

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 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 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, Run of Paper, Reading, Full Position. Rows for 10 inches, 150, 200, 300, 1000.

TEN PAGES.
SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

Whatever else men may differ about as to the consequences of the recent elections, there seems to be substantial unanimity of opinion that, presidentially speaking, Colonel Bryan is now out of it.

Not Open to Doubt.
IN COMMENTING upon the appearance of Messrs. Lonsdale and O'Brien before the Anthracite Strike commission as legal representatives of certain non-union workers, the Wilkes-Barre Record says:

There is no mistaking the object of the non-union mine workers in presenting a case of their own to the commission, jointly with the United Mine Workers and the operators. They will want to know, through the decision of the commission, whether or not they shall be able to work at the mines without being members of a labor organization.

We cannot assume to say what the commissioners have or have not counted upon in this connection; but a careful reading of the prospect of the operators assenting to the creation of the commission and defining the terms upon which they would abide its findings certainly ought to take away any element of surprise in this quarter. However, the non-union worker may be regarded—whether as a hero, in President Eliot's opinion, or as a Judas Iscariot or Benedict Arnold, to use the caustic metaphor of President Taft—be it in any event a factor present in the anthracite problem, and therefore having to be considered.

As to possible complications, there can be none so long as the union members go no farther than President Mitchell indicated when he advised against lawlessness. It is hardly to be expected that intimate and cordial social relations are soon to form between the union and non-union workers and their families; all that any reasonable man has a right to expect and what every law-respecting citizen has, moreover, the right and the duty to demand, is that where the law gives men the right to earn their living without molestation it shall be enforced, irrespective of membership or non-membership in any union, lodge or church.

With the utmost respect to the commission, we do not see that this question is before it in any sense opening it to doubt. It has been decided by a power superior even to the learned commission—namely, the constitution of the United States.

The fear that the United States would seize and operate permanently the Panama railroad seems to have caused the Central Americans more anxiety than a dozen revolutions.

A Solved Problem.
ONE OF the dreams of science is certainly coming true, judging from the recent performance of the submarine torpedo boat Adder on a test run in Peconic Bay.

With eleven men in her hold she ran with her bottom 18 feet below the surface for three hours, during which time she covered a 15-mile course and fired a torpedo which struck an imaginary enemy squarely amidships. As showing the efficiency of this type of boat it should be mentioned that while speeding along under water at the rate of seven knots the boat suddenly heeled and the ship's bottom touched. There was no confusion. A tank filled with water to aid in submerging the vessel was blown empty, giving an immediate buoyancy; her bow rose and she shot to the surface in a few seconds. Here, after replenishing her air, the tank was refilled, and after a delay of only two minutes altogether, the boat was again spinning along under the surface, ready to tackle any enemy.

With regard to the air supply of the crew while the boat was submerged, it is reported by one of the naval constructors in the inspecting party as entirely satisfactory. Toward the last it became "stuffy," resulting that in a crowded room without ventilation, but for the three hours involved in the test it gave nobody on board any annoyance, not even a headache.

While the submarine torpedo boat is still in its experimental stage from the standpoint of its fighting usefulness, this test of the Adder seems to establish that as a matter of navigation it is a solved problem.

One of the reforms advocated by Katherine Tingley, the Theosophist, who is just now the subject of an animated discussion, is the establishment by law of a moral and mental, as well as a physical standard, which men and women must reach before being permitted to marry. Mrs. Tingley says such a law is coming. Let it come.

Walter J. Bullard, a regular contributor to the columns of The Tribune, has an article in the November number of the Protectionist upon "Our Commercial Relations with Japan," in which

he shows that the balance of trade with the island empire is against us, largely because of the lack of American bottoms in which to carry our goods direct, most of it being transhipped. It is an effective argument in favor of the ship subsidy.

The president did not have any better luck than the reporters who were hunting for him.

Credulity and Fraud.
AN OPINION of novel interest and far-reaching consequence has been given by the Supreme court of the United States in the case of the American School of Magnetic Healing, of Nevada, Mo., against the postmaster of Nevada, to prevent the latter from executing a fraud order issued against it by the postoffice department.

The facts were that the member of this institution who was alone supposed to have the power of healing disease by the "absent treatment" process was not living at Nevada, as the literature of the "school" implied, but was residing at Manitou Springs, Col., and the so-called healing instructions sent through the mails to purchasers were not sent by him but by a corps of 84 typewriters. Upon this basis of presumable imposition the postoffice authorities seized 25,000 letters addressed to the school, stopped the stream of \$1,600 which was daily pouring into the Nevada postoffice and tried to protect the many credulous persons who were parting with their money with scant prospect of getting any other equivalent than experience. Resistance in court, to the department's action brought the whole matter before the Supreme court, which, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham, holds that the postal authorities have no legal right to stop the mails of any person or institution on a fraud order concerning whose business the allegation of fraudulency rests not on fact but upon opinion. Says the learned justice:

Just to what extent the mental condition affects the body no one can accurately and definitely say. One person may believe it of far greater efficacy than another, but surely it cannot be said that it is a fraud for one person to contend that the mind has an effect upon the body, or that its physical condition is greater even than a vast majority of intelligent people might be willing to admit or believe. Even intelligent people may, and indeed do, differ among themselves as to the extent of this mental effect. Because the complainants might or did claim to be able to effect cures by reason of working upon and affecting the mental powers of the individual, and directing them toward the accomplishment of a cure of the disease under which he might be suffering, who can say that it is a fraud or a false pretense or promise within the meaning of the statutes? How can any one lay down the limit and say beyond that there are fraud and false pretenses? The bill in this case avers that those who have lured the complainant are established by their method of treatment and are entirely willing that the money they sent should be delivered to the complainants. In other words, they seem to have faith in the efficacy of their method of treatment and in their ability to heal as claimed by them. If they fail, the answer might be that all human means of treatment are also liable to fail, and will necessarily fail when the appointed time arrives. There is no claim that the treatment by the complainants will always succeed. As the effectiveness of almost any particular method of treatment of disease is, to a more or less extent, a fruitful source of difference of opinion, even though the great majority might be of one way of thinking, the efficacy of any special method is certainly not a matter for the decision of the postmaster general within these statutes relative to the mails. Unless the question may be reduced to one of fact, as distinguished from mere opinion, we think these statutes cannot be invoked for the purpose of stopping the delivery of mail matter.

Having the assent of the highest court, although, as a matter of fact, Justices White and McKenna dissented, this must be assumed to be the law. But it is, we think, a very unfortunate law, the practical effect of which will be to aid materially in the robbery of the credulous by sharpers who are morally less entitled to the use and facility of the gold brick swindler. The logic of this opinion, especially in view of the growing tendency to view facts in the Christian Science manner as having no existence other than by imagination, would speedily destroy all safeguards of the mails, since the question of fraud must always be to some degree a matter of opinion, even the existence of a fact in evidence being necessarily a matter of opinion.

It is to be hoped that congress will soon take up the question of the postmaster general's authority to regulate the mails and enact a clearly defined series of provisions which shall leave this important matter in as little doubt as possible. This is decidedly desirable from many standpoints.

And now Holt Collier must feel very much like a ward politician who failed to "deliver the goods" on election day.

The State of Ireland.
THE CHIEF of police of Birmingham, England, has notified the manufacturers of small arms in that city that that category must be definitely marked and accounted for on the bill of lading. This might appear a small matter since no person is permitted in Ireland to carry arms or keep them at home without a special permit or magistrate's license. This severe restriction of the importation of arms with the sister country shows, however, that the English government apprehends, if not a rebellion, at least a revolutionary exultation which may lead to serious consequences. The right to search, seize and convict for the possession of individual arms is one of the formal and distinctive prerogatives of the Irish police. Domestically search for arms has been one of the most expediting and rightfully obnoxious methods of coercive government to which Ireland has been subjected. The Englishman's boundless faith in repressive machinery in dealing with his fellow citizens across the channel would be pathetic were it not so historically futile and lamentably idiotic. The quick-witted Irishman plays on those stupid fears of the stolid Briton. If Irishmen were armed to the teeth, all that they possibly could do is to perpetrate covert

outrages, and no possible disarmament can prevent these if the moral sense of the community is not set against them. The Irishman sees his condition in the light of his grievances, and makes the most of it.

Still it is possible that the English government is not taking these precautions without a well founded apprehension that the state of Ireland justifies them. If hot-headed young Irishmen are deluded by the example of the Boers they are preparing themselves a heavy retribution. There is no parallel in the social, political or strategic position of the two countries. The Boers were an independent people and a military nation, and their fate should be a warning. There is a garrison in Ireland of over forty thousand regular soldiers and an armed police establishment of fourteen or fifteen thousand men, not to speak of a fleet which in a few hours steaming could encircle the entire country with a wall of turreted iron. What can a rebellion, or any attempt at rebellion, bring to a country so situated, but a romantic, if not a ridiculous humiliation and industrial ruin?

Nor are the proceedings of the Irish parliamentary party in the House of Commons altogether commendable, reasonable, or attractive to those who wish Ireland well and are as little fascinated as even Irishmen themselves by the imperturbable faith which Englishmen put in their recitade of purpose, in their good intentions and huge failures. Neither the educated minds of America nor of Europe are tolerant of the deliberate mockery of parliamentary institutions which Mr. Redmond and the more reckless of his followers are exhibiting in the House of Commons just now. They are right in believing that the eyes of the world are upon them, but it is less in admiration than in pity that such an immense amount of energy should be wasted in such an exhibition of political insanity. During the past twenty years Ireland has not had a week's rest. How can any country make material progress under such conditions? "Let them consider," wrote Mathew Arnold, one of the truest and most disinterested friends Ireland ever had, "let them consider, that day by day these new ideas and forces gain in power, and that every one of them is the friend of the Celt and not his enemy." These new ideas and forces have no time to mature. They are desecrated by a deliberate perversion of the highest constitutional privileges that the representatives of a free people have ever enjoyed.

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Alarm is probably also felt in London that the defeat of the Waziri expedition may incite Rudyard Kipling to write another poem.

LITERARY NOTES.
Expert opinion is likely to agree with the opinion of the publishers of the Christmas Smart Set that that number is the finest of his kind ever produced. There are more than fifty items in the volume, and not a dull one among them.

The Delimitator. In addition to keeping up its fashion and miscellany departments to the high standard for which it has long been noted, has recently made some daring ventures into color printing. The issue for December contains the product of its most recent experimenting, and we think it spells success.

The publishers of Success are distributing an ingenious and tasty calendar for 1903, consisting of a folder of twelve pages, each page containing a reduced facsimile in full-color reproductions of the original paintings by the Success covers of 1902. That periodical for December, by the way, has one of the most varied and instructive arrays of contents in its history.

Idolatry.
One of the local newspaper correspondents just returned from accompanying Robert E. Pattison on his splendid tour of the state in his gubernatorial campaign tells of the enthusiasm of a Greenock barber who peddled himself on being the only Democrat in a family of seven men. Hearing Pattison speak there he joined in the demonstration of approval that followed the oratory, and talked of nothing else to his customers the following morning. Among these were the correspondent, who naturally tried to learn what the Greenock sentiment meant for either candidate, and asked if Pattison were popular there.

"Popular?" queried the pro-Pattison able hostess. "Why? That man is as popular here—he is as popular here—he is—he's—why, say! Bob Pattison stands as high 'round here as John L. Sullivan!" Philadelphia Ledger.

Philadelphia Ledger.
claimed the countryman, "and who, then, rules in England?" When it was explained to him that the Prince of Wales had succeeded to the throne he shook his head wisely. "Mon Dieu!" he said, "but he must have a pull with Laurier!"

DENSE INDEED.
A friend of Kellard, knowing his need of an actor for a small part in "The Cliver Code," his most recent play, sent a young man to him who proved unamenable for the part. Some time later Kellard met his friend, who asked: "Well, Jack, how did that chap do?" "Did he didn't do at all," exclaimed the actor.

"Well, that's too bad," said the friend. "Did he know what he was doing?" "Know anything?" exclaimed Kellard in fine scorn. "No, he didn't even suspect anything."—New York Clipper.

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Should be completed while there is plenty of time. We have every good kind of kitchen utensil to help you prepare the dinner. If you buy here you are sure of getting the best articles at the lowest prices.

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Double Roasters, 11x16..... 34c
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SPECIAL PRICE
Universal Food Choppers
We are now selling the medium size for \$1.50

Table Cutlery
We have just opened a shipment of Carvers, manufactured by the celebrated "Cutlers to the American people," Landers, Frary & Clark. They come in pairs or sets up to \$25.00. Even if you don't need a new pair now look them over for they will make an excellent Christmas Gift a month hence.

For the Table
We have Pearl and Celluloid Handled Steel Knives and Forks, Silver Plated Knives and Forks, Silver Plated Tea and Table Spoons.

Kitchen Ware
Look over this list and see if you want any of the little but still important articles
Apple Corer, Paring Knife, Pudding Mould, French Cook's Knife, Egg Beater, Butcher Knife, Cake Spoon, Raisin Seeder, Mixing Bowl, Vegetable Slicer, Grater, Cake Tin, Jelly Mould, Collander, Pie Plate, Corn Popper

A Foreword
We are opening Holiday Goods daily, and are laying aside selections of our customers for Christmas delivery. There'll be more to see next week, but the display of Carving Sets, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, Portable Gas Lamps and Oil Lamps is practically complete. The early choosers naturally have the best assortment to make choice from.

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

What Did It? The perfection of quality in Hunter Whiskey. In what struck the taste, appreciation and approval of the American people. It is now everywhere the first sought and the first bought.

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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. Values in Gold and Dollars.

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 defer 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.

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