

The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY B. RICHARD... Editor. O. F. BYRBER... Business Manager.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics...

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor—V. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Judge—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—A. A. VOSBURG. Commissioner—JOHN COURIER MORRIS. JOHN PENMAN. Mine Inspectors—LIVY B. RICHARD. M. E. VASS. D. W. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. Senator—JOHN B. JORDAN. Representatives. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

Rebuke Lynell's red flag and Little's Secretariatism by voting your Republican straight.

A Confession of Defeat.

THE UNEXAMPLED scurrility of the Secretariatism of yesterday, the latest organ of the "anti-machine" wreckers of the Lackawanna Democracy, has no other meaning than as a confession of defeat.

But what do the mine workers of this valley, who lately had to bring the publisher of that vile paper to his knees in abject apology to John Mitchell and the district officers of their organization for atrocious slander, think of this arrogant and unauthorized attempt to swing the miners' union into politics?

Will they not visit their wrath upon it by burying the ticket in whose interest it was made?

The only thing which can interfere with a rousing Republican victory tomorrow all along the battle line is Republican overconfidence or apathy. See that it doesn't.

An Interval of Reflection.

THE NOISE and roar of partisan discussion now gives way to the sober second thought preceding the taking of the ballot, and this is wholly in the Republican party's favor.

It is understood on all sides that the one hope of the opponents of Republicanism in this state and county has been in the possibility of their effecting a diversion of Republican strength. In the state they put up Pattison, thinking to catch Republicans unprepared to quarry; and in the county Howell was named for congress because the Democrats thought he would divide the vote of the Welsh-Americans.

It does not appear that they have been successful. There are no signs of a political revolution or panic. If here and there some skittish Republican has been scared, a little sober thinking before going to the polls should allay his nervousness. There is a homely saying which comes in pat in this connection. It is a dirty bird that would befall its own nest. Let the Democrats try to make out that the Republican nest is foul, if they want to talk about; but let no Republican vote an endorsement of their slanders. Let Republicans remember that the party's good so far overbalances the party's bad that even if what the Democratic defamers said were true it would be worth while to accept the bad for the sake of the good.

Good, clean, economical government, against which not a charge has been raised. This is what the county has had under Commissioners Morris and Penman. Re-elect them.

Judge Vosburg has earned an election tomorrow. He has made a faithful and efficient judge. The Democrats already have two of the Judgeships. Don't let them act hogish.

Pattison's kindled fire that is going to consume Republicanism in this state by a mighty conflagration will have the hose turned on it tomorrow.

Grover Cleveland's second raising of the anti-house standard calls for a second rebuke. Notify him that no free traders need apply.

John Scheuer is a leader at Harrisburg and can do a lot of work for his district. He is the man to keep there.

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.

Don't forget that the legislators and senators elected tomorrow will have a vote each for a United States senator

growth of their business affairs that it is feared they may not take time to go to the polls and give an expression of their gratitude to the party whose administration of national affairs has brought about the present unparalleled prosperity. It may prove that this fear is unfounded. We hope and believe that it is. Yet it is human nature to be more earnest in fault-finding when things are going badly than assertive in appreciation when they are going well.

Then, too, there is the peril of over-confidence. The very fact that conditions are as they are tempts some citizens to believe that Republican success will be achieved without much effort. This is a mistake. It is never wise to take anything for granted in politics. In spite of its past buffeting, and perhaps largely on account of them, the Democracy is still hungry and thirsty for office. It will spare no pains or expense to take advantage of any opening that may offer. It can be defeated only by hard work. This hard work must be performed. Republicans owe it to their country and to themselves to perform it and to do a good job. Let everyone of them go to the polls tomorrow in this spirit and we shall see the pleasure on Wednesday of crowning another rousing Republican triumph.

After printing a false and malicious anonymous communication calculated to injure Hon. P. A. Philbin, the Times refused the use of its columns in reply. Rebuke such infamy at the polls tomorrow.

Branch Banking.

AN INTERESTING address was delivered at the last meeting of the New York Bankers' association by William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange bank. Branch banking is already a venerable institution in England, Germany, France and Canada, but until quite recently it had not been introduced into this country. Our bankers and financiers were well acquainted with its advantages, but there were various reasons why it was not or could not be introduced. In no country is banking more restricted by state and federal legislation. The treasury is the center of our banking system. Upon it the banks depend for their circulating medium, for the expansion or contraction of the currency, for their charters, for an official guarantee of their solvency, and for realizing their assets when they fall into difficulties or helping them over the fence when in danger of doing so. The relationship between our national banks and the treasury is in many directions more intimate still, but these belong to the domain of high or scientific finance, of which people in general are happily unconscious.

In 1888 an act was passed by the New York legislature authorizing branch banking in any city with over a million of inhabitants. Availing himself of this law, Mr. Nash as president of one of the most flourishing banks in New York, absorbed some seven or eight small independent institutions which in turn were re-established as branch banks and added to as occasion arose or business judgment approved. At present the Corn Exchange bank has fourteen branch establishments in New York. They are neither duplicates nor patterns of those found in Canada, for instance. The idea in which they originated is a commonplace of every business man who finds his affairs prospering. He follows the line of least resistance in gaining customers. He seeks them out.

The subsidiary branches are entirely subordinate to the central bank. They make business, but they do not control it. They have no initiative independent of the head office. Their officers are frequently changed and minute and exacting statements are demanded and given of each day's business. A depositor in a branch bank is a customer of the head bank. The manager must of necessity be familiar with the business people and neighborhood in which he is located and is permitted to act independently to that extent.

The chief objection of the opponents of branch banks is that owing to their dependence upon a central bank which has great capital and concerns itself chiefly with large transactions, they would not be likely to seek or welcome the so-called dime depositors and borrowers. Mr. Nash says this is a mistake. Small transactions, he says, are the most profitable and the most secure. It is largely to facilitate these that branch banks are established and so many independent banks founded. Mr. Nash believes that the system is capable of national extension.

For some reason or other the Democratic orators and editors have discovered suddenly that the American army in the Philippines is a patriotic body of whom the nation is proud.

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Don't forget that the legislators and senators elected tomorrow will have a vote each for a United States senator

this winter. Let no Republican vote to tie President Roosevelt's hands in the senate.

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

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

How many judges do the Democrats think they are entitled to, anyhow?

Invite prosperity to stay by voting the straight Republican ticket.

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

Vote for Evans and Williams and first-class mine inspection.

Common sense upholds Republicanism. Let well enough alone.

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.

Growth in World's Coal Production

Special Correspondence. Washington, Oct. 31.

THE COAL production and consumption of the world, and especially of the United States in comparison with other coal-producing countries is the subject of a monograph which will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, issued by the treasury bureau of statistics.

The general demand for coal seems to have increased very rapidly in recent years, not alone in the United States but throughout the world. One of the most characteristic features of modern industrial development has been the rise of the coal industry. Modern society relies upon coal as the fuel and source of power, and the terms "iron age," "machine age," and "age of steam" may all be translated the "age of coal."

The rapidly with which the production of coal has increased may be appreciated when the present volume of that production is considered and when we reflect in how recent a time the production formed but a very small fraction of that quantity. In 1801 the total coal production of the world was 86,150,000 short tons. Until as late a period as 1883 the world's production had never been half so great, being only 42,800,000 metric tons, in that year and not until 1884 had the world's production been as much as a third as large as it is at present. By 1891 the world's production had increased to 67,000,000 metric tons, or less than 25 per cent. of the production of 1901. The statistics of the world's production for still earlier periods can not be determined with that degree of accuracy; but on the basis of the British statistics from 1851, and of estimates for earlier periods, and from such statistics as are obtainable from France, Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary, an approximation may be made of the actual production.

In 1801 the world's production of coal was about 14,000,000 metric tons, or less than one-fifth of the production of 1901, and considerably less than the production of either the United States or the United Kingdom at present. Ten years earlier the world's production amounted to only about 13,000,000 metric tons, about one-tenth of the present world's production, and considerably less than the present output of the single state of Pennsylvania. In 1801 the production was much smaller still, amounting to little over 4,000,000 metric tons, or about one-seventh of the present output; while during the thirteenth century it was only 1,000,000 tons, when the output was about 17,000,000 tons, the production has increased about 4.50 per cent.

When the figures for the world's production prior to 1801 are necessarily defective, owing to the absence of accurate statistics for the English and American industry, they sufficiently indicate the immense development of the industry during the last century. The significance of this development can not be overlooked.

The production of coal is chiefly in the hands of three nations, the British, the American, and the German. During the last thirty years and even earlier, the combined coal output of the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany has averaged, year for year, about five-sixths of the world's production. In 1901, the combined coal output of the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany was 45,200,000 metric tons, or about 67 per cent. of the world's production. In these countries must be conceded, though this group might be added Belgium, which produces and consumes more coal per capita than any other European country except the United Kingdom.

While the continued output of these three countries has kept pace with the production of the rest of the world, their relative position has been materially altered. In 1808 the United Kingdom produced over three times as much coal as the United States or Germany, the output of these countries being approximately 22, 11½ and 10½ per cent. of the world's production, respectively. In 1850 the proportion was about the same, although the United States had gained upon Germany as a coal producer. By 1875 the output of the United Kingdom was still considerably greater than the combined production of the United States and Germany, the output of these three countries being 45, 20 and 18 per cent. of the world's production, respectively. The next half decennial period witnessed a remarkable increase in

RE-ELECT THE GRAND OLD MAN

From the Providence Register.

NOW that the argument in the case of William Connell, Republican candidate for congress, against his opponents masquerading on the so-called "anti-machine" ticket, so far as there has been any argument, is practically concluded and the case is ready to be submitted to the jury at Tuesday's halloing, let us review the pleading and the evidence.

Simmered down, the charge against Mr. Connell resolves itself into the fact that he has been successful. In the first place he was successful in business and made a fortune. Beginning as a poor miner boy, without capital or book-learning, he worked his way up by attending closely to business and saving his earnings until he became the largest individual employer of labor in the anthracite regions. It is not argued that he won his wealth dishonestly. It is not denied that he has been a generous and considerate employer, always willing to confer with his men, settle liberally their grievances and extend to one and all a friendly and helping hand. Neither is it disputed that he has been enterprising and public spirited, giving freely of his means to causes of religion, education, benevolence and the increase of labor-employing industries. His opponents are shrewd enough not to question these truths. They know that if they should do so, witnesses by the thousands would come forward to refute them—miners and miners' wives and children, carried through times of depression, helped in hours of bereavement, cheered and encouraged by this large-hearted grand old man, who never turned a deaf ear to any appeal of distress.

They attack him from another standpoint. They say that in politics he is a boss; that he is ambitious and tyrannical; that he crowds other men to the wall. Now, what is the truth? That he has been successful in politics? Yes. That since he took an active interest in political matters our city and county have risen to high prominence in state and national affairs? Yes. That a Democratic majority has been



WILLIAM CONNELL.

converted into a safe Republican majority? Yes. That hundreds of poor but deserving men representing all nationalities and sections and religions have been helped into office by him, without exaction of fee, tribute or pledge? Yes. That he has ever derived from his political activities personally a cent of profit by unfair advantage of others? No. With him politics has always been a labor of duty and of love—duty, to promote public interests and secure better results in government; love, to aid his fellow men and acquire power for good ends.

For three terms he has represented us in congress. Has scandal in any public duty? No. Has he ever defected from his party? No. Has he ever touched his work at Washington? No. Has he ever been unloyal to Republican principles stands unchanging in national affairs; his efficiency in serving his constituents is conceded. What nonsense, then, to argue that any Republican should vote to replace him by a Democrat.

It is time now to take a common sense view of this matter. The Republican president at Washington needs a Republican congressman to stand for re-election. The election of a Democrat by Republican votes (and in no other way can a Democrat be elected) would be a blow in his face. Neither Theodore Roosevelt nor William Connell deserves that. Both are entitled to undivided Republican support. If the latter shall also receive support from friends in other parties, all the better.

Therefore, Republicans, take counsel of your patriotism Tuesday and rally earnestly around the party colors. Help to swell the big majority which will send our grand congressman back for further able services in the cause of the people at the nation's capital.

produces and consumes more coal per capita than any other European country except the United Kingdom. The fact of its small population placing it in the second rank of coal producing countries.

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IN A NUTSHELL.

Republicanism means protection, property, progress, sound money, high wages, honest elections and good times. Democracy means free trade, calamity, bad money, business failures, poor wages, idle men, soup houses, dishonest elections and hard times.

If you want good times to continue do all you can to keep the Republican party in power. If you want hard times, vote the Democratic ticket.

The Republican party offers substance, the Democratic party offers shadows. The people once before dropped the Republican coat and put on the Democratic one to grab the Democratic shadows. Surely they will not repeat that folly.

The Democratic party has been on the wrong side of every political question for the last fifty years, and during all that time has been predicting evil and fighting for free trade.

The people of the United States got their fingers burned ten years ago fooling with Democratic free trade fire. A burned child dreads the fire, and the American people dread Democratic free trade fire.

The Democrats have a great deal to say against trusts; but the Democratic representatives in congress voted against a proposed amendment to the constitution to give congress the right to regulate and control the trusts. The Republicans voted for the amendment.

Democratic predictions of evil six years ago all turned out to be false; the Republican predictions of good all turned out to be true. Since we now reject the party that led us to prosperity and accept the party that would have led us to ruin?

Remember that in working for the Republican party you are working for yourself. All that we have that is good in our government we owe to the Republican party.

The Democratic party has had both president and congress at the same time only once in forty years, and that one time they almost ruined the country. Let it be forty years before they get into power again.

The Democratic party professes great love for the laboring man, yet it is a fact that every day on the state militia banks today that benefits the laboring man was put there by the Republican party.

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 showing gift options: One Present \$20.00 in Gold \$20.00, One Present 10.00 in Gold 10.00, One Present 5.00 in Gold 5.00, Two Presents 2.50 Each 5.00, Five Presents 1.00 Each 5.00, Ten Presents 50c Each 5.00. 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 "H'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 debit all words not found in Webster's.

Proper names, or any other words appearing in the "Appendix" will not be allowed. Obscure 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.

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SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Thursday was 49°. 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. Junker, Prop.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING

On a spur of the Alleghany Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad; near Towanda, Basking, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL. Send for booklet. O. K. HARRIS.

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