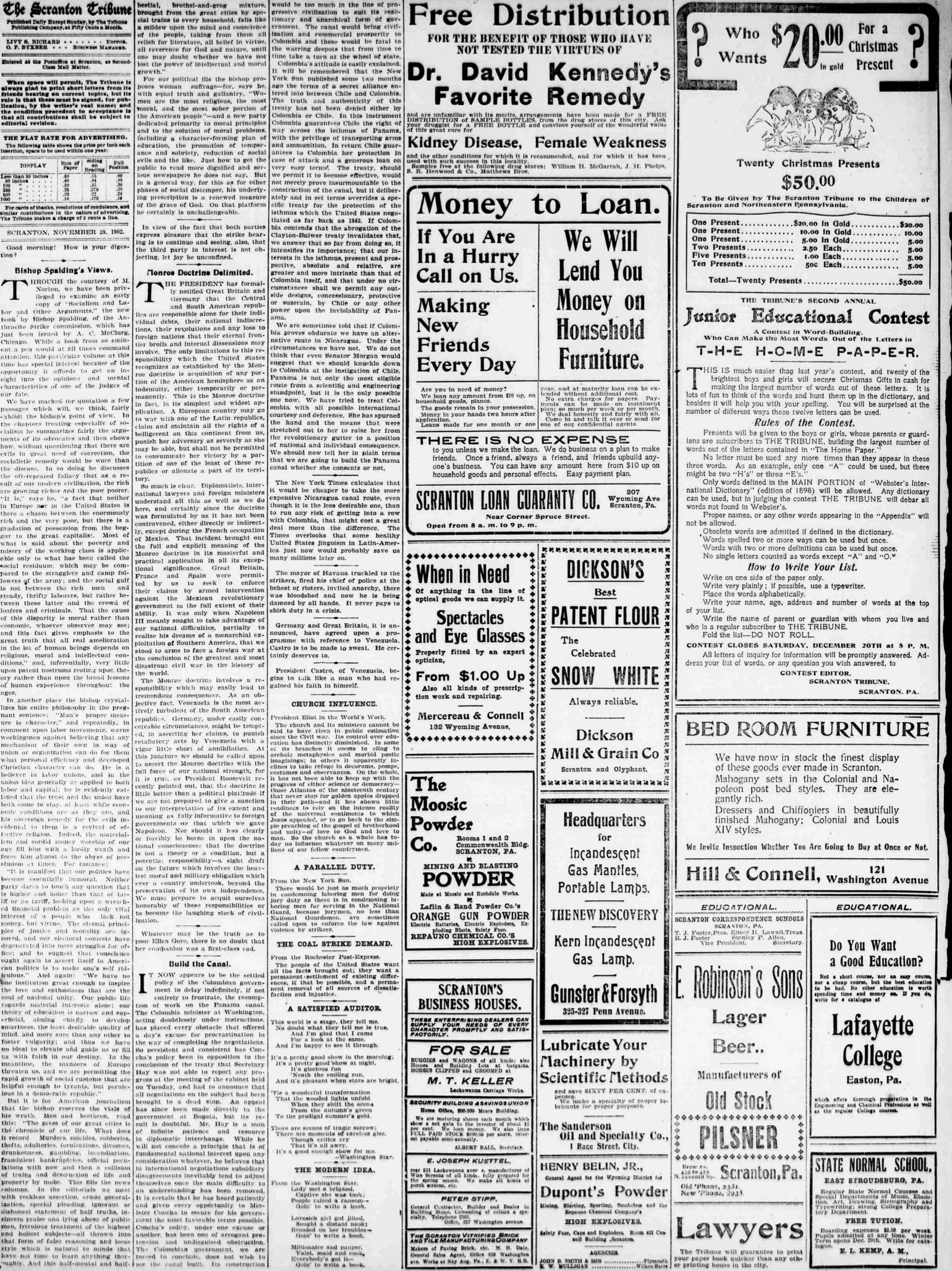
THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1902.



Published Dally 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 Mall Matter.

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 pub-lication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editoria; revision.

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

Run of DISPLAY For cards of thanks, resolutions of condelance, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising,

similar contributions in the nature of advertis The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1902. Good morning! How is your digestion?

HROUGH the courtesy of M. Norton, we have been privileged to examine an early

copy of "Socialism and Labor and Other Arguments," the new book by Bishop Spalding, of the An-

thracite Strike commission, which has just been issued by A. C. McClurg, Chicago. While a book from so eminent a pen would at all times command attention, this particular volume at this time has special interest because of the opportunity it affords to get an insight into the opinions and mental characteristics of one of the judges of our fate.

passages which will, we think, fairly exhibit the bishop's point of view. In the chapters treating especially of socialism he summarizes fairly the arguments of its odvocates and then shows how, without questioning that there are evils in great need of correction, the socialistic remedy would be wore than the disease. In so doing he discusses the oft-repeated fallacy that as a result of our modern civilization, the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. "It is," says he, "a fact that neither in Europe ner in the United States is there a chasm between the enormously rich and the very poor, but there is a gradation of possession from the beggar to the great capitalist. Most of what is said about the poverty and misery of the working class is applicable only to what has been called the social residuum, which may be compared to the stragglers and camp followers of the army; and the social gulf is not between the rich men and steady, thrifty laborers, but rather between these latter and the crowd of loafers and criminals. That the cause of this disparity is moral rather than economic, whoever observes may see; and this fact gives emphasis to the

great truth that all real amelioration in the lot of human beings depends on religious, moral and intellectual conditions," and, inferentially, very little upon patent nostrums resting upon theory rather than upon the broad lessons of human experience throughout the In another place the bishop crystallizes his entire philosophy in the pregnant sentence: "Man's proper measure is character," and repeatedly, in comment upon labor movements, warns workingmen against believing that any mechanism of their own in way of union or organization can do for them what personal efficiency and developed Christian character can do. He is a believer in labor unions, and in the union idea generally as applied to both labor and capital; he is evidently sat-Istied that the trust and the union have both come to stay, at least while economic conditions are as they are, and his sovereign remedy for the evils incidental to them is a revival of effactive religion. Indeed, the materialism and sordid money worship of our age fill him with a lordly wrath and force him almost to the abyss of pessimism at times. For instance: "It is manifest that our politics have become essentially immoral. Neither party dares to touch any question that is higher and holier than that of tariff or no taviff, looking upon a wretched financial problem as the only vital interest of a people who lack not money, but virtue. The eternal principles of justice and morality are ignored, and our electoral contests have degenerated into mere struggles for office: and to suggest that conscience ought again to assert itself in American politics is to make one's self ridiculous." And again: "We have no one institution great enough to inspire the love and enthusiasm that are the soul of national unity. Our public life regards material interests alone; our tion theory of education is narrow and sup- The Colombia minister at Washington, erficial, aiming chiefly to develop acting doubtlessly under instructions smariness, the least desirable quality of has placed every obstacle that offered mind, and more sure than any other to a day's excuse for procrastination in foster vulgarity; and thus we have the way of completing the negotiations. no ideal to elevate and guide us or fill So persistent and consistent has Conus with faith in our destiny. In the cha's policy been in opposition to the meantime, the manners of Europe conclusion of the treaty that Secretary threaten us, and we are permitting the Hay was not able to report any prorapid growth of social customs that are gress at the meeting of the cabinet held helpful enough to tyrants, but pernic- on Tuesday, and had to announce that lous in a democratic republic." But it is for American journalism brought to a dead stop. An appeal that the bishop reserves the vials of has since been made directly to the his wrath. Men and brethren, read government at Bogota, but its rethis: "The press of our great cities is sult is doubtful. Mr. Hay is a main the chronicle of our life. What does of infinite patience and resource it record Murders, suicides, robberies, in diplomatic interchange. thefts, adulteries, fornications, divorces, will not concede a principle that is of drunkenness, gambling, incondiarism, fundamental national interest upon any fraudulent bankrupteles, official peculations with now and then a collision of trains and destruction of life and disagreements inevitably tend to adjust property by mobs. This fills the news themselves once the main difficulty to columns. In the editorials we meet an understanding has been removed. with reckless assertion, crude general- It is certain that he has heard patiently ization, special pleading, ignorant or and given every opportunity to Mindishonest statement of half truths, in- ister Concha to secure for his governsincere praise and lying abuse of public ment the most favorable terms possible men, frivolous treatment of the highest Concha's policy, under one excuse or and holiest subjects-all thrown into another, has been one of arrogant prethat form of false reasoning and loose tension and undisguised obstruction style which is natural to minds that The Colombian government, we are have not time to learn anything thor- forced to conclude, does not wish to

4.