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LIVY S. RICHARD . . . . . . EDITON. O. F. BYKERE . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

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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 its rale 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

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

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1000		8	-				.16	.175	19

The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line. SCRANTON, DECEMBER, 1 1902.

The capturing by the Scranton singers at Brooklyn of seven of the ten possible prizes, totalling \$1.649 out of a possible \$2,240, is not a surprise locally, although it may have been one to the other contestants, Scranton singers are invincible. So are Scranton choir leaders.

#### Looking Forward.

HE GROWTH of corporate in terests has been so enormous in this country within the past ten years that financial authorities fear that too large proportion of our liquid capital has been invested in permanent industries from which it could not be released in an emergency and where it can hardly mathematical conditions of the moment, delay. The national agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and industrial assets generally are enormous, their intrinsic value is increasing, while their potential possibilities are unbounded. The vast masses of money collected by the trust companies are effective for tremendons achievements, and they must await their day, while the immediate exigencies of trade and commerce may be seriously hampered through a shortage in the currency and the difficulty of procuring loans, or only procuring them at a rainous or disadvantageous interest to the small, dependent borrower. It is true that the public clamor raised about the watered stock of the trusts is more envious than discriminating. But unfortunately and unquestionably in every era of general prosperity watering stock is one of the common expedients of increasing capital, not necessarily for dishonest purposes or for the exploitation of comparatively valueless or depreciated securities, but through legitimate channels of commer cial morality. Mistakes will be made. and in financial affairs these are as liable to be serious as in other transactions involving the principles and prac-

by President Vanderlip and Mr. Ridge those of caution, rather than of pra monition of an impending crisis. Mr Vanderlin thinks that too large a per tion of the liquid capital of the coun try has been taken from its legitimat functions and sunk in permanent secur ities and that bank reserves have faller lower than they should in the reserv banks of the reserve cities. But he doe not say or even insinuate that the collaterals upon which these enormous loans have been based are not contingently valuable for every cent that has heen lent upon them. What he does point out is that, with an amorralous and archaic currency system which is practically unresponsive to the demand. of periods of great national prosperity. bankers should be more careful than they have been in depleting their reserves below their actual regularments moter any conceivable conditions or fluithand siress. It is very hard for bankers to have locked up- in their Vatilla large reserves of money which could be earning large profits upon giltedged securities. But until our nationat banks are permitted to base thef corrency upon assets, they are neces sarily laboring under the dangers and the disadvantages which such a restrictive system imposes. Fortune and the blessings of the world await the statesman who is instrumental i replacing our currency system upon selentific foundation, who will, in a You'd, supercede "pulltical money" by the basic exclusing of modern civilization, an asset exchange.

The warnings which have been given

The country, as a whole, is in the happy position that it can practically absorb all it can produce and producall it can absorb. We need not look abroad for a single instalment of ou material requirements to add to our national prosperity, neither gold nor pigfrom The meaning of those warning signals which have been holsted by tinanclers may be easily read, amounts to this, not merely is an incredibly large part of our industrial capital in its various shapes and shades absorbed by the trusts, but the liquid capital, the capital head by banks as deposite and which ordinarily finds he level through the channels of local industries and commercial trumsactions. in a dangerously undue measure is at present finding its way into the omniverous trust maw, At the same time, the danger has been met by an un clouded appreciation of the consequences to which such a tendency might lead, and sensible and vigorous efforts have been made to commerant it.

In the past three decades the national government has collected in taxes from the national banks nine times as much as its supervision of them hus cost it. Yet some people think the national bank is a favored

power, that is, total of capital, surplus, Britain was increasing 32th per cent. and that of the world was increasing guard as volunteer by organizations 69.19 per cent, the banking power of with all their officers and men. Fourth. zation and to speak through that organ-

the United States increased 125 per Morgan passes by.

One thing which the strike maniaias done for Scranton is now being felt. It has lifted the price of coal just \$1 a ton or easily a ten-dollar per annum levy on each head of a bousehold. How much of this do you suppose reaches the miner?

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

his will and he will be of the same opinion still. This is a very old and a very true proverb. We contemporary, the Truth, that it did stantially, whether the chief executive supply. of our municipal government was called 'mayor" or "recorder." We abide by Mayors of the Palace, to which we traced the origin of the mayoral functhe Arabic numerals are for the man different kinds and calibers, including who commits forgery." And we hold that the title of mayor applied to the Springfield rifle, the Lee, the Reminghead of the administrative affairs of ton-Lee, the Winchester, and the Kragour city has no more concrete significance than had the genius who invented the Arabic numerals made the same state are armed with different the figure 1 horizontal instead of upright. What we protest against is that an inane outery should be raised against one of the very best municl- about 4,000 have the modern service pal improvement charters that an American city has ever had, because one title for an executive officer has been substituted for another.

It is certainly to be hoped that when the strike commission resumes on Wednesday there will be no more foolish attempts to dodge a thorough inprove profitable for years to come. In quiry but that all concerned will strive other words, our financial system is carnestly to get the facts on record becoming too rigid and inelastic for the without pertiforging or unnecessary

#### Reorganizing the Militia.

NE OF the bills which conwinter is the militin bill. and is now before the senate committee on military affairs. The purpose of this measure is to bring about harmonious relations between our regular military establishment and the unprofessional citizen soldiery or "second line of defense." Its details represent the fruits of many conferences and horizon is unclouded. compromises between regular army and civilian influences, and the support in its favor is now practically unanimous Here is an official statement of its purposes and provisions emanating from the war department:

"The fundamental idea of the bill is to recognize the value to the national ly ignored. government of the National Guard, which is capable of being utilized, first, as active militia when called out by the president for the specific purposes enumerated in the constitution; second, as an already organized volunteer force when its organizations respond as such to calls for volunteers for general milligress; and, third, as the great school of volunteer soldier, the benefits of which are received by the country when asually the way, the members of the guard respond individually to calls for volunteers. The bill undertakes to regulate and provide for these various relations of the Nution: I cluard and its members to the general system; to conform the organization, armament, and discipline of the guard to that of the regular and volunteer armies of the United States: to establish closer relations and better cooperation between the National Guard and the regular army; to promote the efficiency and dignity of the guard as part of the milliony system of the United Status.

"To aid in accomplishing these ob-

ecis, and in recognition of the bene-

his to the general government that

comes from the guard altogether outside of its service to the individual states, the bill provides that the general government shall furnish to the guard the same arms which it furnishes to the regular army, and for the voluntary participation by the guard with the regular army in manosuvres and held exercises for brief periods in each ear. The bill also contains provisions making the National Guard organizalong which choose voluntarily to go beyond the limitations of militin service in effect a First Volunteer Reserve. and further provisions for the enrollment of a Second Volunteer Reserve not exceeding 199,000, to be composed of rained men who have served in the National Guard or in the regular army er the volunteer arroles of the United States. These would constitute the first volunteer regiment: after the National Goard volunteers under any call by ingress. It also provides for ascerdning by practical tests, in advance of call for volunteers, the litness of aembers of the National Guard, gradunes of the military schools and coleges, and other citizens with military raining, to hold volunteer commissions, has constituting an eligible list from chich in case of a call for volunteers the officers of the Second Reserve must cal body of volunteers may be taken. With the system provided for by the bill carried into effect we should be able while maintaining a standing army of so much good that the contests them-out 60,000 men to put a force of at least solves sink into insignificance. The les-sons learned prevent future strife. Natbut 60,000 men to put a force of at leas! 250,000 well-trained men into the field

maintain but a few additional regiments of regular troops. "The military force of the United States would then be as follows: First, The Regular army, capable of enlarges ment by the president, when he sees war coming, to 100,000, Second. Such of the organized militla (already trained s a national guard, and just as valuole, when used in the manner hereinofter indicated, as any other troops) as the president shall see fit to call into the service of the United States for not exceeding hine months, to repel in-In twelve years, while the banking vasion. Third. A First Volunteer Reserve, composed of such companies, note issues and deposits-of Great troops, and regiments of the organized militia already trained as a national

A Second Volunteer Reserve, composed cent. No wonder kings and poten- of men previously enrolled and having tates doft their crowns as Picrpont previous military training in the National Guard, the regular army or the volunteer army, and commanded by officers whose fitness has been previously ascertained by practical tests under the provisions of the militia act. Fifth. Such further volunteers as it may be necessary to call forth from the states, according to their respective quotas, and commanded by regimental officers appointed by the governors of the states. A conservative estimate of the number which would be MY TO change a man, and included in the first four classes of especially an editor, against troops, who have already had military service and will be available for immediate action, is from 250,000 to 300,000. The number of the fifth class-volunendeavored to point out to our esteemed teers who may or may not have had previous service-has no limit, except not make a particle of difference, sub- the possibilities of transportation and

"The capacity of the National Guard organizations in general to serve effectthat opinion. Referring to the French | ively as organizations, either militia or volunteer, in the national army in case of war depends very largely upon the ions and its evil associations, the aid which they receive from the na-Truth tells us "that their title is no tional government. The guard is now more to blame for their truculency than armed with a variety of weapons of two different calibers of the obsolete Jorgensen. In several instances different National Guard organizations of weapons of different calibers, Among all the 115,000 national guardsmen of the different states and territories only rifle of the United States army. With the exception of these 4,000 rifles the arms of the guard would be practically worthless in time of war, not merely because they are inferior but because the guard would have to look to the United States government for their ammunition, and the government will have no ammunition for the kind of rifles they carry; they would have to look to the government to replace the arms lost or broken in service, and the government will be unable to supply the same kind. The militia and the volunteer National Guard organizations in general would, therefore, be obliged gress is expected to pass this to throw away their present arms at the beginning of a war and get rewhich last winter passed the equipped with weapons the use of which

they had never learned." The fact that there has been no amendment of the militia law in 110 years and that hardly a sentence in the existing law fits existing conditions certainly warrants an overhauling, and the time to do it is while the national

The zeal with which a certain class of reformers try to regulate human morals seems to vary according to the distance of the offense. Polygamy in Utah, for example, creates huge alarm but its prototype in Scranton is polite-

Now that the foot ball carnage has censed for the season there will be time for the defenders of the strenuous student life to think up new scorn

for the vulgar prize ring. When a vote of the real workingtary purposes under authority of con- men of Schenectady was taken on that to 1 were opposed to it.

> A general show-down of polygamy is threatened it Apostle Smoot attempt; to enter the senate, Smoot will have to scoot,

## President Mitchell on the Coal Strike

TOHN MITCHELL, president of the United Mine Workers of America, writing in McClure's Magazine for December, frankly expresses many

pinions. He says: "In the first place, I am opposed to strikes, as I am opposed to war. As yet, however, the world, with all its progress, has not made war impossible; neither. I fear, considering the nature of men and their institutions, will the strike entirely disappear for many years to come. Some questions of territory, pres-tige, honor, nations will never arbitrate. International altruism can never reach that far. Likewise, no development of the unselfish spirit of brotherhood, still less any device of enforced arbitration, or any scheme of state socialism, will make the strike impossible. People will always, unless human nature changes, reserve the right, in final emergencies, to fight. But, as war is the last resort of nations, so the strike and the lock-out should be only the last resort of

labor and capital. "I have compared war with strikes; but laborers recognize, as all loyal citizens must, one fundamental difference. In war there is no final arbiter standing above both parties to enforce the rules of contest, and nations recognize acts or deception, destruction of property of non-combatante, devastation of homes, as proper war measures in cases of Capitalists and laborers are emergency. Capitalists and abovers are under government by recognized author-ity. The state by its laws has fixed the rules of contest, and both parties should rigidly keep the law. If they fail to do so, the government should compet them by the use of all force necessary. But the government should take care that is force is importially employed."
As to "what the cold strike has taught

ities constituting an eligible list from the line rese of a call for volunteers in a different of the Second Reserve bust. The final judge of all social contests, whicher wars or strikes, is the public, though sometimes it takes long for the verdict to be rendered. But the verdict to be rendered is right, and the contest which rendered is right, and the contest when rendered is right, and the contest was a supplied to the rendered is right. has usually proved entightening, evil as it is in itself. Wars and strikes may both thus indirectly do good; at times sons fearned prevent that of the field instantly upon a declaration of war, and the cost would be less than to maintain but a few additional reginal aparticipant in the contest. I am first of all an American clizen, and as a clizen as well as a representative of labor, my chief source of gratification

is the hope that out of our great con-flict will come a long-abiding peace. "Yo my mind the great lesson which the coal strike has taught is that the individual is nothing, the good of so-viety at large is everything, and that no man no combination of men, no matter how many or how neworful, whether they belong to capital or to labor, can set their own interests or their own will against the common good. The world is in no mood to tolerate leaders of labor constitutions who foment surfe and organizations who foment strife and strikes over trivial grievances or through the mere professional love of trouble; nor leaders of capital who declare that by will have no changes or discussion changes in wages or labor conditions, and that their employes have no right to

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27-inch Hamilton Suitings, all staple colors and black 10½c shades, including black; a 25c value. Today 19c 36-inch Homespun Suitings, greys and the best shades for

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Cushions at, each,

through suppression of the right of others to work when they are willing t

work, labor loses its case. If capital is

unrepsonable; if it refuses to make any effort toward adjustment of grievances;

if it claims to be the sole judge of wages and conditions, and, above all, if while itself securing the advantages of com-

bination it declares labor shall not have

the same advantage, capital loses its

Mr. Mitchell thinks that combinations

of capital and combinations of labor are

the great factors of industrialism:
"Their interests are all bound up together, reciprocal if not identical. They

should work hand in hand, and adjust their quarrels in joint conference with-

out outside interference. If they go at

It in the right spirit they will succeed ninety-nine times out of a hundred. The

one time they fail neutrals should be permitted to mediate and arbitrate be-

fore hostilities are declared. If we can-

"The fundamental error of capital

not make the strike an impossibility may come very near it.

the coal strike was the unwillingness the companies to concede the right

labor to organize and to act through organization as they act themselves.

are living in the age of combination, o

consolidation, of federation; labor is following in the footsteps of its partner

capital. The labor organizations do not

oppose, or even look with disfavor, upon combination of capital: they recognize it

as a natural sequence of the evil effects

of disastrous competition. Labor is simply keeping pace with the industrial de-

velopment of our times, and he is rush indeed who seeks to plant himself as an obstacle to the current of progress.

Capital finds strength in unity, the aver-

age stockholder merging all his influ-

ence in the giant corporation, Follow-

ing the same instinct, labor organizes, minimizing the individual for the good

of the whole, and asserts its right to speak and act collectively. A great or-gunization like that of the coal miners is in one sense a reflex of public opinion itself: it is the public opinion or that

Compulsion and arbitration are, in Mr. Mitchell's opinion, contradictory terms; but he is convinced that there is no

combination of labor or capital powerful enough to oppose successfully the ad-verse public sentiment which would be

directed against the party refusing to submit to voluntary arbitration or to ac-

AND BE CONSERVATIVE.

If labor is to be elevated, and every

right-thinking man wishes to see it ele-vated, it must square itself with public epinion. And it cannot so square itself

by allowing a narrow and petulant spirit to govern its actions. It must pursue a broad and national policy.

A Wise Injun.

An exchange in southwestern Kansas is responsible for the following: An indian owed one of our merchants, and the

other day he came to pay and wanted a receipt. In vain the merchant told him a

receipt. Was unnecessary.

"Me must have to show me owe white man nothing," said the Indian. "Me go to heaven the Lord ask iniun he pay debts. Injun says yes. Lord asks injun where his receipt. What Injun do? Can't go all over hell to look for you." He got the receipt.—Kansas City Star.

cept the award of such a board.

From the Philadelphia Press

particular industry.'

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#### All such misuse their power and fall under severe public condemna-tion. As a result of the recent strike, When in Need both labor and capital realize their obligations to society as they never did before. The public, or third party, has asserted its rights and its power, and the greatest combination of capital in our country, and the strongest labor orour country, and the strongest moor or-ganization in the world, have yielded to its decree. \* \* If labor makes un-reasonable demands: if it attempts to dominate through violence and intimida-tion: if it seeks to maintain monopoly **Spectacles**

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THE TRIBUNE'S SECOND ANNUAL

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T-H-E H-O-M-E P-A-P-E-R

HIS IS much easier than last year's contest, and twenty of the brightest boys and girls will secure Chrismas Gifts in cash for making the largest number of words out of these letters. It is lots of fun to think of 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 letter 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 debar all words not found in Webster's.

Proper names, or any other words appearing in the "Appendix" will 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.

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