# The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LEWIS N. RICHARD . . . . . EDITOR.
O. F. BYXBEE . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, as Second-Class Mail 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 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:

| DISPLAY | Run of Paper | Siding on Reading | Full Position |
|---|---|---|---|
| Less than 50 inches | .50 | .55 | .60 |
| 50 inches | .40 | .44 | .48 |
| 100 " | .30 | .33 | .36 |
| 250 " | .25 | .275 | .30 |
| 500 " | .20 | .22 | .24 |
| 1000 " | .16 | .175 | .19 |

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

# TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

Commenting upon the rumors of strike settlement out of court, the Philadelphia Inquirer expresses the hope that they have substantial foundation, and adds: "What the public is looking for is a settlement that will settle and that will prevent strikes in the future." The public, we fear, will look in vain.

## The Crux of the Problem.

THE POINT of greatest importance in President Eliot's remarks upon labor unions, which we printed yesterday, and which every intelligent person should be sure to read; a point certain to enter very largely into the deliberations of the Anthracite Strike commission when it comes to formulate its award, is set forth by Dr. Eliot in these words:

"The principle that an American has a right to sell his labor at whatever price he chooses to fix is earnestly disputed. Indeed, it is said that no American has a right to sell his labor at any price, without considering the effects of his sale upon associated laborers in the same trade or business. The right to earn bread for his family by whatever opportunity presents itself is denied. He must not earn bread for his family without considering the effects which his taking the price he is willing to accept may have on thousands of other men, who are not willing to accept that price. This doctrine cuts deep, and the American people have got to consider and reconsider this contest of opinions. It is a serious contest of opinions with regard to personal liberty."

Another expression of the same idea is given by President Mitchell in the December number of McClure's magazine when he says that the great lesson of the coal strike to his mind "is that the individual is nothing, the good of society at large is everything." It is true that Mr. Mitchell immediately adds that "no man, no combination of men, no matter how many or how powerful, whether they belong to capital or to labor, can set their own interests or their own will against the common good," but those of us who reside in the coal fields have yet to be assured on this point.

The disappearance of individual initiative, and, to a large degree, the curtailment in fact if not in law of the individual liberty which for more that a century has been deemed a vital part of American freedom—this is what the new doctrine implies, and it is the more serious because the individual is not to have the chance to yield up this liberty voluntarily but by means of the boycott and by other processes of intimidation, in dealing with which our courts are often powerless and our executives afraid, he is to be unlawfully deprived of it, "for the common good."

It will be interesting to see how the Roosevelt strike commission will view this doctrine.

As a result of personal urging by Secretary Root, the senate committee on military affairs has decided to report the Dick bill for the reorganization of the militia. This is one of the most important measures before congress and it is gratifying to learn that its early enactment is predicted.

## Not a License to Steal.

IT IS MOST sincerely to be hoped that England and Germany will execute their declared intention to give Venezuela some much-needed tuition in international law, customs and comity. The welfare of civilization calls loudly for such a disciplining of the rotten autocracy of President Castro as will leave a lasting memory in the minds of his mongrel type of South American dictators.

Instead of our feeling worried lest the Monroe doctrine should get dented during the process, it could be wished that the United States might take a hand in the chastening, so as to make sure that it will be carried to a wholesome limit. Americans have suffered equally with Europeans from the rapacity, incompetency and viciousness of the Castro regime and only in the major cases has our state department intervened. The entire proposition of a government in the American hemisphere so out of touch with modern ideas of justice and equity as Venezuela is today is untenable, and the primacy which we have officially asserted among the republics of the new world as well as the limitations we have assumed to lay down for the guidance of old-world powers in their dealings with these new-world republics impose upon us the moral obligation to use our every influence to lift up the average standard.

The Monroe doctrine is not a South American license to steal. It should not in any manner be used as a screen behind which vulgar intrigues of petty tyrants can be consummated with impunity and immunity. The pleasant fiction that sovereign powers are equal and that what one does another may not question save in safe defense is only a fiction at best; and as applied to such monstrosities of government as Venezuela it needs radical revision. Let us not, therefore, put any obstacles in the way of the Anglo-German programme with reference to Castro and his devilry, but let us rather applaud the good work as it goes along and thus serve notice upon other Latin-American satrapies of what they must expect if they shall not behave.

In the case of the medical commission and Judge Smith it seems to have resolved itself into: First catch your victim before you examine him.

## Matters of Guesswork.

THE NUMEROUS conferences which have been taking place among men prominent in the Republican organization in Pennsylvania have been followed by a generous crop of rumors, both as to the distribution of the patronage of the incoming administration and as to legislative policies.

One of these credits the leaders with having decided again to table ballot reform, or at least to go no further than to recommend some amendment of the existing ballot law with a view to restricting the multiplication of mushroom parties claiming columns and circles on the ticket. Also, to try to hold the legislature down to a programme consisting of confirming the governor's appointments, electing a United States senator, passing the necessary appropriation bills and adjourning not later than the middle of April.

This, to be sure, is only a guess, and it can be nothing more than a guess, for the reason that the man who will have the most to say on these matters, especially as to the policy to be pursued, is Samuel W. Pennypacker, and he has yet to make public his views. Those who know what his ideas are say he earnestly favors thorough ballot reform and will insist that adjournment shall not take place until the reasonable expectation of the progressive Republicanism of the state in this direction shall have been met.

There is said to be a fair prospect that congress at this session will enact the Lodge bill reorganizing our consular service by establishing permanent grades, establishing adequate salaries, doing away with fees in payment for service and creating definite consular careers. The news seems almost too good to be true.

## The Attorney Generalship.

ONE OF THE locally gratifying bits of political rumor current in the state press credits Governor-elect Pennypacker with considering with favor the appointment of Major Everett Warren as his attorney general.

Major Warren's neighbors would, on personal grounds, regret having to part even temporarily with a man of his admirable qualities. But if the prospective executive should decide to extend the official invitation which he is credited with considering, they would know and the state would soon learn, that the honor was worthily bestowed.

Major Warren possesses to an exceptional degree every important qualification for the office of attorney general. He has professional ability so marked that it has placed him at comparatively an early age among the foremost lawyers of the commonwealth; he has moral as well as physical and political courage; and in the amenities of social and private life he is singularly pleasing and attractive. It hardly needs to be added that his record as a Republican is first-class, showing an unvarying devotion to party interests and not a trace of self-seeking.

Cabinet-making does not always follow the lines of the highest efficiency; and in this instance there are geographical considerations which may operate to the detriment of Northeastern Pennsylvania; but the importance of the office of attorney general calls for an occupant in no way less worthy than Major Warren, and we are sure that Judge Pennypacker could not find one more worthy.

The last Chicago hotel tragedy illustrates anew that the firetraps are seldom discovered until after the conflagration.

## In Oklahoma.

BETWEEN darkness and dawn, in one night, the town of Eagle City, Oklahoma, evolved from a combination of stubble cornfields and raw prairie to the dimensions of a village of 2,000 inhabitants, with a complete municipal organization, a bank in operation, a daily newspaper established, a fairly good hotel, four restaurants, seven saloons, at least a score of mercantile establishments, and no end of gambling houses. Says the press dispatch recording this peculiarly American phenomenon:

"The residence section as yet boasts few structures other than canvas tents, but all the business enterprises are housed in substantial frame structures, many of which lack nothing except paint of being completed. The lot drawing began at daylight. Each boomer paid $25, which entitled him to a twenty-five-foot business lot or a fifty-foot residence lot, the selection to be by lottery. As soon as the choice sites were drawn the bidding for them became lively and several sales were made before 9 o'clock at from $500 to $1,000 each. It was on these lots that the merchants who were already on the ground with 'knockdown' buildings and stocks of goods established themselves before nightfall. Only a third of the lots were disposed of today, and the drawing will continue until all are gone. It looks now as if Eagle City will have 4,000 residents by the end of the week. It is to be a division point on the San Francisco line."

Congress had better admit Oklahoma forthwith. Such growing qualities demand recognition and encouragement.

It now looks as though every one wanted a Panama canal treaty save Minister Concha.

It looks as if anti-canteenists might soon be as scarce as anti-imperialists.

About everything has combined now, save the "dear public."

And Senor Sagasta welcomes that "has been" feeling.

## MR. BAILEY OF TEXAS.

W. E. Curtis, in the Record-Herald.

An impression prevails that Hon. Joseph Bailey, of Texas, will ask the senate of the United States for reenforcements in his fight with the Hon. William L. Penfield, solicitor of the department of state, but his friends advise him not to do so. Penfield has stated in the public prints his opinion that Bailey is an ass and a liar, although he does not charge that Bailey knows he is an ass.

A year or more ago one of Bailey's constituents got into trouble about a gold or silver mine down in Mexico, and applied to Ambassador Clayton, who declined to help him, and reported his reasons to the secretary of state. The constituent appealed to Mr. Bailey, and the latter demanded the removal of Clayton. The secretary of state referred the matter to Solicitor Penfield, who sustained Clayton. Bailey attacked Penfield on the floor of the senate, and Beveridge, being Penfield's friend and the representative of his state, replied that Bailey's language was unwarranted. When the senate adjourned Bailey grabbed Beveridge by the lapels of his coat and shook him fiercely, demanding a retraction and threatening to kill him. Beveridge was rescued by Spooner and others, smoothed down his ruffled plumage and behaved as a gentleman should. Bailey blew off his steam in the newspapers and renewed his attack upon Penfield. The latter wrote a communication, which was furnished to the press associations and appeared in every paper in the country, reviewing the case and declaring in no many words that Bailey lied, and knew he lied intentionally, in his speech that day. He added that Bailey was an ass, and did not know any better than to act that way.

As Bailey had shaken Beveridge for merely suggesting that his statements were unwarranted, it was naturally expected that he would eat Penfield alive without ketchup, but he did not do anything of the kind. He refused to be interviewed and returned to Texas without vindicating his honor. That was last June, and he has made no motion toward Penfield since. He is expected to do something soon. It will probably not be in the nature of personal violence, but the thunderbolt will fall in the form of a whereas and wherefores and resolves presented to the senate of the United States, and demand Penfield's removal for insulting that immortal body by saying that one of its members is a liar and an ass. Bailey regards this as more important than tackling the trusts or revising the tariff, and will demand an extra session to attend to the matter if it can't be attended to at this. He will have a difficult time passing such a resolution, and if it did something would happen at white house that would hurt Bailey more than Penfield's letter. That interesting paper was read and approved by the secretary of state before its publication, and it was afterward approved by the president of the United States in the following words, to wit:

"I wish Penfield hadn't called him an ass, because we ought to show respect to the senate, but the rest of the letter is all right."

Hence if Bailey wants to get rid of Penfield he will have to abolish the whole administration. His friends are advising him to let the matter drop and not to go around looking for any more trouble.