that two wrongs do not make a right, but that the matter has now reached a stage at which all such dispute or argument or recrimination must be excluded if the resort to peaceful arbitrament is to be fruitful of good result. Moreover, while nominally addressed to the president, the letter is actually addressed to the Mine Workers, who need at this time to be soberly advised, and not to be stirred into hostility to their employers.

Whatever may be the final determination of the president's commissioners, which cannot be expected for a very long time to come, the one essential object sought is the establishment of harmonious relations between the owners and the workers in the mines—relations that shall be not only mutually profitable, but mutually agreeable, and based upon mutual confidence. Unless this can be attained, no terms of settlement can be of any avail. It is one of the unfortunate results of modern tendencies to impair the direct personal relations that formerly existed between employers and the employed, and it may be that these can never be restored, but the separation cannot be pushed to an extreme without disaster. It would be quite possible, by constant agitation and organized interference, to make the business of coal mining so uncertain and annoying that men of liberal disposition would be driven out of it, preferring to close their mines rather than continue the thankless struggle, and the Mine Workers would find themselves without mines to work in. Capital can find other and more profitable employment than in anthracite mining, but miners have no other occupation.

This does not make them helpless. On the contrary, they have just seen how the power of public opinion will protect their interests and insist upon a redress of their just grievances. It is as certain as anything human can be that this tribunal will do the fullest justice to the workers in the mines, and will deal on broad and liberal lines with the large questions of organization and operation that will come before it. If its findings are to do good, they must be prepared for in advance by a peaceful resumption of industry in a spirit of harmony and trust. No tribunal has compulsory power over the hearts and minds of men, but those who are trusted by them and have influence among them may do much to lead and guide them aright. Herein is Mr. Mitchell's responsibility, in which it is hoped that he will not fail. The people, acting through the president, have not interfered in support of any man's authority or plans or theories, but for the greatest good of the whole community and for justice to all. What large results may flow from this interference no one can foretell. It behooves us all meanwhile to hear ourselves soberly, discreetly and hopefully, as loyal Americans who seek no triumph of one class over another, but the advancement of all in a common prosperity.

### WAYSIDE NOTES.

The Century Magazine for October has a rather interesting account of the "Cardiff Giant" fake which created such an excitement some twenty-five years ago. The article is written by Hon. Andrew D. White. Mr. White speaks of George Hull, the originator of the "giant," as a man from the west, but he was really a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., where he carried on a cigar manufacturing business. He had the "giant" made in the west and shipped to the farm of his brother-in-law, Newell, at Cardiff, N. Y., where Mr. Newell "discovered" it while digging an alleged well. The writer of these lines knew Hull personally and had some business dealings with him. Hull was something of a giant himself—over six feet tall and broad shouldered. He was very sober and dignified, as much so as, well, say Grover Cleveland, and would hardly be suspected as the originator of such a stupendous fake. He had previously gained some notoriety by marrying his niece.

Probably the territory within a radius of fifteen miles of Scranton has more amateur base ball talent than any equal extent of ground in the country. There have been at least four amateur clubs hereabouts during the past season that could give most of the league professionals a good battle, and the younger fry take to base ball as naturally as a duck takes to water; and they are getting well grounded in the rudiments of the game. Lackawanna county has furnished quite a number of stars for the big leagues and can furnish more when called upon.

That 50,000 tons of Welsh coal may come handy to help lower the prices of anthracite. While the importation may not prove a profitable one to those who ordered the coal yet their motives were praiseworthy, and according to all accounts they are abundantly able to stand any pecuniary loss which may ensue.

In using the X-ray apparatus it is necessary to get the correct focus. To locate a set of false teeth in a man's windpipe when they are really under the mattress indicates a little carelessness, to say the least.

"Yes," said the fond mother, "We have had four doctors for our boy and given him eight kinds of medicine, but he doesn't seem to get any better." This is apropos of nothing in particular unless it is the treatment of the elms on the Court House square.

The coal joke, which has held the center of the stage for some months past, can now go way back and let the tramp joke, the mother-in-law joke, the automobile joke, etc., come to the front again.

In sending over his challenge this year Sir Thomas Lipton says he hopes he will not be considered as to obtrusive or grasping in trying for the cup the third time. Don't mention it, Sir Thomas.

Odds of two to one are offered, with no takers, that Scranton will have some street corner signs up ahead of New York city. The signs down there have yet to pass the art commission stage.

Democratic lament in New York state in re the gubernatorial canvass—
Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, we may have Ben.

What was needed, after all, to settle the coal strike was a little simon pure strenuousness of the white house brand.

### A SONG FOR THE EDITOR OF THE SCRANTON TIMES.

How dear to my heart is the infamous ripper
When fond recollection presents it to view.
Tis then that I hasten to take a big nipper
And oil my throat well for a frantic ado.

For the ripper to me is the devil's own offspring
The total and sum of political sin,
Whereby I am able to make a loud bluff ring
In aid of my hope to get Democrats in.

The ripper, tis true, gives our city a fashion
Of government better than ever before,
With taxes reduced and economy's passion
Enforced on all sides every day more and more.

Improvements galore daily show how it works to
Promote every interest except these I cry,
But Democrats clearly would only be Turks to
Refrain from denouncing the other side's try.

I'll admit that for order our city has never
Been better administered than it is now
But that is no reason why I should be clever
Enough to be fair and not kick up a row.

O, the ripper, the ripper, the infamous ripper—
I'm after your scalp' cause I've no other plan
Which seems half so cunning and surely none flipper
To humbug the voters and get in my man.