

The Scranton Tribune

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

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics...

Table with 4 columns: DISPLAY, Line of Paper, Line of News, Full Position. Rows include 20 lines, 30 lines, 40 lines, 50 lines, 60 lines, 70 lines, 80 lines, 90 lines, 100 lines.

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.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 30, 1902.

We hasten to assure the Democratic organ that The Tribune does not "hate" John J. Fahey or any other man. For one thing, he is too short to be occupied with hates...

A Significant Tribute. VERY RARELY has an American executive received such a compliment as that paid in an open letter to President Roosevelt by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant...

"Twice you have reminded the governments of their duty, pointing out amidst the difficulties resulting from the transformation of the globe that the court of arbitration offered the governments its resources and the jurisdiction instituted by all and that it was always ready..."

"The initiative of the United States compared with the paralysis of Europe is a sign of the times which a European must have the courage to recognize. Honor to your government, which has understood that amidst the general abstention some one had to awaken others from their lethargy and lead them forward in the way of justice and progress..."

It has been decided by a Minnesota court that it is illegal for a salesman to wet a bargain by offering a drink of whiskey to his customer. Now if some tribunal will kindly outlaw the campaign cigar we can be happy yet.

As to Seizing Coal Mines. SOON after the resumption of congress Senator Mason, a Washington dispatch informs us, will introduce his bill empowering the attorney general of the United States to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver to take possession of and operate any coal mine that may remain idle for any unreasonable length of time because of a strike...

The question of power to pass such a bill is chiefly mathematical and cannot be determined until a poll is made. The question of power to enforce it if passed is another matter and more serious. Senator Mason, who is not considered a heavy-weight as a constitutional lawyer, argues that the needs of the third party in interest, the American people, call for protection against the deprivations incident to a prolonged strike—a statement none will dispute. This innocent third party is today paying a price for the recent

coal strike which is truly proving onerous, and the end of it is not yet in sight. But it is one thing to diagnose an ailment and quite a different thing to define a cure. No federal receiver of a coal mine could force miners on strike to return to work against their will. The most that he could do would be to induce them to come back by yielding to their demands. If these demands should include, as they probably would, a long-term contract with a union, exclusive of non-union labor, how could the receiver enforce its observance by the real owners of the mine after it had been restored to them? If the sanctity of contract is worth a constitutional guarantee, freedom in making or not making contracts is a necessary corollary.

But the fatal objection to the Mason scheme is in the notion that the federal government has power to seize property without compensation in a time of peace. It is conceivable that the state of Pennsylvania might exercise eminent domain over an idle coal mine, but such precedents were canvassed by the advisers of President Roosevelt prior to his unofficial intervention in the recent strike and they were unanimous in the conclusion that the government as a government could do nothing. What the president did toward establishing a modus vivendi was done in a personal capacity, as a leader but not as an officer of public opinion.

However, it will do no harm to have the subject discussed in the senate. It is a momentous topic, upon which too much light cannot be shed. It begins to look as though Castro would be obliged to fight either the powers or the insurgents to a finish.

Judicial Control of Railroads. IT IS NOT surprising that the advocates of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty before the American Economic association in Philadelphia Saturday have evoked discussion. It was well calculated to Mr. Prouty first sketched the change which is taking place in American railway management, whereby destructive competition is giving way to consolidation of management or policy, and then went on to show that, if the former state of things led to the danger of discrimination as between individuals and sections, the new basis is attended by the peril of public extortion. And in 1902 he cited some figures. Three years ago, for example, grain was carried from the Mississippi river to New York for 12 cents a hundred weight; today the charge is 22 1/2 cents. An increase of from 10 to 25 per cent, in summer grain rates from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard has taken place within the year, and notice of another general advance has been given. The Interstate Commerce commission recently completed an exhaustive investigation into a general advance in rates on hay, and decided that the advance was unjustifiable. Adds Mr. Prouty: "No attention has been or will be paid to that decision, since there is no way in which it can be enforced, but the testimony in that case shows that this advance in rates costs the consumer and producer of hay in the territory in which it applies \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 annually and there are now pending before the commission for investigation complaints which demand reductions probably amounting in the aggregate to \$15,000,000 annually, equivalent, upon a four per cent basis, to almost \$400,000,000 in capitalization. The railroad is the greatest and most dangerous of all monopolies."

How shall the public be protected against extortion? Individual suits for recovery of proved excess charges is manifestly no remedy. By decisions of court, the Interstate Commerce commission has been stripped of power to do more than protest against abuses. Mr. Prouty's plan would be to create a special tribunal, in the nature of a commerce court, to be charged with reviewing and enforcing the orders of the commission, from which appeal on questions of law should lie to the supreme court, the members of this special tribunal to hold office for life, and thus to be independent of outside pressure.

Naturally this suggestion was sharply condemned by Vice President Hines of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the succeeding speaker, who pointed out a number of weaknesses in it and declared against the whole theory of governmental supervision over a private industry. But the people are recognizing that railroading is not a private industry and that one of the foremost functions of government is to safeguard the weak against the strong. Remedy for extortion must lie somewhere. Why not with a federal court specially adapted, as in this proposal?

An interesting point in law is up before a court in Utah. There had been a strike in an iron works there. To prevent the non-union men from working while the strike was on, the iron employers' union said them 37 a week apiece. Afterward two of the men went to work. Now the union is suing them to recover the money which it alleges was not given outright but merely loaned. This is a case in which the sympathy of the public will be with the union. When men agree to accept money as a condition of remaining idle they should keep their agreement. In such a situation there is no issue involving the freedom of labor.

Admiral Watson says he would like to see congress at this session authorize the construction of six heavy fighting craft, at least four of them battleships of the strongest type. We guess the admiral is not alone in this wish. But why limit the number to six? We should stry and the sooner their construction is authorized the sooner they can be completed.

Of the nine so-called North Atlantic states, Pennsylvania a few years ago stood at the head in illiteracy, but under the workings of the factory inspection and compulsory education laws Pennsylvania has taken the seventh place, which is considered by the Harrisburg authorities as very satisfactory. It is. Yet there is plenty of

Typoid Fever: How to Halt It

From the New York Sun. OF THE ILLS that flesh is heir to typhoid fever is among those most easily avoidable. It may be said with truth that every year some form this dreadful malady is a contribution either from ignorance or carelessness into the graveyard. The former is inexcusable; the latter little less than criminal.

At one period or another during each year it is not improbable that the water supply of at least three-fourths of the population of the United States contains the germ of typhoid, and in the late summer months, the drier seasons of the year, when springs are low, so much more prevalent is this scourge that it might well be called "the low-water fever."

While it is true that the germ of typhoid may find its way into the system from other sources than from drinking water, careful scientific investigations have demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that this is the chief agent of infection. Streams or lakes along the shores of which dense populations exist are more polluted, and therefore more poisonous, than are the reservoirs from isolated mountain streams or the supply and cause widespread dissemination of the disease.

In Vienna, when for a period the water supply from guarded springs was turned into the city, typhoid, which had persisted in epidemic form for years, almost entirely disappeared; and when, as the drier season advanced, the water supply was insufficient and the water of the Danube was again turned on, the scourge broke out with renewed violence, but in those parts of the city supplied by river water. This experience was repeated in Paris, and it is practically true of every city supplied with drinking water from exposed streams and lakes.

In sparsely settled communities, where large reservoirs are not used, cisterns or wells, so situated that the contents are not exposed to the elements, and the intervening earth, are well-known distributors of typhoid. Even artesian wells, which, from their method of supply, would seem to insure the greatest possible safety, are not infrequently polluted. Within the year one of the largest schools in the United States suffered a disastrous epidemic, which cost a number of lives and caused much suffering and anxiety. The germ of the disease, in America had been employed to superintend the sanitation of this institution, and the pupils were cautioned not to drink water from any other supply than from their own artesian well. Investigation revealed the fact that a crack had occurred in a drain pipe, and the sewage, bearing typhoid germs, had through a crevice in the underlying ledges of stone, found its way into the artesian water.

The history of modern medicine records a number of epidemics traced to the contamination of milk. In most of these instances the infection resulted from failure to sterilize the bottles, which instead had been washed in cold water which had been polluted by typhoid discharges. In one instance the hands of these employees, who were engaged in conveying the germs from a typhoid patient to whose personal wants they were attending.

In very rare instances there can be no doubt that dust inhaled will carry into the system the germs of typhoid. In the summer of 1897, at the residence of a Boston florist, the germs of typhoid were found to have been carried by the pollen of a non-infected plant. The thermometer used in taking the temperature in the mouth of a patient in typhoid, unless thoroughly disinfected, might convey the germs, and nurses are especially warned not only thoroughly to sterilize the discharges from these patients, but to wash their hands and to be disinfected after all articles which are used in tending patients.

To prevent the dissemination of typhoid fever is one of the most important problems in sanitation, for just as long as human beings are untaught in the simple precautions which are necessary to prevent the germs of typhoid from being brought into the body of a patient are readily destroyed by pouring boiling water into the vessel in which they are contained.

Perhaps the most active agents in the dissemination of typhoid fever are the railroads and steamships, for it is well known that the tanks of trains and steamers are usually filled with water from the various sources of supply at their terminals in the larger cities. These companies should, under the constant supervision of experts in the various health boards, be compelled by law to furnish pure water to their passengers.

Typoid Fever: How to Halt It

From the New York Sun. OF THE ILLS that flesh is heir to typhoid fever is among those most easily avoidable. It may be said with truth that every year some form this dreadful malady is a contribution either from ignorance or carelessness into the graveyard. The former is inexcusable; the latter little less than criminal.

At one period or another during each year it is not improbable that the water supply of at least three-fourths of the population of the United States contains the germ of typhoid, and in the late summer months, the drier seasons of the year, when springs are low, so much more prevalent is this scourge that it might well be called "the low-water fever."

While it is true that the germ of typhoid may find its way into the system from other sources than from drinking water, careful scientific investigations have demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that this is the chief agent of infection. Streams or lakes along the shores of which dense populations exist are more polluted, and therefore more poisonous, than are the reservoirs from isolated mountain streams or the supply and cause widespread dissemination of the disease.

In Vienna, when for a period the water supply from guarded springs was turned into the city, typhoid, which had persisted in epidemic form for years, almost entirely disappeared; and when, as the drier season advanced, the water supply was insufficient and the water of the Danube was again turned on, the scourge broke out with renewed violence, but in those parts of the city supplied by river water. This experience was repeated in Paris, and it is practically true of every city supplied with drinking water from exposed streams and lakes.

In sparsely settled communities, where large reservoirs are not used, cisterns or wells, so situated that the contents are not exposed to the elements, and the intervening earth, are well-known distributors of typhoid. Even artesian wells, which, from their method of supply, would seem to insure the greatest possible safety, are not infrequently polluted. Within the year one of the largest schools in the United States suffered a disastrous epidemic, which cost a number of lives and caused much suffering and anxiety. The germ of the disease, in America had been employed to superintend the sanitation of this institution, and the pupils were cautioned not to drink water from any other supply than from their own artesian well. Investigation revealed the fact that a crack had occurred in a drain pipe, and the sewage, bearing typhoid germs, had through a crevice in the underlying ledges of stone, found its way into the artesian water.

The history of modern medicine records a number of epidemics traced to the contamination of milk. In most of these instances the infection resulted from failure to sterilize the bottles, which instead had been washed in cold water which had been polluted by typhoid discharges. In one instance the hands of these employees, who were engaged in conveying the germs from a typhoid patient to whose personal wants they were attending.

In very rare instances there can be no doubt that dust inhaled will carry into the system the germs of typhoid. In the summer of 1897, at the residence of a Boston florist, the germs of typhoid were found to have been carried by the pollen of a non-infected plant. The thermometer used in taking the temperature in the mouth of a patient in typhoid, unless thoroughly disinfected, might convey the germs, and nurses are especially warned not only thoroughly to sterilize the discharges from these patients, but to wash their hands and to be disinfected after all articles which are used in tending patients.

To prevent the dissemination of typhoid fever is one of the most important problems in sanitation, for just as long as human beings are untaught in the simple precautions which are necessary to prevent the germs of typhoid from being brought into the body of a patient are readily destroyed by pouring boiling water into the vessel in which they are contained.

LEWIS & REILLY

Fourteenth annual sale of Boots, Shoes from factory to your feet, in our stores and basement. Indeed, you save one-fourth—all admit. We believe you save more, on most of the shoes. Thousands of the shrewdest buyers will tell you so.

This is a few of the profits: Men's Woonsocket Gum Boots \$2.25 Men's Snag-proof Gum Boots \$2.50 Children's Happy Rubber Boots 75c Youths' Felt Boots and Overs \$1.15 Boys' Felt Boots and Overs \$1.49 Boys' Gum Boots \$1.50 Men's Felt Boots and Overs \$1.50 Men's Felt Boots and Overs \$1.75 to \$2.00

Remember This! Men's good quality Gum Boots, all sizes, 6 to 11, \$2.00. Remember the price... \$2.00 Men's Storm Rubbers, all sizes, 6 to 11... 50c Men's Self-acting Rubbers, all sizes, 6 to 11... 50c All our Ladies', Men's, Misses' and Children's warm lined Shoes, Slippers and Leggings, are marked at prices that will make you happy.

Ladies' Rubbers, all sizes; good quality... 25c Misses' School Shoes; all sizes... 50c Children's School Shoes; all sizes... 50c Boys' School Shoes; all sizes, 11 to 5 1/2... 50c Little Girls' Never-rip Shoes; warranted... 90c Youths' Never-rip Shoes; warranted... \$1.15 Boys' Never-rip Shoes... \$1.25

Store News That Cheers. What They Said: They said we saved 50 cents on one pair of your Children's Happy Rubber Boots. We saved one dollar on a pair of your Snag-proof Men's Boots. We saved 75 cents on one pair of your Men's Woonsocket Gum Boots. We saved 50 cents on a pair of your Men's Felt Boots and Overs.

And, in fact, we know we save one-fourth on everything we buy for you. MELDRUM, Scott & Co., 126 Wyoming Ave. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. Gunster & Forsyth 325-327 Penn Avenue.

Glad Tidings for Holiday Shoppers.

Our store presents a brilliant array of most excellent Holiday Gifts. Gifts that have the stamp of quality. Watches, Diamond Pendants, Rings, Gold Jewelry, Gold Handled Umbrellas and Cut Glass, Sterling Silverware, Etc., Etc. And all at prices that are sure to meet your approval.

C. LUTHER, Hotel Jermyn, 133 Wyoming Avenue, ESTABLISHED 1857.

PERSIAN CHALLIES. New arrivals in challies—a large stock with an elegant assortment of exquisite novelties, now the prime favorites in the metropolis. Guaranteed silk and wool, designs that are a credit to a high class stock.

THE "QUAKER" SKIRT. Everyone has heard of it, how well it is made, how beautifully it fits, how durable its wearing qualities and how economical the price. New shipment just in—all lengths—black and silver grey.

Meldrum, Scott & Co., 126 Wyoming Ave. DICKSON'S Best PATENT FLOUR The Celebrated SNOW WHITE Always reliable. Dickson Mill & Grain Co. Scranton and Olyphant. EDUCATIONAL.

Do You Want a Good Education? Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

Lafayette College Easton, Pa. which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College course.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EAST STROUSEBURG, PA. Regular State Normal Course and Special Departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing, Stenography and Typewriting; strong College Preparatory Department. FREE TUITION. Boarding expenses \$1.50 per week. Pupils admitted at any time. Winter Term opens Dec. 15th. Write for catalogue. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

Lawyers The Tribune will guarantee to print your paper book quicker than any other printing house in the city.

TRANSIGRATION. It was a pile of modest men That floated in a stream; With arms and tails bentward bright He settled down to dream.

It was a minnow gay and young That tried to pass him by; A sudden cloud came o'er the brook And darkened earth and sky.

A flash, a gulp; the minnow went, I know not where; he'll be, He transigrated somewhere else, Or rambled down the pike.

—J. J. M. in New York Times.

FIVE YEARS OF REPUBLICANISM 1897-1902. Republicanism, with its protective policy, is responsible for the following increases, comparing 1902, Republican year, with 1897, Democratic year, quoting millions only:

Table with 2 columns: 1902, 1897, Repub. Inc. Gain. Rows include National bank deposits, Deposits, all banks and trust companies, Circulation, Bank clearings, Coal production, Pig-iron production, Lumber production, Steel production, Merchandise, exports, Manufactures, exports, Railway freight carried, one mile, tons.