

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Line of Inches, Per Inch, Full Position. Rows include 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000.

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.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 1, 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. VOHRING. Commissioner—JOHN COURIER MORRIS. JOHN PENMAN.

Legislative. Senator—JOHN B. JORDAN. Representatives. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—PHILBIN.

Notwithstanding that the sewer-gas fumes already has the anti-machine gang elected, Republicans are advised to vote on Tuesday as usual and let the count tell the story.

A Masterly Presentation.

THE THANKS of our citizens are certainly due to Hon. Charles Emory Smith for the masterly presentation of Republican doctrine made by him last evening. It was in the highest degree educational and the manner of its delivery effectively refuted the false notion that genuine American oratory has gone into decline.

From beginning to end the speech, which we report elsewhere in full, was an unanswerable argument for continued Republican supremacy, reinforced by facts and figures of Republican achievement calculated to appeal to every thinking citizen's pride of country. It did not once descend to the level of bombast or buffoonery but was an eloquent and straightforward narrative by one who had a large part in and a thorough official knowledge of every great policy involved.

Contrasted with such an exalted and hopeful review, how cheap do the demagogic and defamatory outpourings of the opposition appear! Where they see nothing but shortcomings and mistakes and find no inspiration except for fault-finding and abuse, his enlightened vision comprehends the large sweep of progressive government that, keeping pace with the forward march of the American people in industry, commerce, education and prosperity, exacts continually new levels of broad national achievement and leads the procession of the world's advancement.

It is good to hear a man of his calibre. It re-energizes all the currents of healthy Americanism.

Connell and the Ripper.

LET US be frank about the ripper bill. All but one clause is admitted first-class; one would be the best framework of city government that the conservative statesmanship of this country has yet evolved. This is conceded by eminent authorities on municipal affairs, and it is proved by the way the ripper has worked in this city during the term of the present recorder.

One clause alone was vicious. It extended unnecessarily the term of the recorder, making the appointee of the governor serve until the second public election. Had either of two things been substituted, complaint would have been stilled. Had the bill gone into effect at a future date, enabling the people to elect the installing recorder; or had the governor been given power to appoint only until the next municipal election, instead of the clause which has followed its enactment there would have been general approval. One of the leaders of the Republican party who went to Harrisburg and, in the presence of the governor, the two United States senators, the state chairman and the leader in Philadelphia, Mr. Durham, denounced this two-year schedule in language so vigorous that its tones penetrated out to where the newspaper representatives were gathered, was William Connell. He notified these men that if they passed the bill with the two-year feature in it they would all live to regret it and the subsequent disturbances in Allegheny proved Mr. Connell a true prophet.

This warning at the time fell on deaf ears. It was decided to pass the bill and the votes were in control to do it. Then it was, and not until then, that William Connell, taking a practical view of the situation, decided that if he could get amendments in the bill which would make it a better measure for Scranton's needs he would do so, leaving to others the responsibility for the objectionable schedule. He was successful in this purpose. He secured the adoption of the amendments proposed and sponsored by the special committee of Scranton appointed, and to the fullest limit of his power, safeguarded this city's interests. Not content with this, securing the appointment by the governor of the elected mayor as the first recorder, regardless of the fact that this gentleman was

then and had long been fractionally hostile. Later, when this recorder used his power to rip out subordinate friendly to Mr. Connell, the temptation to rip in retaliation was resisted and his resignation awaited. The course of the city government since the installation of the present recorder speaks for itself. Never before have the city affairs been so efficiently administered or with smaller friction or public complaint.

These are the facts concerning William Connell and the ripper. They are fully known to intelligent people and approved by them. Lynett's anarchistic appeals to the prejudice and passion of the ignorant by gross untruths about this matter must disgust the better of his own readers and evoke fitting rebuke on Tuesday.

If you would sustain Roosevelt, vote for Connell.

The National Issue.

(Secretary Root in New York City.)

THE NATIONAL issue of this political campaign, in its most important and practical aspect, is whether President Roosevelt shall be sustained in his administration of the national government.

Will the people of the United States elect a House of Representatives with a Republican majority to work in harmony with the president and with the Republican majority of the senate, so that he may go on as he has begun, with an effective government, working out practically the plans for improving administration and for the remedy of evils along the lines upon which the legislative and executive branches agree; or will the people elect a house with a Democratic majority which will be hostile to the president, will not agree with him upon any course of conduct, and will hinder and embarrass him in all his efforts for the public good during the remainder of his present term of office?

There ought to be no uncertain or faint answer to the question. If the people feel toward the president as they did when they gave the electoral vote to him for vice-president in 1900, they will answer, still more, if they think better of him now than they did then, as I believe they do; if they think he has made a good president, as I believe they do; if they are proud of him, as I think they are—proud of his manly and noble qualities, his courage, his frankness, his freedom from guile and double dealing, the genuineness of his republican simplicity, the sincerity of his love of country and of his countrymen, the rugged strength of his character, the exceptional power of his trained intelligence, the wise thoughtfulness and boldness with which he is grappling problems of government when smaller and selfishly politic men would temporize—then the people will do their duty by him as he is doing his duty by them, and will send Representatives to Congress at the coming election who will stand by him and work with him for the good of the country.

This is a patriotic duty in every congressional district of the United States.

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

Democracy and the Strike.

YOU DOUBTLESS noticed that Candidate Pattison, Candidate Howell and the rest of the procession of kickers who held forth at the Lyceum Thursday night tried very hard to obscure the part which the Republican administration at Washington took in settling the coal strike. If they had spoken what was in their hearts, they would undoubtedly have criticized that phase of progressive Republicanism as they criticize about everything else that the Republican party has ever done toward the upbuilding of prosperity in this country.

They had based high hopes on the strike. It was the chief scaffolding of their expectations of success at the polls. They were preparing great appeals to discontent and accumulating materials for a grand stand calamity howl, when, suddenly, to their dismay, the scaffolding broke and they were thrown to the ground, and almost jarred senseless. They have not yet fully recovered. It is clear from their speeches that they are still befuddled and incoherent. The one thing they seem to be agreed upon is that they must try to minimize the part that leading Republicans took in effecting the settlement. Though they did nothing for themselves in contributing to a peaceful adjustment of the great industrial struggle, they are instinctively quick to try to dim the honors of those who did.

But don't imagine that the mine workers are fooled by their chaff. Neither Pattison's sophistry and long-rehearsed arraignment of Republicanism in state affairs nor the flapping antics of Lynett's anarchist Times blinds their eyes to the fact that it was Republican statesmanship and courage which brought about the concession of arbitration by the operators and called into being the splendid tribunal now at work on the problems at issue. The last Democrat who sat in the president's chair sent federal troops to Chicago to break a strike of railway employees, disregarding the protest of the governor of Illinois and the mayor of Chicago. But President Roosevelt sends an arbitration commission into the coal fields, and laboring men cannot doubt which is the friendlier or more humane plan.

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

Advance sheet of Paul Kruger's memoirs indicate that they consist chiefly of a "roast" upon almost every one of British nationality who had a hand

in the events in the Transvaal prior to the war.

With a full dinner pail and a full cool scuffle, there is no reason why the average citizen should not enter into the spirit of Thanksgiving day with the usual enthusiasm.

It is a good sign to note that the great majority of voters in the state are not indulging in phenomenal vocal gymnastics.

There seems no question that the mobs in Porto Rico are thoroughly Americanized.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Everybody seems to be the friend of the coal consumer now.

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

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

What Democrats Propose Regarding Tariff and Trusts

Secretary Root in New York.

WHAT DOES the Democratic party propose to do, if the people of the United States put the power into their hands, to remedy the industrial evils and anomalies which have come along with our great prosperity? They have made two proposals. The first is to revise the tariff. It is easy to say that the tariff needs revising. In the nature of things time must call for changes in every tariff law, because it is a fixed statute applied from day to day to changing conditions. The purpose of the law itself is to change conditions by improving them, and it is impossible that such a statute should continue in its original form without our finding rates of duties which may well be changed. But in considering the making of such changes it is important to keep two things in mind. First—that if a tariff law has, on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it is better to continue the law as it is, than to incur the uncertainty and disturbance of business which necessarily results from the process of making any change. The second fact that a different rate of duty would be better than the rate fixed in the statute, does not settle the question whether the change should be made. The question is deferred. Every tariff deals with duties on a vast number of articles and involves a vast number of interests, often conflicting, and the law is taken up by congress for consideration with reference to one change, every schedule in the law is going to find some one arguing a change in favor of it. The business interests of the country are going to be left during a long continued discussion in a state of uncertainty as to what will be the outcome of the process. The things they are producing, and therefore in uncertainty as to what competition from abroad they will be obliged to meet.

The second thing to be kept in mind is that if the consideration of all the questions thus reopened is at the hands of a party in power which is avowedly hostile to the principle of protection, the uncertainty incident to the discussion will be accompanied by loss of confidence and fear of the result. Any change of probable but unknown competition and reduction of the prices which can be obtained for the products of industry will inevitably lead to the closing of many of the things they are producing, and therefore in uncertainty as to what competition from abroad they will be obliged to meet.

Now what does the Democratic party propose? Does it say "We assent to the principle of protection, and we ask the people of the United States to commit to our hands the revision of the tariff in conformity to that principle." Far from it. They avow their unrepining hostility to the principle of protection and ask that the people of the country put in their hands the revision of the tariff in order that they may revise the protection out of it and repeat the experiment of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, which, according to Mr. Tompkins, president of the American Federation of Labor, put three million American workmen to walking the streets, without work and without bread for their families. It is not a revision of the protective tariff but the destruction of the protective tariff upon which the people are to pass in voting for members of congress next Tuesday, and with that destruction would disappear, necessarily the conditions of our present prosperity. It may be that some time or other we may have a period of prosperity under some other kind of law; but the prosperity we have today is under the protective tariff. You give that away and this period of prosperity ends.

The specific ground upon which the Democratic party now says that it should be permitted to revise the tariff is that the tariff protects the trusts. Observe that they do not propose to continue themselves to cutting off the duties upon the articles made by the trusts, but they say they will destroy the protection of all American products and destroy the trusts by dragging them down in the general ruin. But consider the proposals regarding the trusts by themselves. The manufacturing trusts are protected by the tariff in common with all other products of similar articles, and the cause of loss

AN OPEN LETTER FROM A WAGE-EARNER

To My Fellow Wage-earners:

The question for us to ponder and decide before voting is—which political party is the wage-earners' real friend—Republican or Democratic? I have studied the subject closely and am satisfied that the Republican party is best entitled to our support. Why? Because all the federal and state labor legislation of moment has been put through by Republican United States senators, congressmen, state senators and assemblymen and most of it in the face of united and strenuous Democratic opposition on the floors of the senates and houses and in the recorded Democratic votes.

First let us compare notes regarding the labor legislation by the various states—the measures of importance are:

Table with columns: No. of States, Rep., Dem. Rows include Labor bureaus, Factory inspection service, Eight hour law, Child labor in factories, Child labor in mines, Woman labor, Seats for females in schools, Sweat shop legislation, Truck system, Convict made goods.

These figures represent— Measures of labor relief granted by Republicans 166 times as many as by Democrats 55 times or in other words, nearly three times as much Republican state labor legislation as there is Democratic. Does not this showing call upon us to vote for Republican senators and assemblymen?

Now let us call the roll of federal Republican measures of labor relief and labor protection. First and chief—the abolition of slavery—by which act the cause of labor, white as well as black, was exalted.

The protection of seamen. Who will dare say that "those who go down to the sea in ships"—those who go, not for their own pleasure but for our pleasure and our profit—should not receive the fullest protection possible at our hands?

Abrogation of the involuntary servitude of foreigners—putting an end to the use in Free America of the infamous Patrone and similar systems of enslaved Europe.

Then the well known alien contract labor prohibition. What would be your position today, fellow wage-earners, were it still possible for labor contractors to go to other parts of the world and bring to our shores gang after gang of the inferior, cheaper, pauper labor of other countries? Would you then be able to put money in the savings bank, either on deposit or in the form of life insurance for the benefit of your wives and dear ones—or to feed, clothe and educate your family in the way Americans deserve? Who gave you this grand protection? The Republican party, and the Republican party alone. The records of congress show that each and every vote cast against the measure was Democratic. I say this deliberately.

Next the Republican party gave you the law incorporating National Trades Unions; then the act granting pay for holidays to government employees, followed by the statute prohibiting the United States convicts contract labor system—again in this measure every opposition vote was Democratic.

Next on the list is the "Boards of Arbitration Act." Thirty votes were given against this and every one of them was Democratic. The next measure was passed by Republicans for the benefit of that most useful body of public servants—the Letter Carriers—those faithful men who plod our streets in all weathers, carrying heavy loads, and bringing to us the letters for which we so longingly wait—the letters from our absent dear ones. This law very properly limits their hours of work to eight hours daily. Were any votes cast against it? Yes, and every one of them Democratic.

The last on the list of federal laws for the benefit of labor is that one creating the present most useful and reliable department of labor, presided over by that tried friend of all labor, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. Was there opposition to its passage? Yes, vigorous opposition by voice and vote, and every voice and every vote raised in opposition was Democratic.

Thus, then, being the Republican record of labor legislation, I appeal to you in the interest of that fearless friend of labor, President Roosevelt, in the interest of all labor, in the interest of your wives and families, in your own interest and mine, to vote for all the names on the Republican state, city and county tickets.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 31. —WALTER J. BALLARD.

showed that less than 15 per cent. of the manufacturing product of the country was made by trusts.

If the duties which protect trust-made articles are unreasonably high, then they ought to be reduced so as to all the producers without any reference to the question whether they are made by the trusts or not, and if the duties are reduced so as to all the producers they must be so to all. You do not hurt the trusts by such reduction unless you make the reduction so great that it will become unprofitable to manufacture the articles in this country. If that is done you can kill the trusts; you can close their mills; you can turn their laborers out of employment, but you cannot do this unless you reduce the duties on the articles to give American producers of similar articles, and you substitute for domestic production of the articles the importation of foreign articles.

As the provisions of foreign articles is in a very great measure controlled by trusts, you substitute a foreign trust for an American trust. You eliminate the necessity of American competition and substitute for it a foreign monopoly. As you pass above the line, gradually destroying industry after industry, you will eventually attain the blessings of free trade in exchange for the injuries of domestic production. Is this necessary? Is it reasonable? Is it worth the while to destroy American trusts by making American manufactures unprofitable? Surely this ought not to be done except as a last resort. Surely we ought to give American competition a chance and see whether with wise laws and effective administration, preventing oppression and secret rebates and unfair practices, American competition will not ultimately take care of itself and take care of the trust question at the same time.

As a guarantee of ABSOLUTE PURITY and SAFETY the Label below printed on BLUE PAPER is pasted on every Kitchen Utensil of GENUINE AGATE NICKEL-STEEL WARE.

AGATE NICKEL-STEEL WARE. A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSEHOLD STORES. LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO. BALTIMORE, MD. (Sustained by U. S. Circuit Court.)

WHAT IS DEVELOPED. The most perfect development of the nutrient elements of Rye Whiskey is concurred by leading chemists to be found in HUNTER RYE.

Hunter Baltimore Rye. and by their chemical analysis it is recommended for general use as the Most Perfect Whiskey Made.

Linotype Composition Book or News. Done quickly and reasonably at The Tribune office.

WHO WANTS \$20.00 in GOLD For a Christmas Present?

Twenty Christmas Presents \$50.00

To Be Given by The Scranton Tribune to the Children of Scranton and Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Table with columns: One Present, Two Presents, Five Presents, Ten Presents. Rows show amounts in gold and cost.

Total—Twenty Presents .....\$50.00

THE TRIBUNE'S SECOND ANNUAL Junior Educational Contest.

A Contest in Word-Building. Who Can Make the Most Words Out of the Letters in T-H-E H-O-M-E P-A-P-E-R

THIS IS much easier than last year's contest, and twenty of the brightest boys and girls will secure Christmas Gifts in cash for making the largest number of words out of these letters. It is lots of fun to think out the words and hunt them up in the dictionary, and besides it will help you with your spelling. You will be surprised at the number of different ways these twelve letters can be used.

Rules of the Contest. Presents will be given to the boys or girls, whose parents or guardians are subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, building the largest number of words out of the letters contained in "The Home Paper."

No letters must be used any more times than they appear in these three words. As an example, only one "A" could be used, but there might be two "I's" or three "E's."

Only words defined in the MAIN PORTION of "Webster's International Dictionary" (edition of 1898) will be allowed. Any dictionary can be used, but in judging the contest THE TRIBUNE will debar all words not found in Webster's.

Proper names, or any other words appearing in the "Appendix" will not be allowed. Obsolete words are admitted if defined in the dictionary. Words spelled two or more ways can be used but once. Words with two or more definitions can be used but once. No single letters counted as words except "A" and "O."

How to Write Your List. Write on one side of the paper only. Write very plainly; if possible, use a typewriter. Write your name, age and address at the top of your list. Write the name of parent or guardian with whom you live and who is a regular subscriber to THE TRIBUNE. Fold the list—DO NOT ROLL.

CONTEST CLOSSES SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20TH at 5 P. M. All letters of inquiry for information will be promptly answered. Address your list of words, or any question you wish answered, to CONTEST EDITOR, SCRANTON TRIBUNE, SCRANTON, PA.

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

Syracuse University. FIVE COLLEGES. ELEGANT BUILDINGS. BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. The College of Classical, Philosophical, Science and Pedagogical Courses. The College of Applied Science. Offers Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering Courses (new building and equipment). The College of Fine Arts. The Courses in Architecture, Belles Lettres, Music and Painting. The College of Medicine. One of the oldest in the state, has four years' course. The late Chancellor Tyson, of the Regents, unsolicited, said: "It is admitted by all competent judges to be unsurpassed in this state." The College of Law. Gives instruction by text-book and case system. On its facilities are some of the greatest lawyers of New York.

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. 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 SCHOOLS SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, Pres. Elmer H. Lawall, Treas. R. J. Foster, Editor. Stanley P. Allen, Vice President. Secretary.

TRIBUNE WANT ADS. BRING QUICK RETURNS.