

The Scranton Tribune

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

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, as Second-Class Matter.

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

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

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Single Insertion, Full Position. Rows include 100 lines, 200 lines, 300 lines, 400 lines, 500 lines.

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.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1902.

Good morning! Are you a candidate for recorder?

Molinueux Acquitted.

NO OTHER verdict was possible from the evidence than was presented in the second Molinueux trial. A fiendish murder is committed. Suspicion fastens upon one of two or three persons. One of these is indicted, tried and convicted upon circumstantial testimony insufficient to condemn a dog. An interval of time elapses, a new trial is secured upon showing of gross errors in the conduct of the original trial, and a free hearing of all material and relevant testimony, the prisoner is pronounced an innocent man.

This verdict must be accepted as not only legally but also morally conclusive. That Molinueux did many things deserving of censure was shown incidentally, but misconduct is not murder and this was a trial for murder. Criticism has been felt and expressed that Molinueux's father and family should have expended their means and used all their influence to secure his acquittal, but any parent and all reputable relatives would, similarly placed, have acted likewise. A life was at stake and it was entitled to a fair show. At the first trial Molinueux did not get a fair show. He was convicted on prejudice and general principles. The retrial was a necessity and its issue a vindication of justice.

The indictment of Cornish is now in order. He has been accused in open court by a reputable attorney, once the governor of the state, of doing the deed for which Molinueux was arrested and arraigned. The circumstantial evidence against Cornish is equally as strong as it was against Molinueux. What was sauce for one should be made sauce for the other. The murder of Mrs. Adams was a crime of too great cunning and too utterly heartless to justify any letting up of the efforts of the detective forces of the law until the man or woman who conceived and executed it shall have been given the punishment it merits.

With the case between John Mitchell and the companies reduced to specific affirmations and flat denials, it is clearly time to begin the weighing of evidence. The strike commission does well to select Scranton as the starting point. We feel sure that our citizens will appreciate the honor.

Arbitration a Failure in France.

THE FRENCH coal miners have rejected the adverse award of the arbitration board and voted by a large majority to continue the strike. The French government was very reluctant to interfere or be identified officially in any way with the struggle, except to preserve order, but yielding to the precedent established by President Roosevelt it ultimately consented to do so. In the first place it is necessary to remark that the investigations of the French strike commissioners seem to have been extraordinarily light or signally superficial. The commission had been sitting little more than a week, and in that time they not only heard and examined the contentions of the miners and operators, but had time to adjudicate upon them and file their decision. They manage these things more expeditiously in France than we can hope to do here. At the same time, the conditions were not exactly similar.

The French miners formulated three demands. An increase in wages, an eight-hour day and old age pensions. The commissioners could not grant an eight-hour day or concede old age pensions. These are subjects of political action in France and their acceptance or rejection lies with parliament. On the wage question they found against the miners. The arbitrators contended that the conditions of the coal trade would not admit of an advance. In arriving at this conclusion they took into consideration and apparently decided upon the fact that a rise in the miners' wages would enhance the price of a prime necessary of life without any compensating public advantage. The French miners, or their leaders, pointed out that the cost of living had greatly increased among them. The commissioners replied that the higher cost of living among the miners was not exceptional, that members of the community who were less able to bear the enhanced cost of living than they were had also to submit to it, and finally that it would be "un-equivalently outrageous" to tax one section of the community, and that the poorest, in order to increase the earning power of a limited number of men engaged in a particular industry.

The decision, as might naturally be expected, did not satisfy the miners, although their leaders endeavored to induce them to accept the award. The decision is too logically decisive. The spirit of compromise is entirely eliminated. It is unreasonable to believe that the French miners struck without having some grievances more or less definite which would appeal for adjustment to a tribunal specially constituted to sift them. It is impossible to conclude that the miners laid down their tools without rhyme or reason; it is, moreover, highly improbable that the operators who had the full military force of the nation at their back to preserve order and protect property would have consented to arbitration when there was no political or executive pressure brought to bear upon them to do so. However, the award is what it is. An arbitration court has entered judgment, and the party whom it affects adversely perpetually refuses to abide by its decision, despite the entreaties of its leaders. The economical theorist will hold that this argues nothing; that compulsory arbitration is one thing and a mutual concession by capital and labor to public opinion to arbitrate disputes by a commission with only a moral sanction for the enforcement of its decree is quite another. In fact and truth, they are only two aspects of a primal difficulty. A theory will not necessarily stand the test of practical application because it appeals to our imagination with the force of a natural truth. Arbitration as a theory is an attractive conception, but we have just seen how illusive it has proven itself in France when it for a moment deviates from the beaten path of compromise and takes to the high road of judicial decree.

eliminated. It is unreasonable to believe that the French miners struck without having some grievances more or less definite which would appeal for adjustment to a tribunal specially constituted to sift them. It is impossible to conclude that the miners laid down their tools without rhyme or reason; it is, moreover, highly improbable that the operators who had the full military force of the nation at their back to preserve order and protect property would have consented to arbitration when there was no political or executive pressure brought to bear upon them to do so.

However, the award is what it is. An arbitration court has entered judgment, and the party whom it affects adversely perpetually refuses to abide by its decision, despite the entreaties of its leaders. The economical theorist will hold that this argues nothing; that compulsory arbitration is one thing and a mutual concession by capital and labor to public opinion to arbitrate disputes by a commission with only a moral sanction for the enforcement of its decree is quite another. In fact and truth, they are only two aspects of a primal difficulty. A theory will not necessarily stand the test of practical application because it appeals to our imagination with the force of a natural truth. Arbitration as a theory is an attractive conception, but we have just seen how illusive it has proven itself in France when it for a moment deviates from the beaten path of compromise and takes to the high road of judicial decree.

In order to avoid repetition of the Madison Square disaster, Mayor Low has recommended that the city ordinances of Greater New York should be changed in a manner that will give the authorities some control of explosives that are used in periods of jollification. The example of Mayor Low is worthy of consideration everywhere. A good many patriotic people believe that it is possible to celebrate political and other victories without using explosives powerful enough to blow up a fleet of warships.

The Next Big Issue.

THE PROBLEMS of finance do not appeal to the average citizen because they are difficult to understand and because he has a very imperfect conception of their importance as live factors in the daily equation of his prosperity or business misfortune. Yet with the great tariff issue out of the way, there is bound to come forward in its place for thrashing out before the American people the question, hardly secondary in importance, of currency reform.

"What is the matter with our currency?" the thoughtless may ask. "We thought that was all settled when McKinley was elected over Bryan and the gold standard riveted." Quite the contrary. Only the A B C of it was settled then. There remains for adjustment the more intricate matter of putting our currency on a systematic, scientific basis, so that when business grows the money supply will grow with it and contract when business contracts, automatically, without fuss or feathers, and in a manner to do away with speculative panics so far as they can be done away with at all.

By reading the speech of the comptroller of the currency, delivered before the American Bankers' association at New Orleans yesterday and reported elsewhere, you will get some idea of what is the matter with our currency at present. It is like the ten year old boy trying to crowd himself into a pair of five year old pants. It doesn't fit. For one thing, the government is required by law to hoard great sums of money in the treasury vaults at Washington that ought to be out among the people in active circulation. Money lying idle does no good. It is the single-dollar passing rapidly from hand to hand in purchase of goods and payment of debts that counts for business prosperity. The government must be out of the hoarding business. It must use the people's dollars so as to benefit and not cripple the people's business activities.

But, regardless of this phase of the financial problem, the one great defect in our currency system today is the fact that it has to be continually padded and wet-nursed when it should be strong enough to go it alone. A currency system should of its own motion respond to business needs, providing greater or less circulation as the volume of cash-payment business expands or contracts. If a big crop grows out West and the farmers want real money for their grain, instead of checks or promissory notes, it should not be necessary to cripple business activities in the East and South in order that enough bank notes may be rushed to the West to move the West's crop yield. Generally when the West wants money the East wants it, too. There ought to be enough for both and there can be enough without injuriously inflating the currency or depreciating it one particle. The remedy is simply to provide for emergency issues of what is called asset currency; that is, bank notes on other security than government bonds, but so regulated and taxed that it will not be profitable to issue them when there is not a rush of business and so safeguarded that if a bank should go to pieces with asset currency outstanding its note-holder would suffer no loss.

There is nothing new or risky about asset currency. It is in use in some of the best governed countries in the world and wherever it is used it works well. Scotland has it. Canada has it. Substantially it is the basis of banking in nearly every important country in the civilized world except the United States, which clings to a clumsy old system patched up from time to time by statesmen who knew better, but who were afraid to go before the people advocating scientific currency reform lest they might be charged with selling out to the banks.

Twentieth century business must be done by twentieth century methods. The managers of the Washington, D. C., theatres have decided to discontinue all advertising by means of lithographs displayed in shop windows. They say that they receive more benefit from the newspapers and from the regulation billboard display than from the shop

windows and that the latter means about 3,000 passes weekly, many of which fall into the hands of speculators and besides constitute a very expensive mode of advertising. The straight newspaper form is undoubtedly the best and cheapest in the end.

Rhode Island has not gone entirely to the bad. The Providence police refused to allow Emma Goldman to address a gang of anarchists in their city the other night.

Does It Aim to Protect Traction Monopoly?

AN OPINION was handed down on Saturday last by Justice Dean of the Pennsylvania Supreme court which, if its purport has been correctly interpreted by the Pittsburg Dispatch, which makes it the text of a long editorial comment, is likely to have a far-reaching effect both locally and throughout the state. The case elicited it was that of the Philadelphia, Weston and Swarthman Street Railway company against the Chester, Darby and Philadelphia Railway company, involving the right of a new railway company to use for purposes of connections the tracks laid and owned by an old company. Heretofore it has been held very generally and affirmed by the Supreme court of the United States that the legislature of a state may establish the conditions upon which such right of use may be exercised; but now Justice Dean, the Dispatch says, holds that "one corporation for profit may not appropriate the property of another to exactly the same uses"; and the inference is that his opinion would prevent, for example, a new trolley company desirous of entering Scranton from using for central city connections any part of the tracks of the Scranton Railway company. Says the Dispatch, in conclusion of its comment:

"The effect of the decision in the larger cities of the state is to shut out any hope of weakening traction monopolies by the creation of competing lines. It leaves as the only resource for cities seeking that relief the doubtful expedient of municipal ownership. The Supreme court has not yet declared that a law by the legislature permitting cities to own street railways would be unconstitutional; but perhaps that is because no such law has yet been passed."

The announcement that the novelist Hallie Erminie Trives is to write a book with Mr. Schwab as the central figure naturally causes anxiety among his friends. The steel magnate can afford to laugh at the constant newspaper resignation rumors, but it is believed that the "ten, twenty, dirty" style of fiction will prove more jarring to his constitution than the Monte Carlo gambling story.

Refreshing news to the effect that the country is prospering comes from India. It is so seldom that anything save a famine is reported from India, the announcement that the land of the Hindoo is liable to escape future classification in the calamity belt will be received with pleasure the world over.

Mascagni, the Italian composer, has discovered that genius without a business manager cuts but little financial ice in this country.

From the latest accounts regarding affairs at Honolulu, the victims of Governor Dole's axe display remarkable vitality.

Gunning and foot ball accidents appear to be about neck and neck on the record for this season.

Arbitration in France appears to have gored the wrong ox.

LITERARY NOTES.

A very attractive feature of the North American Review for November is a line poem by Edith Wharton entitled "Vesalius in Zante," which is a distinct addition to American poetry of the highest class. An appreciation by Wolf von Schierbrand, recently the Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, of the work of Andrew D. White as ambassador to Germany, with mention of some dramatic incidents of inside history not before published, is another feature of this number of the Review which is worthy of more than passing note.

The new story by Alice Caldwell Heaton, author of "The Phosphorus Patch," will begin in the December Century. It is named from one of its characters, "Lovesy Mary," an inmate of a charitable institution who is said to have as many interesting characteristics as Mrs. Wiggs. For seven consecutive months "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has been among the six best selling books in the United States.

Guntton's magazine these days is full of the thinking on the questions at issue between capital and labor; and the fortnightly lectures of Professor Guntton, now published regularly in periodical form at a nominal price, have excited lively arguments of the best economists upon subjects just now uppermost in the world's best thought.

A striking feature of the November Woman's Home Companion is an article on "Some Chinese Wives" by Madame Wu Ting-fang, wife of the Chinese ambassador. She throws some interesting light on the character of the people who are just now attracting the world's attention.

How to prepare the turkey and other accessories for the Thanksgiving dinner is fully told, with illustrations, in the November number of Table Talk, which is the American authority on all culinary topics and all matters pertaining to the table and its service.

The group of separate papers in the Century on the trust in the first one of which, on "The So-called Beef Trust," was in the November number, will be continued in the December issue by a paper on the United States Steel Corporation, by Henry Loomis Nelson.

REVERIE.

For The Tribune: Weird sweet thoughts from I know not where Float on the music-laden air, Fragrant memories of dear dead days Lie in the violin he plays.

THE CRANE STORE. Has news for you. It will be read by the Scranton public, for our ads. always are. Today we place on sale, at One-Quarter Their Value One Hundred Suits. The cream of the Season's Garments, ranging in price from ten to twenty dollars. THEY ARE SPICY INDUCEMENTS AND UNAPPROACHABLE VALUES. CRANE, TAKE ELEVATOR, 324 LACKAWANNA AVE.

BED ROOM FURNITURE. We have now in stock the finest display of these goods ever made in Scranton. Mahogany sets in the Colonial and Napoleon post bed styles. They are elegantly rich. Dressers and Chiffoniers in beautifully finished Mahogany; Colonial and Louis XIV styles. We invite inspection whether you are going to buy at once or not. Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Avenue.

ORIENTAL RUGS AT AUCTION at 500 and 502 Lackawanna Ave. at George W. Watkins' Store. SALE Will Begin Today at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Wednesday and Thursday at The Same Hours.

The Triumph of Honesty Favorites with the People ALWAYS BUSY. The Burt Correct Shape Shoe for Gentlemen...\$3.50 and \$4.00. The Edwin C. Burt Shoe for Ladies...\$3.50. LEWIS & REILLY, Wholesale and Retail FOOTWEAR, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

SUMMER RESORTS Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW, Monday was 65. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Monday was 65. Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

When in Need of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Properly fitted by an expert optician. From \$1.00 Up. Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing. Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

Men's Gloves, \$1 The \$1.50 Kind for. A full one dollar and a half's worth at a saving of 50 cents on each pair. It is a Cape Glove, lined with silk or unlined, dressed or undressed, soft skins, modern backs, all sizes, and in all the popular colors. A real bargain at \$1.00 per pair. Each pair warranted. One of the best street gloves you ever saw for \$1.00.

Louis H. Isaacs. 412 Spruce Street, 309 Lackawanna Avenue. LINE OF IMPORTED WOOL GLOVES. PLAIN OR FANCY, 50c.

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. One Present...\$20.00 In Gold...\$20.00. Two Presents...\$10.00 In Gold...\$10.00. Five Presents...\$5.00 Each...\$5.00. Ten Presents...\$2.50 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 declare 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. Place the words alphabetically. Write your name, age, address and number of words 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 CLOSES 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.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. Gunster & Forsyth, 253-327 Penn Avenue.

DICKSON'S Best PATENT FLOUR The Celebrated SNOW WHITE Always reliable. Dickson Mill & Grain Co. Scranton and Olyphant.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for Dupont's Powder. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokless and the Repano Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 401 Canal Building, Scranton. AGENTS: JOHN R. SMITH & SONS, Plymouth; E. W. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

EDUCATIONAL. Do You Want a Good Education? Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EAST SROUDSBURG, PA. Regular State Normal Courses and Special Departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing, Stenography and Typewriting, strong College Preparatory Department. FREE TUITION. Boarding expenses \$3.50 per week. Pupils admitted at any time. Winter Term opens Dec. 29th. Write for catalogue. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, Syracuse, N. Y. OFFERS, beside the regular College Course, Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering, Architecture, Music, Painting, Law, Medicine, Sociology and Political Science. FORTY of the leading universities of this country and Europe are represented on the faculty of the Liberal Arts College. Tuition expenses are so moderate that they are less than the fees in some colleges where free tuition is given. Send for Catalogue.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, Pres. Elmer H. Lawall, Treas. R. J. Foster, Secy. Stanley E. Allen, Vice President. Secretary. TRIBUNE WANT ADS. BRING QUICK RETURNS