

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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 31, 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. VORHEIS. Commissioner—JOHN COURIER MORRIS. John PENNMAN. Mine Inspector—EUGENE W. EVANS. DAVID T. WILLIAMS. Legislative. Senator—JOHN B. JORDAN. Representatives. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—EDWARD SCHUELER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—D. A. PHILLIPS. Election day, Nov. 4.

Schadt and Fahy posing as reformers. Save the commonwealth!

Give Greeting to Mr. Smith.

IT HAS been six years since Hon. Charles Emory Smith last addressed a Scranton audience. What eventful years they have been! Yet among the men who have been conspicuous and influential in shaping the course of American history during that period none now living here is more creditable than this eloquent and brilliant Pennsylvanian, who is thought to be once more the guest of our citizens.

In the immediate discharge of the duties of his cabinet position he was privileged to lay the foundations of a postal service for nearly 10,000,000 persons living upon islands separated by nearly 10,000 miles of sea, besides bringing the postal service of the American mainland to the highest point of efficiency and public convenience it has ever reached. To mention but one item of achievement, if Charles Emory Smith had never done more than to put rural free mail delivery upon the plane where he left it when retiring to private life, that accomplishment alone would have enrolled his name high on the list of public benefactors for it is profoundly and beneficently influencing American thought and manners and will increasingly do so as the years pass.

But the immediate work of his cabinet position was only part of what he did. Throughout the period of William McKinley's pressing executive responsibilities, when the great problems arising from the Spanish-American war laid demands upon him and upon his advisers without precedent or parallel, there was no member of the cabinet council upon whom the president leaned more trustfully or whose advice and suggestion received more respectful and appreciative consideration than Charles Emory Smith.

Scrantonians have long known and admired Mr. Smith for his magnificent qualities as a public educator by voice and pen, for his breadth and clearness of his political ideals and for the charm of his personality. These would always assure him a cordial greeting and a respectful hearing in our city. But when we recall the obligation which our citizens, in common with all Americans, are under to him for the constructive statesmanship which he has displayed since last he came among us, it seems that we owe him tonight a special demonstration of welcome.

As a connoisseur of political fly-specks Pattison certainly holds his own.

The Real Criminals.

THE LOCAL organ of anarchy has had much to say about Connell driving Howell and Sando off the Democratic ticket and disfranchising 15,000 voters, thus imperiling republican institutions and threatening the downfall of the republic. Why don't the Times tell the truth, just for once, by way of novelty, and admit, what everybody of intelligence knows, that Howell and Sando had no more right to go on the Democratic ticket than Fiji Indians, when, at the primaries, they elected less than a third of the Democratic delegates, the others favoring the endorsement of Mr. Connell, the people's choice? As for Sando, it is notorious that he wasn't in the running a little bit until Schadt, Fahy and the rest of the "anti-machine" gang got their heads together in Schadt's hotel the night before the convention, and, in Tom Hobart's absence, pinched his delegates, plotted a rape of the convention and next day executed it by main force.

The whole truth was brought out at Harrisburg and put on record where all can see it. Lynett knows it was the rottenest deal ever perpetrated by desperate political bullies upon the wish and will of a majority. The claim of disfranchisement hoveled so lustily by Howell et al. should give way to thankfulness that the Dauphin court did not put the whole "anti-machine" push in full for crimes confessed and confessed unsafe to run at large.

Victor Herbert and Pittsburg received an unusual amount of free advertising through that \$15,000 libel suit, and the finding of the jury may have been just.

But there is no question that the verdict will encourage and embolden a horde of literary pirates in this country who would live if possible from the ideas appropriated from genius.

Dave Hill has made a wonderful discovery in New York and is exploiting it for all he is worth. He has discovered that Governor Odell loaned money to a friend in need. As this is something that David would not do, he is after Odell red hot, but it's dollars to pancakes he won't catch him.

Think Twice.

REPUBLICANS who contemplate voting with the Democracy next week on state issues, if there be any in this county, may well pause and reconsider. It is a dangerous experiment. The reasons given for it do not warrant it.

Look at the facts fairly. Things undoubtedly have occurred in state government circles to cause judicious Republicans to grieve. They were largely the products of intense factionalism which led on both sides to heat and abuse. This factionalism has been layed. Representative men of all shades of Republicanism, seeing the need of harmony and improvement, have come together for a new deal, the exponent of which is the scholarly gentleman and irreproachable jurist who heads the Republican state ticket. It is not a makeshift arrangement to tide over a passing crisis; it is the institution of permanently better relations. It merits a trial. To condemn it in advance is unfair.

The election of Pattison disappointed last time, and where is the warrant for believing that history would not repeat? Pattison personally is an admirable man. But is he more admirable than Judge Pennypacker? Pattison might try to do what he promised. But have we any license to suppose that his impulses would be better or his will firmer than Judge Pennypacker's? Pattison would be ruled by his party; by the Harristys and Guffeys and Creasys of the Democracy. Are these safer advisers and more incorruptible guardians of the commonwealth's welfare than the sponsors for Judge Pennypacker—men like the Olivers of Pittsburg, the bench and bar of Philadelphia, and Charles Emory Smith, to mention but a few?

No one has any right to expect perfection in this world, but are not the reserves of character and sound judgment within the Republican party more substantial and more trustworthy, when rallying around a chief executive like Judge Pennypacker, who could control and command his party organization, than are the similar reserves in the Democratic party, which have no articulated form of expression or demonstration?

However worthy Pattison may be as a man, all know that as politician he blows hot and cold. He went with Bryan and free silver, not because he believed that way, but for expediency's sake, for the sake of his own political future. His backbone has no iron in it. It is pliable like rubber. In talk he is great, but in work he goes with his gang. Let Democrats support him if they will; but our advice to disaffected Republicans inclined toward supporting Pattison is to think twice.

It's a mean father, Mr. Guthrie, that disowns his own child. You were one of the parents of the ripper and you can't dodge.

Columbia Taking Chances.

THE DETERMINATION of the government at Washington to proceed with the construction work of the Panama canal regardless of the failure of the Colombian government to come to terms will be heartily applauded. It does not mean that the government at Washington questions the sovereignty of Columbia over the territory to be occupied by the canal. Under the existing concession transferred to the United States by the French Panama canal company construction work can be prosecuted for more than a year without involving any dispute. In a year much may happen at Bogota and elsewhere to induce the government of Columbia to view this immense project in a more liberal spirit.

The present attitude of the Colombian government is what was to have been expected. It pretends to be on its dignity because the United States, in pursuance of treaty rights, has refused to permit military interruption of transit by rail across the isthmus; and it is also holding out for an extortionist price for the additional concessions necessary to insure the canal's peaceful completion. It appears to think that it has the United States at its mercy and can make all kinds of big money out of us. It may find that it is mistaken. The canal is an international undertaking, promising greatly to facilitate the world's commerce. Columbia is in the position of the obstinate farmer seeking to hold up a railroad company by blocking its right of way. While there has not yet been recognized an international right of eminent domain by which the territory of an obstructionist of progress could be seized for world-wide purposes pending an international appraisal of damages, the best judgment of civilization would be likely to demand the assertion and enforcement of such a right should the Colombian government persist in an attitude of obstinate perversity.

We live in an age of progressive government. When old forms of law fail to fit intolerable new conditions they are apt to be changed. American intervention in Cuba might not have squared with international law, but it was approved by the world's conscience and has been vindicated by results.

The president's intervention in the coal strike might not have been in accordance with precedent; in fact, it constituted a precedent, new and startling; but already its wisdom has been vindicated in the approving judgment of an overwhelming majority of those affected. It does not appear from anything said or done at Washington that an application of this principle is contemplated with respect to Colombia, but the authorities of that country would be wise not to press upon American patience too far.

Speaking of Lynett's periodical "boodle" cry, it's a wonder he wouldn't try to get off something original.

Take No Chances.

THE Washington Post figures out a Republican majority of thirty in the next congress. We certainly hope that the Post is correct. A Democratic majority would be a national misfortune, for while powerless to enact Democratic policies it would deadlock the administration and throw over the federal government and over business activity a pall of suspense.

But there is only one way by which this danger can be averted. It is not safe to assume in advance that the Republicans will have a majority. The thing to do is to create the majority. Take nothing for granted. Act just as though the battle were so close that one vote might decide it. In times of prosperity some Republicans grow careless. They are busy making money and when election day comes they are prone to forget to go to the polls and vote. They would kick themselves heartily if as a result of this negligence a Democratic majority should be recorded and prosperity halted as Democracy always halts it when clothed with power. Yet it is too late. They cry over the milk of prosperity after it has been split through their own apathy, when a little care at the right time would have preserved it.

Human nature being as it is, we cannot change this disposition, but we can in some degree safeguard it. Let every earnest and wide-awake Republican become a committee of one to look after the lukewarm and the careless. Don't put all the burden on the party organization, which has troubles of its own. Take a hand in the matter yourself. Show a little patriotism. Round up the habitual stay-at-homes and pull them out to vote. If you value your country's prosperity, it will be well worth while.

For a change, why don't the Democrats stop shouting calamity and disaster and try a campaign of sunshine and cheerfulness? In such an event they might stand a show of winning some time or other.

What the Democrats need more than an issue is a leader who does not believe that every man who has a dollar should be in the penitentiary, or that every corporation is a menace to the country.

There is probably one thing that can be said in favor of the marching Doukhobors who are agitating the great northwest. They do not talk politics.

The New York retail coal dealers seem to care lots more for public opinion than they did three or four weeks ago.

Give the common scolds of the Democracy, the siffers and defamers, a good ducking next Tuesday. They need it.

Don't crouch. Get in the sunshine. Join the march to victory of the party of prosperity.

Secure efficiency and economy in county business by re-electing Penman and Morris.

Vosburg has made a good judge and the Democrats have enough. Elect him.

Pattison can't get away from the fact that he never reforms after election.

Tried and true in councils; safe at Harrisburg—Joseph Oliver; elect him.

Rebuke Lynett's too flag rag by voting your Republicanism straight.

Uncle Sam should certainly do something to reduce Columbia's chest.

Common sense upholds Republicanism. Let well enough alone.

In the Fourth district, Philbin and efficiency. He owns himself.

Vote for Evans and Williams and first class mine inspection.

A vote for John Scheuer is a vote for results at Harrisburg.

Don't overlook Jordan for senator. He's a sure winner.

Eddie James did well his first term. Give him another.

If you would sustain Roosevelt, vote for Connell.

THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

From the Carbonate Leader. William Connell will be re-elected to congress on Tuesday next by an even greater majority than marked any of his other campaigns. It is fitting that such a recognition be given of his splendid political record. In all the years of his congressional career not a harsh thing can be said of his public actions, which were always for the best interests of the country and his district. He has worked early and late to advance every worthy cause that was before the people and has been eminently successful in all his efforts. He has the full confidence and esteem of all his constituents who realize what he has accomplished and know what, by reason of his six years' experience as a national lawmaker, he will be able to accomplish in the future. It is no wonder, then, that voters of all classes and parties are rallying to his support in greater numbers than ever. He holds such a high position in the hearts of the people that even the strongest partisan opponents concede his election on Nov. 4. Neither can the wisdom of the popular choice be denied—for William Connell's reelection will materially assist the national administration in carrying out the important projects that are impending. President Roosevelt's hands must be strengthened to complete the great work he has commenced.

High Tariff Versus Low Tariff Wages

For the Tribune by Walter J. Ballard.

IN THIS campaign the question that most vitally concerns wage-earners is the preservation of that protective tariff which has enabled us, since its adoption in 1867, to find work every day and our pay every fortnight. You know what the low tariff of 1881 to 1882 was equal to in the matter of reduced wages. Do you want to face that calamity again? No, you answer, a thousand times no. Do you want to risk a wage scale such as prevails in Great Britain under free trade? But you may answer—there is a difference between low tariff and free trade in many of our natural resources and many of our products, with low tariff on the rest of our long list of manufactures, and the entire free trade of England. That is true, but it is equally true that the basis of wages is supply and demand both in work and goods, and if our country is again flooded as it would be with goods made by the natural resources of Europe, the demand for goods of your make would be depressed, and the demand for your labor would be decreased. That is an economic proposition which is as fixed as the Rocky mountains.

If Europe is permitted to send us electric apparatus and locomotives, the demand for your labor in making electric apparatus and locomotives is reduced by just that much. Still our opponents may and probably will tell you that the wage scale of Great Britain is not as low as we make out. Let us put them right at that point. I will give you the comparative figure of wages—the lowest rates prevailing in this country and the stam and highest rates prevailing in Great Britain. My authorities are the September, 1888, and certainly our rates have not decreased since then, bulletin of the United States department of labor, and the official report of the London chamber of commerce, which I received only a week ago:

Table comparing wages in the United States and Great Britain. Columns: United States (per day), Great Britain (per day). Rows: Blacksmiths, Cabinet makers, Carpenters, Iron moulders, Machinists, Pattern makers, Bricklayers, Compositors, Stone masons, Painters, Plumbers.

Perhaps some of you are bricklayers or masons. Just think what it would mean to your families and yourselves if your wages dropped from \$1 a day to one dollar and sixty cents a day, or anything near that—or you carpenters from three dollars to one fifty—and so on through the list of trades. Would you be able to pay the rent, or are you thinking of buying for Jennie, or the bicycle for Johnny, or the new silk dress with which you purpose surprising your wife on the anniversary of your wedding day?

But, again, the low tariff free trade, poor wages Democrats tell you it is cheaper to live in Great Britain. I will admit that if you are willing to live the way work-people over there live or rather exist, contenting yourselves with poorer food and clothes and houses or rather hovels, without any of the conveniences we have, you may get along with less wages. But do you want to live in that way? Do you want to be obliged to pay a fee each week for a poor education that your children get here for nothing? Do you want to be obliged to forego giving your families the benefit of equal white roofs and nice and provision after your death, which a life insurance policy affords? Would you not rather that your wages should not go below present rates, for the reports made recently by that eminent French scientist, Professor Emile Levasseur, shall remain true wherein he says: "Wages in the United States are about double the wages in Europe; objects of ordinary consumption (except dwelling houses) cost less in the cities of the United States than in those of Europe; American workman lives better than the European, he eats more substantially, dresses better, is more comfortably housed and more often owns his own dwelling, spends more for life insurance and various social and beneficial organizations, and has, in short, a much higher standard of life than the European workman." Further, the cost of most of the necessities of life are not lower in Great Britain than in the United States and are cheaper here. Bread, eggs, lard, bacon, hams, mutton, milk, starch and canned vegetables are no dearer here than there; hosiery, shirts and articles of men's wear are no dearer; carpets and flannels are the same; household articles, such as earthenware, glassware and cutlery, are the same, while our furniture costs us from one-fifth to one-half as much. We can buy a whole dining room set for what they pay for a dining room table of the same grade.

But away and beyond these mere monetary considerations is the broad, invigorating, energizing statement of Professor Levasseur, that the American standard of life is higher. It is higher, far higher—the difference is as great as between the crowded tenement streets of New York city and the broad prairies of our Golden West.

The benefits, then, to workers under protection are more work, higher wages, more of the comforts of life, and a higher scale of citizenship. These are valuable assets and like all valuable assets must be safely guarded. The guardian and the only guardian to whom you can safely trust this care is that true friend of labor, the Republican party of peace, plenty and prosperity; not the Democratic party of promises, paides and poverty. The Republican party, which has fulfilled every pledge it ever made; that party which has not through all the Federal labor legislation and three-fourths of the state measures of labor relief and protection; that party which gave freedom to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, which prevailed on Europe to realize that the Chinese in China have some rights that must be respected, which carried through the "open door" policy of trade in the Orient, which gave us a Lincoln, a Grant, a Garfield, a McKinley, and a Roosevelt.

These being the advantages given us by the Republican party, our duty is clear to support that party by our votes for every name on its tickets at every election. It does not so much matter what the names are—it is the principles they are pledged to represent which we are voting for. In the interest of all you hold dear, I call upon you each to go to the polls on Nov. 4 and deposit for the straight ticket of the Republican party one of these millions of ballots, which, as fall the snowflakes on the earth, shall cover and bury the Democratic party of broken promises, paides and poverty; with the white mantle of Republican promises fulfilled.

THE CRANE STORE.

Intrinsic values for everybody who will allow themselves to be convinced are always to be found at this store. We have

SUITS

Four hundred to select from—indeed the assortment is so large that we can't go into details. However, you will be well pleased with what you get here.

JACKETS

We have again to plead that the variety is so large, we just say

MONTE CARLOS. SHORT FITTED. LONG MONTE CARLOS. RAIN COATS. ENGLISH BOX COATS. MANTLES. EVENING WEAR.

Quite a variety, is it not?

SKIRTS

In this we are always prepared for you.

324 LACKAWANNA AVE. CRANE. TAKE ELEVATOR.

Advertisement for J.J.C. Overcoat. Text: 'To Be Comfortable This Winter Wear a "J.J.C." Overcoat'. Includes an illustration of a man and a woman in winter attire. Text continues: 'That's Where "J. J. C." Clothing Stands and will continue to stand. We've led from the start. "J. J. C." excellence is a genuine and recognized excellence. Not a mere advertising phrase to catch your dollars. It is something established. Unquestioned in clothing circles. "J. J. C." Clothing is dominant among ready-to-wear makes, that is why it is here and why you are coming here for it. Stylish dressers like the sort of clothing we are handing out. It is sensible, seasonable, snappy, catchy, swaggar, perfect fitting and reasonable in price that you wonder why men ever content to wear the common sort. Men's Overcoats—made from every fashionable and worthy fabric. Short or long, snug or loose fitting. Many styles. \$10 to \$25. Men's Winter Suits, made from the finest obtainable fabrics with just the right cut of collar, slope of shoulders and shape of lapel. \$7.90 to \$22. Overcoats and Reefers for the Boys. In addition to the largest assortment of Boys' Suits we can claim with truth the finest assortment of Overcoats and Reefers ever shown in this part of the country, though our prices are extremely moderate. \$2 to \$9. Hats and Haberdashery at prices that mean a saving to you in every instance.'

Advertisement for John J. Collins. Text: 'John J. Collins, Originator of "J. J. C." Clothing. 316 Lacka. Ave. - SCRANTON, PA.' Includes a small illustration of a man in a suit.

Advertisement for Hill & Connell, Washington Avenue. Text: '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, Washington Avenue 121. EDUCATIONAL. DICKSON'S Best PATENT FLOUR The Celebrated SNOW WHITE Always reliable. Dickson Mill & Grain Co. Scranton and Olyphant. SUMMER RESORTS Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Wednesday was 37°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel. HOTEL RICHMOND. Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop. PENNSYLVANIA. BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING On a spur of the Alleghany Mountain. Lohp Valley railroad; near Towanda, Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL Send for booklet. P. O. Area, Pa. G. E. HARRIS.

Advertisement for State Normal School. Text: 'STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA. Regular State Normal Course and Special Departments of Music, Education, Art, Drawing, Stenography and Typewriting, strong College Preparatory Department. FREE TUITION. Boarding expenses \$1.50 per week. Pupils admitted at any time. Winter Term opens Dec. 29th. Write for catalogue. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal. TON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL SCRANTON, PA. W. J. Foster, Pres. Elmer H. Lawall, Tre. R. J. Foster, Sec. Stanley P. Allen, Vice President. Secuta.