

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print about letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that those must be signed, for publication, by the writers' real names, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE PLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 26, 1901.

The recent attempt of the board of trade to mediate a settlement of the metal workers' strike ended in failure because neither side was disposed to concede from the position it had announced. We do not know that the chance of a successful mediation is any better now than it was then; but we do know that the patience of the public with this costly contest is under a greater tension now than it has been and that the sooner the strike is ended the better it will be for the community as well as for the participants. Under these circumstances, would a second effort to effect a settlement by mediation be worth while? It could do no harm to try.

Trusts.

THE LATEST "trust" is a salt "trust," or combination of the leading salt companies of this country, Canada and England. It formed, it will control the production of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of salt annually; and says one of its promoters, "outside of the savage countries and Russia it will supply the entire world with salt—both for the table and for curing. Not only will the company's markets include the countries of the Western hemisphere, but they will also include Continental Europe, Africa and Japan, China and other Asiatic countries." The name of the company will be the International Salt company, and its capital is expected to be at least \$50,000,000.

In this general connection a Washington letter published in the Cleveland Leader has timely interest. It says that an investigation to determine whether certain great corporate combinations are operating in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust law is being made by the federal department of justice. If it is ascertained that the statute has been and is being violated, and the department can go into court with sufficient evidence to make a prima facie case, action will be instituted to vitiate these combinations. The trust question then would resolve itself into a paramount legal issue and be fought to a finish. Against the federal government would be arrayed vast aggregations of capital which go to make up so-called monopolies.

Just what trust or trusts is being looked into is known only to the investigators. The first information which must be secured relates to the character of the agreement which obtains among the several trusts. Next, it must be determined whether this compact when in force violates the spirit and intent of the anti-trust law. It is easy to appreciate the difficulties which may be encountered in an effort to learn of the terms under which the amalgamation of interests was effected. Trusts are not required to make public such contracts. Therefore information of this character must be procured in a quiet way.

The principal provisions of the anti-trust law which was passed in the summer of 1890, the late John Sherman, of Ohio, being the author, may be summed up as follows: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. . . . Every person, corporation, or association that shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any others to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. . . . Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce between any territories or states, or between any states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal."

In the Trans-Missouri Freight association case the Supreme court held that the Federal anti-trust law applies to railroads, and prohibits all agreements in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, whether the restraint be reasonable or unreasonable. Another case was made by the department of justice against the Joint Traffic association a few years ago. In this case the court followed the decision in the Trans-Missouri case, and held, in addition, that the anti-trust law is valid and constitutional, and that congress has the power to say that a contract or combination shall not be legal which restrains commerce among the several states by shutting out the operation of the general law of competition. In another case the Supreme court held that congress may prohibit the performance of any agreement between individuals or corporations, where the natural or direct effect of it is to regulate or re-

strain interstate commerce. In other words, the anti-trust law applies to every agreement in restraint of interstate trade, whether made by corporations or individuals. The court also held that any agreement or combination which directly restrains not only the manufacture, but also the sale of a commodity among the several states, comes within the anti-trust law.

The Cleveland Leader correspondent says it is the desire and aim of the department of justice to learn whether the operations of tremendous industrial combinations which have been organized recently come within the pale of the anti-trust law. It is also endeavoring to ascertain whether the "community of interests" scheme lately entered into by railroads controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill and others constitutes an infraction of the statute. If the department succeeds in obtaining evidence which will justify proceedings against these trusts or pools, action will be commenced in court. If, on the other hand, the officials come to the conclusion that the law is not being violated, there will be no prosecution. The mere fact that a dozen large industrial concerns have been merged into one corporation does not in itself constitute a violation of the law. The government must be able to show beyond all doubt that their purpose is to do that which restrains trade and the manufacture and sale of commodities within the full meaning of the statute.

Great combinations in manufacture and trade have come to stay. They represent valuable facilities in the enlargement of business opportunities. Yet it is manifest that they require to be safeguarded by law in the public interest, so that the vast powers inherent in them may not be abused. It is in this direction that practical statesmanship, working discreetly and with intelligent regard for facts, and not swayed about aimlessly by prejudice, must soon effect substantial results.

Closely following upon the great international congress of the Young Men's Christian association of all lands, so recently held in Boston, comes the annual conference of the college students' Young Men's Christian associations. There are four of these, one for the east, one for the middle west, one for the far west, and one for the south. They are held immediately upon the close of the college year, and the reports from the present ones speak of increased delegate attendance and deepened interest.

"Examinations" Again.

THE New York Times' Saturday Review quotes some of the answers given by bewildered children to the latest set of examination questions given out by the New York state board of Regents—the body which sets up all such questions for use in that state. These answers are of the kind that some people call "amusing," because they go wide of the mark. They are anything but amusing to any thoughtful mind, considering the fashion in which, as says a Rochester contemporary, "the children have their minds jammed and crammed with a mass of names, incidents and figures, such as a shot-gun is loaded, and it is not surprising if they scatter a little when the discharge occurs."

There would be a surcease to jamming and cramming if instead of the written examination questions all promotions from grade to grade in the schools were made on the daily record kept by the average method, as it is usually called—the pupils. With the elimination of examination answers to some multiple of ten arbitrarily chosen questions set before all pupils at a term's or a school year's close, the teacher will be set free to do his or her daily all-around best for each individual pupil, to take whatever time is useful for making plain and clear the subject taught, and to know which pupils are ready, by more rapid and thorough assimilation of knowledge and development of mental power, to go up before others who require more time for such advancement.

This juster, more fruitful, method makes it often possible for the mind of the sluggish, dull pupil to be aroused to more helpful, animated effort, instead of being hopelessly dragged or driven in the effort now demanded of the teachers to secure in some way "a class average" that will sound on a look well, be the results to some children what they may of future ill. That future ill is frequently an utter breaking down of health for the child produced on "get ready for examination." In many another case it is the utter discouragement of the pupil whose memory fails to hold on for the necessary time to all the mass of crammed facts, or for whom the cramming has utterly swamped the power to assort them out and find the special ones the questions call for.

"Heron Finally Dropped." That was a headline in a great many papers last Sunday, and a multitude of readers breathed "for the relief, much thanks." Everybody except the singular person who bought him is deadly tired of Heron. How soon she will become so we fear nobody cares. The verdict in her case, if they are heard of them, will be that brought in by a once famous Kansas jury—"Served right!"

A young clergyman has been discovered in a training school in New York who writes sermons while fast asleep. Sermons that produce slumber are not novelties, but this new somnambulist feat is attracting widespread attention.

Russian Councillor Jean de Bloch says that the military tactics in South Africa are absurd. There are lots of people who have never been to South Africa who will doubtless agree with Councillor de Bloch.

Like the Elkhorn valley flood reports, the new Missouri third party seems to have been greatly exaggerated.

The announcement from La Salle, Wisconsin, that Spencer Drake of that city has just been notified by cable

from England that he is the heir to the estate of Sir Francis Drake, Queen Elizabeth's great admiral, recalls the story—by a few weeks old—of the English naval authorities having just refused a petition to call a new battleship "The Drake," "because it was not fitting to name a warship after a bird." Such, it seems, is fame!

Some Advice About Going to Buffalo

Special Correspondence to The Tribune.

BEHOLD a letter to the editor. Now it is written that advice, like kicks and medicine, is always better to give than to receive. It is also a tradition that if a person asks you for advice and you can find out the sort he wants you to give and not unduly, you will make yourself popular. I am endeavoring to become popular. First, I would express some sentiments regarding wherewithal shall ye be clothed. Be sure to bring along a short walking skirt when you come to the exposition, that is if you are in the habit of wearing skirts at all. It is a necessity at the Pan-American and you will see for trailing gowns on the grounds. The lady's experience in endeavoring to hold up a skirt and carry a parasol, a parcel of catalogues and circulars which you are sure to acquire and a collection of goodies from the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts will convince you that while a train may have its place, say in your parlor or on a railroad track, it emphatically isn't the place for it on the Midway or the Esplanade or any where else along these great thoroughfares. Particularly will you be convinced of this when you discover that the rough surface of the asphalt cuts holes in the hem of your garment and that some peculiar alkali ingredient in the earth hereabouts is apt to take the color out of whatever it touches. A short skirt and a short skirt is the practical garb for a woman who wants to enjoy the exposition and go home without having permanently lost the use of one arm.

Equipped with a short skirt, an official catalogue and a good conscience you ought to be able to "do" the exposition very comfortably and with reasonable celerity. You will see most of the women who bear the mark of style and position thus arrayed. But whatever you do, do not provide yourself with a jacket as you set forth every day. I have reason to change my opinion to some degree regarding Buffalo as a summer resort. It has been very warm here for several days and in the Art gallery it was simply sizzling, but just about 6 o'clock in the evening the bottom seems to fall out of the thermometer, and the rills of perspiration congeal into halos on the brow. If everybody doesn't take a tremendous cold here this week it will be solely because a kind of beneficent Providence is looking out for good Pan-Americans. It will not be for the reason that they have displayed any perceptible forethought for themselves, since they go shivering about night after night on the Esplanade with thin dotted Swiss waists, and no coats, while the men are often attired in the lightest of coats and wear no vests. Another provision you should make is to bring along all the shoes you possess, particularly the old ones. If you come without one pair of walking shoes you will earnestly long to die after the second day of affliction, and you will spend all you have saved by taking good advice, in festive tours in a rolling chair.

These rolling chairs are a problem to themselves, especially. Many of them are young men preparing for college, or already taking a collegiate course. They came here with the understanding that they were to be guaranteed at least a dollar a day by the concessionaires. Since their arrival this arrangement has been disregarded and the poor chaps are allowed but fifteen cents an hour when they secure a patron. The concessionaire gets fifty cents an hour. But this is not the worst. The concessionaires have introduced a swarm of chairs and attendants, and they find it hard, indeed, to get patrons. If there were less of the ambitious young men would do better. Then the jangle of the wheels, and attract more of a clientele, as the idea of speeding about the grounds with a swift paced Jap between the shafts, instead of a pony, holds much fascination for some people. One woman has lost her enthusiasm for that mode of travel, she was riding happily away with a particularly interesting and bias-eyed heathen as a steed, when a wheel went off and the fair occupant of the frail little cart took a header, which resulted in a broken arm. The Jap moved in to take the wheel, he bent his breast and making profound kotows, but the subsequent proceedings are not known to the writer of these lines. Riding in a Jankishia is just about as comfortable and comely as posing as being perched on an old-fashioned "bicyclette" or a new-fangled training cart with red wheels, but is apparently a new sensation to many, and they yearn for it accordingly.

Another piece of advice is that if you do leave this exposition and this town with any money, you see to it that it isn't in Canadian quarters. There does seem to be a most alarming expansion in Canadian currency of that denomination just now. It is all right in Buffalo, I saw a woman offer one to a street car conductor the other day with the same sort of equanimity that she would have presented him with a piece of counterfeit money or a dose of cold poison. He must have thought her a shoplifter at the very least, but as he took the silver with no evident disturbance of mind, the look of amazement and pity on her face was a study. Canadian quarters and dollars are legal tender in Buffalo, but you're sure to get a supply of them if you are leaving for home, if you don't watch out, and then there will be more or less unpleasantness.

OTHER FAMOUS STORMS.

- 1849—Adams county, Mississippi; 217 killed, 190 injured; loss, \$1,250,000.
1842—Adams county, Mississippi; 500 killed; great property loss.
1864—Calcutta, India; 45,000 lives and 100 ships lost.
1850—Barry, Stone, Webster and Christian counties, Missouri; 100 killed, 600 injured, 200 buildings destroyed; loss, \$1,000,000.
1850—Noxubee county, Mississippi; 22 killed, 72 injured, 53 buildings destroyed; loss, \$100,000.
1850—Fannin county, Texas; 40 killed, 83 injured, 40 buildings destroyed.
1851—Hudson, Ohio; 200,000 lives lost.
1851—England; great destruction of life and property; many lives lost.
1852—Manila, Philippine Islands; 60,000 families razed to the ground; loss, \$100,000,000.
1852—Henry and Saline counties, Missouri;

- 1848—59 injured, 247 buildings destroyed; loss, \$300,000.
1853—Kemper, Copiah, Simpson, Newton and Lauderdale counties, Mississippi; 61 killed, 200 injured, 300 buildings destroyed; loss, \$300,000.
1853—Laird, Sharp and Clay counties, Arkansas; 5 killed, 162 injured, 10,000 buildings destroyed; loss, \$200,000.
1854—North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois; 800 killed, 2,500 injured, 10,000 buildings destroyed. These storms constituted an unparalleled series of tornadoes, there being sixty of them scattered over the territory after 10 o'clock the morning of Feb. 9.
1866—Madrid, Spain; 32 killed, 630 injured.
1867—Australian coast; 550 perils fathers perished.
1868—Cuba; 1,000 lives lost.
1880—Apia, Samoan Islands; German and American warships wrecked and many lives lost.
1900—Muscat, Arabia; 700 lives lost.
1900—Louisville, Ky.; 76 killed, 200 injured, 500 buildings destroyed; loss, \$2,500,000. Storm cut a path 1,000 feet wide through the center of the city.
1901—Louisiana and Mississippi; 10 killed, 50 injured; loss, \$100,000.
1901—Martinique; 340 lives lost and \$10,000,000 worth of property destroyed.
1902—Ravio; Northern Italy; several hundred lives lost.
1902—Tomarary, Madagascar; several hundred lives lost.
1902—Great storm on the northwest coast of Europe; 237 lives lost off English coast and 100 fishermen of Iceland.
1900—Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., and southern coast; 1,000 killed and great destruction of property.
1903—Gulf coast of Louisiana; 2,000 killed; great destruction of property.
1906—St. Louis cyclone; 500 killed, 1,000 injured; great property loss.
1900—Great storm by tidal wave from Gulf; 6,000 lives lost, thousands more injured; property loss, over \$10,000,000.—Compiled by the Chicago Record-Herald.

THE PINES AT BRA-THOLE.

The brooding pines lean low to catch the wind's vague whisperings. From him they learn the wordless love of all forgotten things. Crouching the gossip each with each of mysteries he brings. I, dreaming dreams as close to them That half they follow, grow and With sun and shadow, warp and weep Of their low undertone. I, too, have listened as they sang: And undreamed of, known: —Arthur Ketchum in Ainslie's.

To Wage Earners and Others of Moderate Income

Do not spend your money foolishly because you have so little of it, but save what you can from month to month and invest it in something that will multiply many fold. The millions of this section were laboring men a generation ago and they pursued this course while most of their comrades blew it all in. The prudent ones saw that fuel was a good thing, that the world had to have it, and they bought coal land a little at a time as they could spare it, and it has made them rich, and their families live and will live in the greatest comfort, while the descendants of their imprudent comrades are laboring as their fathers did—for day wages.

Keep this object lesson in mind. The opportunities of that earlier time were in coal, today greater opportunities exist in oil, which is fuel in a more concentrated form and is rapidly supplanting coal, because it is easier and cheaper to mine and handle, and is, besides being a more economic fuel for all large consumers, profitable for a hundred other uses. The oil of California is furnishing that state with cheap fuel, for the lack of which her progress has been woefully retarded. The entire Pacific coast will consume oil as a fuel, so that the demand upon the oil fields of California is enormous and California oil refiners will hold the markets of the far East and of the west coast of South America. It is plain to be seen that the oil fields of California will be the source of incalculable wealth, far beyond what the coal mines of Pennsylvania have been in the past. All thoughtful men can see that the thing to do now to make money is to buy the shares of conservative, reputable managed oil companies, many of the holdings of undoubted oil lands secured at low prices, and only requiring development to become the source of enormous revenues for shareholders.

THE PACIFIC COAST AND TEXAS OIL COMPANY has in the most important oil fields managers of ability and integrity and of the highest practical qualifications for their business, and the shares of this company are today, without doubt, the best investment obtainable. These shares would be cheap at 40c, but are selling for the time being at 20c per share, to procure money to bore the first wells. The price is sure to advance rapidly to keep pace with the developments on the company's lands and on adjoining lands. The market value of the lands is constantly advancing. Do not delay making an investment in this stock. As to the value of this oil property, the character and ability of its managers this company refers, by permission, to the president of the Broadway Bank and Trust company, of Los Angeles, Cal.

For particulars concerning this investment apply to the

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Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School 675
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Here is an opportunity for some ambitious young people to earn the best college education without a great amount of effort, and it is an opportunity that may never be repeated. The Tribune may find the returns much less than the expense and would then be unable to again make such generous offers. Such a condition will be The Tribune's loss and the contestants' gain.

There are many young men, and young women, too, who would be glad of an opportunity to "work their way through college," in fact, the presidents of these institutions are deluged with applications for chances of this kind. Here the work for an entire course of four years can all be accomplished in three short months, and an education that would cost in cash \$1,000 is assured without further outlay. Parents should urge their boys and girls to enter the contest and work for one of the special rewards. One of the eight is within the reach of everyone who really tries.

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