THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1902.



mor and send at once for the coroner. Witness Cuba.

ONSIDERABLE space has been

undergoing about the same kind of fretful turmoil on the part of men in labor circles newly upheaved into positions of power and responsibility that Scranton has undergone. The ferment is on and must work off. Doubtless the labor movement in Schenectady, as we expect of it in Scranton, will then become sane, conservative and regardful of the fact that there are others.

It is interesting to note the starting point of the labor excesses in Schenecady. As in Scranton, the first fault Jay with the employers. In Schenectady the big employing concern is the General Electric company. It is a liberally managed institution as such institutions go, but it has its share of subordinate officials more intent upon the mathematics of economy in production than upon the ethics of the wage problem. What happened may best be told in the language of a Schenectady correspondent of the New York Sun, a paper which will not be accused of presenting the employers' side in terms of unjust criticism:

Trade unionism never got a really se-cure foothold in this city until after the big strike last spring. That it is so strongly entrenched now is partially due to the course pursued by the General Electric officials when that trouble be-Electric officials when that trouble be-gan. The strike resulted from a deter-mination to cut down the wages of a few men-less than twenty-in the polishing department. The cost of living here is exceedingly high, almost as high as in New York, in fact, and the men pro-lossed vigorously against the reduction, plices that they could not support heir families on less pay than they were their families on less pay than they were been families on less pay than they were ecciving. The managers were obdurate, owever, and the men in the polishing construent struck against the reduction. There were then something less than 3,000 union men in the entire plant, but the poneution employer forcing a reductive non-union employes, fearing a reduction, went out, too. In all nearly 8,000 men struck, completely tying up the plant in a very busy season. The result was that the employes won a signal victory. The strike was short lived, but it taught the men their power. Then began the union-izing of Schenectady. Most of the skilled workmen tumbled over one another to join the labor organizations. Others were forced to come in by the usual methods.