JONAS LONG'S SONS



Unusual preparation has been made at this store for you. Honest footwear has been especially selected for your Christmas Gifts. There are House Shoes for grandpa and grandma, Comfort Slippers for mother and father, stylish Patent Leather Shoes for brother or sister, strong School Shoes for the children, fancy Slippers for lady or gentleman friend, and cute little Shoes for the cute little tot. Could you ask for a better assortment? But, best of all is the superior quality of our Holiday Footwear. Not even at this season do we permit one dollar's worth of goods to enter our store that is not up to the standard.

COLLECT

In the giving of Stamps, as in the selling of Footwear, we only offer you the best-and those are Yellow Stamps. They are redeemable in cash, therefore worth their weight in gold; or you may secure with them any ar-STAMPS ticle that you need. We accept them in payment for footwear.

STAMPS

Missas' and Children's Leggins

Ladies' Overgaiters

You need them this weather.
Protect the shoes and keep the feet warm. 7 to 10, button...... 75c

Men's, ladies' and children's sizes. Perfect boots from America's best Rubber Boot Manufacturer, Every pair is carefully inspected, before leaving the factory, and all blistered or imperfect ones are placed in the class known as "Punched." We have none of this latter

Ladias' Slippars

Juliet style in Alfred Dolze \$1.00 Felt (the best felt made), all colors to select from; trimmings in fur to match...... \$1.25

Misses' and Children's

Felt Juliets in all colors, fur trimmed, 65c to \$1.00

Evening Sippors

Large assortment of Sandals, in plain Vici, or with embroidered and bend trimming; also the stylish Colonials, in patent leather, with large buckle orna-

\$1.00 to \$4.00

Men's Slippers

Juliet style in Alfred Doige leather, black or tan effect, some fancy trimmed with patent leather \$2.50

Romeo style in black and tan vici, \$1.00 and \$1.25

Boys' and Youths'

Slippers, Opera and Everett 45c to shapes, in black and tan...... \$1.25 Little gents' Opera style, in sizes \$



Infants' Shoes

Even the little baby's feet have not been forgotten. Soft soled shoes with patent leather vamp and fancy top, in blue, pink and white, A nice line of soft soles, with pretty colored vamp and top ornamented with little bow and buckle; elth-

25c to 50c

LACKAWANNA AVE. LEWIS, RUDDY, DAVIES & MURPHY, LACKAWANNA AVE.

President Eliof

On Labor Unions

[Concluded from Page 4.]

Thousand laborers should not satisfy that demand, but it should work slowly—say at two-thirds their matural speed, so that the fifty housand may have a chance to share the demand. The claim of the union is that the limitation of output has a generous motive—the motive of permitting those that would otherwise be unemployed to share the ixed demand. The claim of the union is that the limitation of output has a generous motive—the motive of permitting those that would otherwise be unemployed to share the lixed demand. The claim of the union is that the limitation of output has a generous motive—the motive of permitting those that would otherwise be unemployed to share the lixed demand is in the highest degree improbable; at any rate, it cannot be computed or demonstrated. It is an assumption that it is impossible to prove. But, on the other hand, it is obvious that the effect on the individual laborer of an effect on the individual laborer of endeavoring, day after day and year after year, to do less than beinglish to make his daily output as large as possible, no matter what his calling? What must be the effect on the individual laborer of endeavoring, day after day and year after year, to do less than beinglish do in the appointed hours of labor; gradually under-mine his own capacity for production? Will he not become, year by year, a feeble and less useful man? The proper ambition for the laborer in any calling ist to produce as much as possible, or a quality as high as possible; and not one propose will foster the decommunity, and tends to make the workmen or the less men.

To bject, therefore, utterly, to the limited output for the individual, because it fights against the best instincts of the best morning is to produce as much as possible, or a quality as high as possible; and not one propose and the community indifferent and ineffective, error only that endeavor to limit the output, for no reason except to keep up prices. We have, unfortunately be

ers only that endeavor to limit the output. Very true; the employers are equal sinners in this respect. They, too, undertake to limit the output, for no reason except to keep up prices. We have, unfortunately been taught in this country that a high level of prices is always an advantage. Sometimes it is and sometimes it is not. I suppose that there never was a falser economic doctrine preached than that low prices make cheap men. Cheap necessaries of life are invariably an advantage to the population. Now, the limiting of output by the employers, of course, diminishes the total wealth of the people, and has no justification whatever.

Cruelty of the Uniform Wage.

A third doctrine of labor unions which seems to me to fight against the true developing principles in human nature is the doctrine of the uniform wage. This uniform wage works in two ways; in the first place, it prevents the capable laborer from carning as much as he might, which is not only a misfortune to him but a misfortune to society; and secondly, it is cruel to the inferior workman. The labor union establishes a uniform wage at as high a level as it can, and in every trade there will be many workmen who really are incapable of carning that wage; that is, they cannot satisfy the employer in there will be many workmen who really are incapable of earning that wage; that is, they cannot satisfy the employer in the unionized shop. He finds that he is paying some of his men a wage that they can earn, and others a wage that they cannot earn. How does he protect himself? He gets rid, whenever he can, of the laborer that cannot earn the wage named by the union, and in the spasmodic condition of American industries he has many opportunities of getting rid of the inferior workman. The coresquence is that the inferior workman cannot earn in a year any adequate wage, since he is often unemployed. This is one of the greatest cruelties of labor unions. The inferior workman, if permitted to work at lower wages, might be steadily employed. They cannot be steadily employed when a wage must be paid to them which they cannot earn.

There is, of course, another aspect of the uniform wage. In times of pressure, which occur frequently in all American industries, many men are taken on at the union wage who cannot earn it, and the employer suffers very serious loss in the process. This, however, is a totally different aspect of the same false method. The uniform wage, in short, works badly in all directions. It is a discouragement to the capable workman, it is a cruelty toward less capable, and from time to time it inflicts great injury on the employer.

Dangerous Doctrine of Violence.

Dangerous Doctrine of Violence. I come now to a fourth objection to the labor union, its teaching in regard to the use of violence during a strike. This is a doctrine which is not always avowed; in fact, one of the most serious objections to the public utterances of inhor lenders is that they endeavor to conceal the violence which is actually resorted to. They even deny in guarded language that there is violence. In their denial they use the phrase "overt act," for instance, meaning thereby a public crime, like killing or blowing up a house. Now, what is the fast with regard to the use of violence when unskilled laborers strike? I say unskilled laborers because the unions of highly skilled laborers have the other means of resistance. They can strike? I say unskilled inborers, because the unions of highly skilled laborers have mother means of resistance. They can rely, many a time, upon the fact that here is no large supply of laborers skilled their trade; and they are therefore not billiged to resort to violence, or, at least, bey may avoid resort to violence. But hat is not at all true of the union of unsilled laborers. To enforce a strike they liy have no other weapon but violence, they all know it, and their leaders wit. They resort invariably to viowithin a few hours, and every considerable in our country for five past—yes, for ten years past—has accompanied by violence. The reader this lamentable fact is that violis inevitable. Such strikers have her weapon: I suppose most of us seen this with our own eyes. When he occurs on a street railway, for there are always hundreds of o want to take the places of the o have struck. There is but one preventing them from doing so, w violently making it too dan-

people have got to consider and reconsid-er this contest of opinions. It is a seri-ous contest of opinions with regard to personal liberty.

Boycott Is Cowardly Interference. Boycott Is Cowardly Interference.

The sort of violence which the labor unions justify is various, and there has been a great development in the variety of violence within the last ten years. The inevitable violence now takes the form, first, of a few serious outrages on persons and on property. It does not take many outrages to alarm a considerable population. Three or four assaults, three or four killings, a few blown-up houses, will terrorize a large community. But these operations need not be numerous, they need not be frequent. The more effective method, when combined with these assault and outrages, is the method of these operations need not be numerous, they need not be frequent. The more effective method, when combined with these assault and outrages, is the method of the boycott. I have not time to describe the varieties of the boycott. Suffice it to say that the boycott, in a community where union men are in power, penetrates every nook and corner of society. Every shop, every office, every professional man's employment is assailable, and is assailed. But it does not stop there in a community where the union has a large majority. The police, the courts and the newspapers can all be controlled. They have been repeatedly, and they are today, in some localities. We have to look forward to the absolute defeat both of the grand jury and of the jury in communities where the unions are in power. You see how much ground that covers—the nolice, the courts and the newspapers. The community at large is thus deprived of information and the officers of the courts.

One sten remains to be taken in communities where the labor unions are in community on the spot is deprived of the ordinary protection of the courts and the officers of the courts.

One sten remains to be taken in communities where the labor unions are in command, namely, the control of the militia. We shall probably see during the next few years strenuous efforts, direct and indirect, on the part of the unions to control the militia. There are two ways of controlling it; the method adopted in the case of the grand jury will serve—fill the local militia with union men, but legislation may also be resorted to; and, thirdly, the boycott will be effective to this end unless the American public learns how to disarm the boycott. The formidableness of the boycott, except in a region where the union men are in a clear minority, is a singular phenomenon in American society. The total number of laborers organized in unions of the United States cannot possibly be placed higher than 2,00,000. Colonel Wright, head of the labor bureau, says that he cannot place it higher than 1,700,0

A Lesson from the Coal Strike.

I distilke very 'inch to dwell upon evils in society without alluding to the possible curse for those evils. Discussion of evils seems to me seldom exestion, unless it leads to the discussion of evils. Obscussion of evils because a for those evils. Discussion of evils conditions arbitration shall be tried to the discussion of remedies. Now, there are certain hopeful prognostications for industrial peace. In the first place, whenever either party to the combat gives a demonstration of unreasonable expected to first two conflicting parties without the substitution of anyone else; next, local relation of policies which are more in the conditions under which in substitution of policies which are more attempted to be extended to be a first two conflictions are chosen as a demonstration of unreasonable to the content of this strife about mining anthactic, which in bitterness exceeded the bitterness were proposed and attempted to be excepted which in actual warfare people generally abstain from—as, for instance, the endeavor of the miners to force out of the mines the engineers who kept the Transynal war, surely a bitter strike and a prolonged one, that operation was never resorted to or even proposed by either party—isn't it wonderful, I say, that at the end of five months of this extraordinary turnoil, this infliction of perfectly unnecessary losses upon the ending the content of the proposed and attempted to be extended to the content of the miners to force out of the miners free from water, while through those and prolonged one, that operation was never described to the content of the miners of A Lesson from the Coal Strike.

Now for Holiday Shopping

Our preparations have been extensive, and in the various departments you will find sufficient evidence of it. An air of Yuletide permeates our entire store.

Price Reductions

We are ever on the lookout for price reductions on good goods. Bargains in cheap goods are found every day, but the kind we are looking for are scarce. Here are a few which we have secured just in time for the Holiday season.

Parlor Tables

In Oak and Mahogany; fancy designs; highly polished. A regular \$4.75 value; but

our purchase price permits us to offer it \$4.00 Style No. 102, in Solid Quar-

tered Oak or Mahogany, saddle

seat, curved slat back; a su-perior rubbed and polished finish throughout. Others would have to ask \$4.25. Our purchase price permits \$3.50 us to sell it at.... Morris Chairs Oak and Mahogany frame, highly polished, new style, solid brass ratchet attachment;

hair filled cushions, covered with finest velour, in plain green and red shades; spring seat underneath cushion. chair made to retail at \$12.50. The large quantity which we have bought permits us to sell it \$10.50

Ladies' Desks

100 styles, in Quartered Oak Mahogany; graceful French legs, serpentine front; some with mirror tops, conveniently constructed interior in wood and finish to match the exterior. Special value at

\$6.50 to \$35.00

Wealhered Oak

The choicest collection of odd shown in Scranton. The Den becomes more

year and the necessary articles with which to furnish it are more thac ever special favorites as Gifts. Our line contains Chairs and Rockers with Spanish Leather

and Wood Seats. Center Tables with Leather Tops, in square, round and oblong shapes; some Tea Table height; some in plain finish. Smoking Tables, Collarettes, Costume Poles, Note Boxes, Coat Boxes, Iudividual Card Tables and nests of 4 Card

Parlor Suits

Very handsome 3-piece suits, consisting of tete, arm chair and side chair; mahoganized frame, thoroughly rubbed and polished; neatly carved back; covering of silk damask. Reg-ular value, \$26.00. We bought a sufficient quantity to enable us to sell a suit for

\$20.00

5-piece Suits, consisting of tete, 2 arm chairs, 2 reception chairs; very massive mahogany frames, highly polished coverings of Silk Damask and Goblin Tapestry, in latest col-orings. Value \$67.50; for the same reason as above,

\$55.00

Couch Covers and Pillows

Covers in Bagdad stripes and Oriental patterns,

\$3 to \$14

Couch Pillows, 24x24 inches, covered in Damask, Tapestry or Oriental stripe goods; nicely made and well filled,

\$2 to \$8 Odd ends and left-over pieces

from expensive patterns in Damask, Tapestry and Oriental goods; just the size for pillow covers. 200 patterns at prices just one-third their real value, 25c to \$2

WILLIAMS & MOANULTY, SUBSTANTIAL XMASGIFTS 129 WYOMING AVENUE.

tire community, and especially on both combatants, we should arrive at a solution which might just as well have been arrived at before the strife began? This is a demonstration, I think, of a gross lack of intelligence in both parties to the strife. I don't know how one could have a stronger demonstration. Such irrational conduct on both sides should teach the public that this sort of industrial strife is stupid, and therefore to be avoided by more intelligent policies and efforts. It teaches that it is bettfer to confer at the start rather than to fight first and confer after the battle.

Methods of Avoiding Strikes.

Are there not already in existence organized methods of avoiding these destructive contests? I believe there are already in existence soveral good examples of pre-arranged agreements to arbitrate. I have seen two or three of these within the last few weeks—one especially, which seemed to me highly promising, because for fourteen years it had preyented strikes in the American newspaper offices concerned. This agreement is one made in advance by both parties to possible conflicts; it describes clearly under what conditions arbitration shall be resorted to; first concilation shall be tried, by which is meant conference between the two conflicting parties without the intervention of anyone else; next, local arbitration shall be tried; and, third, arbitration directed by national or international alliance of unions in the trade concerned. The conditions under which the arbitrators are chosen are agreed upon beforehand. The things which shall not be arbitrated are expressly excluded, and the things which shall be arbitrated are defined.

It is interesting to note that this agreement between the publishers of American newspapers and the unions with which Methods of Avoiding Strikes.

unions and all the labor leaders, as far as I know, are opposed to incorporation. They dread the action of the courts. They have had many quarrels with the courts, and have often been defeated in them, and they have a natural dread of litigation. These well-kept agreements between incorporated bodies on the one hand and unincorporated labor unions on the other are all the more interesting because they may prove to be the means of gradually bringing about the incorporation of unions when, by experience under these present agreements, the unions learn to trust to a contract. When that trust has once been created, the unions may cease to fear a contract enforced by the ordinary legal methods. Useful Co-operation Possible. Lastly, I think there are many signs i

Lastly, I think there are many signs in important manufactures that labor unions can, by good judgment and good feeling, make themselves a convenience to corporations engaged in industrial work. I have lately had convenience with some large employers of labor who perceive the convenience in large industries of being able to procure the assured delivery at a fixed price of any required number of laborers on a contract covering a year of five years. It is interesting to perceive that in a democracy the urgeneless of great business seem to tend already to methods which have been developed in the course of centuries in old China, where such a thing as democracy has never been known. The Chinese method is the delivery of any required number of laborers by a company for a fixed price. In some respects there is a currious resemblance between the common timeses

party of the reasons for fighting. To be sure, they were subsequently published, but after the strike was on. It is a general fact that corporations wish to conceal their methods of doing business, and that labor unions also wish to conceal their reasons for demanding more pay or less work. Therefore, the means of procuring publicity in regard to such matters ought to be diligently sought by the American people as a whole. We have many means of publicity. The local newspaper will not serve us. The great metropolitan newspaper might, the magazines might, the legislative commissions might. It is for the American people to seek thorough information on all these industrial struggles, and to spread abroad among the people sound notions concerning their causes and their results. Then, I think, we may all hope that we shall find a way through these formidable social dangers.

MOOSIC.

Mr. S. V. Corby has moved his house hold goods into the house vacated by Mile Coolbaugh. Ira Orr, of Scranton, was a caller in town Wednesday.

Ernest Caryl, of Scranton, was a business caller in town yesterday. John Dick has moved his household

ward Warner, who moved to Port Jervis, where he has accepted a position The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Graham is seriously ill at its

The Teachers' Local institute, of Lackawanna county, will meet in the Moosic High school on Saturday, Dec. A fine programme has been pre-pared for the occasion.

Seldon Swisher, of Wilkes-Barre, was a caller in town Thursday.

Dr. R. S. Meixell, of Wilkes-Barre. spent last evening with his brother-inlaw, Rev. Walter Edwards

in a year by attending every one of OUR GREAT

Have you ever stopped to think how many dollars you could save

JONAS LONG'S SONS

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SALES

Hundreds of people never missed one, and they are richer for Many of today's items are articles that can be purchased as Christmas Gifts. READ THE BASEMENT ITEMS.

SALE NO. 1—Begins Promptly at 2 O'clock.



One Cent Items.

Silvered Steel Tea Spoons; Ceiling, Coat and Hat Hooks. You'll find them on the bargain table at.....

Two Cent Items.

Silvered Steel Table Spoons; fancy Candles in a great variety of colors at

Three Cent Items.

Five Cent Items.

Seven Cent Items.

Twen J-One Cent Items.

Fifty-Nine Cent Items.

Very fine China figures, have a high lustre effect. This item will make a handsome present, and are \$1.00 values. Come in three styles. They are the peasant subjects. Will be sold for sixty minutes 59c AT \$2.98—A choice of handsomely decorated 10-piece Toilet Set. This will be a bargain that it will not be your fortune to get every \$2.98

Sale in Toy Department.

FOR 39c.—Table Tennis, the leading novelty in the game line for parlor use. Brim-full of fun; 59c, kind. This hour buy it at FOR 19c.—A GREAT DOLL SALE—You can choose from a large lot of dressed or undressed kid body or jointed dolls, blue or brown eyes; have light or dark hair; shoes and stockings. For this sale 19c

SALE NO. 2-Begins Promptly at 3 O'clock.

only



AT \$1.59 REED ROCKERS IN FURNI-TURE DEPARTMENT, FOURTH FLOOR-Constructed of select maple stock and finished in bleached shellac; closely woven seats and rattan wrapped arms; ornamental back construction; more than the ordinary SALE OF SHAMS AND SCARFS-The

usual size; come embroidered in red, blue and pink; plain hem and scolloped edges; will add cheerfulness to a bed room. Value, 39c. Buy them this 25c SALE OF SHOES FOR BOYS, FOR MISSES, FOR WOMEN-Wo-

men's Shoes have military heels, well made throughout; also come with patent leather tips. Children's Shoes are good and strong, suitable for hard service; come in lace. Shoes that you can save money on 89c today at SALE OF SAFETY PINS-Every pin warranted; assorted sizes on card. This hour buy them at, per card......

SALE OF MEN'S UNDERWEAR NEAR WYOMING AVENUE ENTRANCE—A grade of Fleeced lined underwear that regularly sells for a third more than today's price. All sizes, shirts and drawers. 23c Buy what you want at..... SALE OF ENGLISH FLANNELETTES-This line is more than at-

SALE OF BOYS' KNEE PANTS, ON THE SECOND FLOOR-AM wool; come in several dark patterns; also plain blue and brown heavy and medium weight; suspender buttons and hip pockets on large sizes. 50c. value. 3 to 15 years. This hour.............. 31c

SALE NO. 3—Begins Promptly at 4 O'clock.



SALE OF WOMEN'S ALL-WOOL WAISTS AT 86c .- This is a remarkable sale of Flannel Waists, and one that will prove to be the greatest success ever held in this department. There are over 200. They come in black, grey, old rose, green, pink, dark and light blue; all sizes; have corded front and back stock collar and black silk covered button. This waist is made to retail at \$1.25.86c Sold Friday at this hour at.....

SALE OF WRITING PAPER AND EN-VELOPES-Paper is good value, fine finish, would easily bring 15c, pound. Envelopes are regular size, 100 Envelopes and one pound 25c

This is a chance to fill up your work basket today. Six 13: spools for SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS -- Men's Initial Japonet Handkerchiefs. Come plain; one-inch hem; silk initial; value 15c.; all initials, Also in this sale an all-linen Handkerchief for women, 16, 14 and 7c.
SALE OF MEN'S HALF HOSE—Come in light grey, plain black and blue, and dark grey and brown mixtures; long ribbed top. A hose that brings 20 cents regularly everywhere. Priced for this hour's sale. 25c

Sale near Wyoming Avenue Entrance, SALE OF RIBBONS-Here is a treasure in Silk Ribbons. This season of year ribbons play an important part in gifts-four-inch Tar-feta Ribbon; all shades; worth 15c. to 19c. a yard. Sold during 120

SALE OF BLANKETS-Full 11-4 size: extra heavy; edge stitched with mercerized yarn; grey and white, pink and blue borders. You'll have comfort with a Blanket of this kind, and, by the way, a few pair would make a suitable holiday present. Worth \$1.35. This 97c

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Jonas Long's Sons