

The Scranton Tribune

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

THE FEAR RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used with one year.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, and Full Position. Rows include 10 lines, 20 lines, 30 lines, 40 lines, 50 lines, 60 lines, 70 lines, 80 lines, 90 lines, 100 lines.

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.

Judge—A. A. VOSHURG.

Commissioner—JOHN COURIER MORRIS.

Third District—EDWARD JAMES.

Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

Election day, Nov. 4.

The rumor that John Mitchell, to preserve the integrity of the miners' union, will, when he sees no further hope of success, advise the men to return to work in a body has not been confirmed.

An Example.

IF GOVERNOR STONE is sincerely desirous of contributing to peace and prosperity in the anthracite coal region, let him study his duty in the light of such proceedings as are reported in last evening's Truth and Times to have taken place in the vicinity of Malby.

For two weeks the colliery at that place operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal company had been working.

Yesterday morning a mob started for the colliery for the avowed purpose of forcibly interfering with the men at work in it.

According to the published dispatches, they succeeded in putting the sheriff and six deputies to flight and in preventing 140 men who wanted to return to work from doing so.

But that did not satisfy the mob. Its blood was up, and meeting two men approaching along the railroad track, armed with guns, it proceeded to attack them.

The result of its onslaught was that one of these men was clubbed to death and the other is in the hospital, in the shadow of death, perhaps by this time dead.

The mob evidently thought that these two men were officers of the law and therefore good prey.

It turns out that they were strikers, hastening to take a hand in the shindy. What they got from their fellow strikers was what they had set out to inflict upon men willing to work. They felt victims to a misunderstanding.

If this tragedy, taken in connection with others of its kind which have occurred and are occurring in various parts of the coal fields, has any meaning for the duly constituted peace officers of the commonwealth, from the governor down, it is that the time has come for a more vigorous assertion and enforcement of the majesty of the law.

When even union men are not safe from the mob spirit which this strike in certain localities has engendered, it is futile to look for peace while the law itself is not asserted.

If instead of hunting for some intangible legislative scheme to pull the wool over the eyes of the labor vote, those charged with official responsibility in this commonwealth should fearlessly do their sworn duty, there is no manhood enough among the voters of Pennsylvania, including fair-minded workmen themselves, to safeguard the consequences. Let the officials of our state take inspiration from the example of President Roosevelt. No man living is more highly esteemed by workmen than he, yet he has never swerved in his enforcement of law. In his eyes laws are for big and little, rich and poor, alike; and his invariable official procedure on this principle has been one of the great sources of his strength among the people.

Theorists Roosevelt does not seem able to find any "enemy's country."

True Americanism.

THE AMAZING ability of American cities to recuperate rapidly from sudden disaster has many times been illustrated, but never more vividly than in the case of Galveston.

Swept two years ago by a hurricane and tidal wave that reduced to ruins a large percentage of its most pretentious business institutions and homes, with frightful loss of life, that beautiful city promptly set about the work of redemption, and now a special issue of the Galveston News tells something of the story of its success.

To guard against a recurrence of that type of disaster, the county of Galveston has bonded itself in \$1,500,000 to build a concrete sea wall around the entire Gulf front of the city.

The wall is to be 17 feet above mean high tide, 17 feet thick at the base, with a piling foundation from 29 to 50 feet deep, and with a surface width of 5 feet, enabling it to be used as a driveway for pleasure vehicles.

The driveway, it should be explained, is not to be on the top of this wall, but on the paved filling behind the wall, which is to be 150 feet wide. The completion of this undertaking is expected within eighteen months, and it will absolutely assure protection to the harbor shipping of Galveston in the fiercest storms. So much for prevention. Let us now look

at some of the statistical evidences of Galveston's recuperation.

Bank clearings during the fiscal year were \$12,238,500, a gain of \$11,589,500, or more than 3 per cent.

The total shipping business of the port was valued at \$20,837,354, a gain of \$14,701,107, or nearly 6 per cent.

The receipts at the Galveston postoffice were \$140,846, an increase of \$52,375, or 60 per cent.

The cotton exports were 1,501,256 bales, valued at \$36,326,777, compared with 1,699,197 bales worth \$32,093,982 the year before.

And so on through a long list of articles. It took 28 more vessels, with an increase of 219,057 in the tonnage, to transact Galveston's commerce on the water, and the railroads increased their facilities in proportion.

In short, in less than two years this enterprising community has not only put behind it the visible signs of its affliction but has taken advantage of that affliction to build anew on a broader and more modern foundation, literally wresting profit from disaster.

This is the true American spirit. Its exemplification in a territory once alien shows how beneficial is American expansion.

Washington proposes to show that the heroes of '61 have not been entirely forgotten.

Conditions in Cuba.

THE LAST issue of Dun's Review contains an interesting report upon commercial conditions in Cuba.

The report was prepared especially for Dun's by its Havana agent, and is without political motive or bias.

More than 50 per cent. of the sugar cane planters of Cuba, it says, have been compelled to sell their product this year at a price below the actual cost of production, and prospects for the coming year are very gloomy.

Unless a treaty of reciprocity be authorized at the next session of the American congress, tobacco growers have not made a profit in several years past, a large proportion of the heavy advances made to cane and tobacco planters has not been collected, and the amount of outstanding debts due merchants and retailers, and bankers has increased, says the report, probably larger than ever before in the history of the island.

A majority of the merchants of the island are owing past due debts and many are insolvent.

Though great leniency has been shown to debtors, failure are rapidly increasing.

The report continues: "Credit is being steadily curtailed by jobbers and retailers, and bankers have been calling in loans for several months past and making comparatively few new ones, although little difficulty is experienced in lending money on good collateral at 10 and 12 per cent.

A comparatively small quantity of cane has been planted this year, and, as the majority of planters have been unable to obtain funds to work the fields, the present crop yield will probably be smaller than last year, the reduction by some being estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent.

The number of unemployed in all parts of the island is very large, but they appear to be peacefully disposed. In Havana several public works have been resumed or inaugurated in order to give employment to a portion of the army of idle men who have publicly clamored for work."

To most temporarily this abnormal and discouraging situation President Palma and his advisers are proposing to pass a bill increasing from 50 to 100 per cent. the duties on articles of food; but this will simply increase the public hardship and possibly hasten the expected uprising of discontented elements. All of these conditions would have been averted and our own commercial interests benefited had congress, or more especially a little knot of Republican kickers, heeded the counsel of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and enacted reciprocity with Cuba.

Their default in an obvious national duty has added a page of shame to the American record that cannot too soon be recalled and erased.

The firmists evidently took no stock in this theoretical destruction of war vessels.

Strike Insurance.

THERE has been organized in Vienna a company which, assuming that it is able to carry out its agreements, should prove very popular.

We should imagine that it might do a landoffice business in Scranton. It is called the Manufacturers' Strike Insurance company, and it proposes to insure employers against losses arising from strikes.

As explained by the Rochester Post-Express, the premium to be paid is based upon the hazard disclosed by the official statistics of strikes in Austria between 1891 and 1897. It is said that the number of men engaged in a strike was 30,000 a year, and that there were 400,000 days of idleness. The premium has been fixed at four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the declared pay list for the year.

A rebate of 25 per cent. is granted for long contracts and in business subject to slight risk of a strike. In order not to encourage strikes, a full indemnity for losses will not be paid. Only a part of the actual losses of the firm during a strike will be paid, and this part will amount to only one-half of the registered wages of the strikers. The payment will be for only three months for a single strike, and for only six months in a year. It will then be made only upon the report of a committee that the strike was unjustifiable. This committee will consist of from nine to fifteen members. Upon the outbreak of a strike, it will promptly investigate the trouble. The employer will be obliged to put it in possession of all the information he has about the cause, and about the negotiations between him and his employees. The committee has the right to undertake to compose the differences. In case it finds the strike unjustifiable, it will order the payment of the indemnity.

The loss which is not in any degree reimbursed by this plan is that sustained by the butcher, baker and candlestick maker—the great body of neutrals upon whose backs ultimately the whole burden falls. The manufacturer, after the strike is over, has always the possibility before him of charging back upon the consumer the strike expenses, and if he happens not to have such

competition it can be taken as assured that he will work this possibility for all it is worth.

The laborer, too, can in some degree, if not scrupulously honest, recoup some of his losses by forgetting in part the debts contracted while the strike was in progress.

Only the dear patient public is without protection or redress. If it could be insured, the millennium would indeed be advanced.

However this may be, the Vienna scheme presents some novel points of interest. Its likeliest feature is the provision for an independent audit of the strike causes and conditions.

Assuming the company to be honorably managed, the publicity possible through this inquiry of its committee of investigation would have a decided educational value. If there had been such an investigation of the coal strike at its inception, with the whole story of both sides revealed to the country in detail, whether with or without an opinion as to the merits, none can doubt that the mature judgment of the public would have shortened the period of conflict.

Whatever tends to promote accurate publicity in such matters is to be encouraged.

If it is true, as asserted in correspondence from London, that it costs less to transport certain classes of goods from New York to London than to London from some of its remoter suburbs, we do not wonder that enlightened Britishers are urging a revolution in British railway management.

And now, to England's other woes, is added the discovery based on study of the census returns that her birth rate is declining more rapidly than her death rate, while immigration, also, is falling off. It is up to Kipling to write another poem.

By all accounts the Russian Grand Duke Boris is having a lovely time during the Four Hundred at Newport.

If Marse Watterson's diagnosis of the Four Hundred is correct, we should think he would.

Ferry, the seed man, is to oppose Alger for the Michigan senatorship. Something will probably be doing this winter at Lansing.

In view of other troubles to worry us, it is fortunate that the Moro crisis can be conveniently handled by the patrol wagon.

Physical Training for Little Girls.

Dr. Richard Cole Newton, of Montclair, N. J., in the Medical Record.

A GREAT deal has been said and written of late in regard to the hygiene of school life. It seems that it is generally conceded that the health of many scholars is injured by their school work, and there is a growing tendency to blame the teachers for driving the pupils beyond their normal strength.

As the writer has from time to time looked over the educational field for about thirty years, and was himself at one time a teacher, he naturally takes considerable interest in this very important question.

While it seems that teachers are frequently blamed for undue exertion, study beyond their strength, this mistake would appear to be, in a measure at least, in consequence of ignorance of the limits beyond which the delicate organization of the growing child should not be urged. Teachers themselves appear to need more thorough education in hygiene and physiology, as well as in physical training.

On the other hand, there is no question that they are often far less to blame for pushing their scholars too fast than the parents, who, in their anxiety to see their children succeed, are often more prompt than the teachers in their own physical training.

The giving of prizes and marking the scholars competitively so that the spirit of rivalry and emulation is excited is also a factor in the matter. It has apparently always been a prominent feature of our public school education its evil influences are everywhere apparent; although, fortunately, the school work of inciting scholars to do well for the sake of surpassing their colleagues is now being superseded; publishing graded notices, prizes, etc., having been so largely abolished.

Now, however, the parents and the children are constantly menaced with the fear that the child will not be ready at the end of the year, and if any one falls of promotion he fears that the finger of scorn will be pointed at him, and his parents are not slow to catch at a loss of social prestige if their offspring should be set back a year. It seems probable, however, that the baleful influence of parental vanity, and the measureably overcome by appeals to reason and moderation. People must be made to understand that it is no disgrace if their children are not so strong as the children of their neighbor's child. It will be an immense gain when the parents shall be made to understand that the mental vigor depends largely upon the bodily health.

By taking thought we cannot add a cubit to our children's intellectual stature, any more than we can to their bodily stature. The child's mind must not be stretched to fit the system, but his intellectual capacity must be carefully weighed and measured, and he must take that place in the graded school which he is capable of filling.

Amongst others, Edward Everett Hale has recently inveighed against "the mechanism of the public schools." But it must be borne in mind that the public schools are fulfilling a great function in the trying and demanding work of the scholars. Hard as the system may seem to be in certain cases, it is, on the whole, a good and beneficent system; although it may seem necessary to have to the parents of weak and dull scholars, still it must be admitted to be a great and lasting advantage to ascertain the mental and bodily limitations of every scholar as early as possible and upon this foundation to proceed to build up his education in the most judicious manner. Instead of condemning and antagonizing the teachers, parents should co-operate with them, by carefully watching their children, and by conferring with the teachers they can ascertain whether the former are working up to the limit of their strength or beyond it, or whether, on the other hand, they are slighting their work.

It is a sad and regrettable fact that so many parents do systematically, and much of the dissatisfaction which is expressed against the school is really the fault of the parents, and furthermore, the bitterest and most vehement complaints come from parents who really understand least about the matter.

My own experience, and I presume that of others also, leads to the conclusion that the school work bears much harder upon girls than upon boys. While there are, so far as I know, no available statistics relating to the point, I dare say that no one will dispute this assertion. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is desirable and proper for girls to go through our public grammar and high schools, and to take the same courses as the boys, how are we to prevent the injury to their health which many of them sustain while doing this? While the question is a difficult one to answer, its great importance will presumably lend interest to certain suggestions upon the subject.

In the first place, girls have a decided handicap as compared to boys, by reason of their greatly inferior physical equipment. Professor Pierce, of Philadelphia, once said, in my hearing, that the strain of the high-school examinations in his town ordinarily showed itself in resulting injury to the teeth of the school girls; whereas the boys, interested in base ball and out-door sports, showed no dental decay at all as a result of their school work.

It is a striking proof of the fact that the girls are working more beyond their strength than the boys, because, in the case of the boys, the two sexes can be fairly compared, whereas the saying that 75 per cent. of school girls suffer from menstrual irregularities, while sufficiently observed, does not allow of any comparison with boys. Scollies and chlorosis are much more frequent in girls than in boys, and in many instances, no doubt, the result of over-work and bad hygiene during school life. An old surgeon of wide experience once told me that he had found that fractures did not occur so frequently in girls as in boys. A recent writer has said that of the children who enter the hospitals for physical defects in, I believe, Boston, hardly 5 per cent. are boys. All these statements tend to show that girls are much weaker physically than boys, and that their more frequent break-downs in school is to be expected, in view of the same amount of work is required of both.

Is this physical inferiority inevitable? Or can we so prepare and train our female children that they shall be as hardy as their brothers?

This question opens a wide field for discussion into which we cannot enter now, except to point out the obvious facts that if girls are to go through the same courses of study as boys, it is only fair and right that they should have as good a preparation. Instead of being turned out and sent to do their school work and bare-legged until they are eight or ten years old, women begin their earthly pilgrimages with the same handicap that only bear to go through a never-ending, unremitting, all pervading care for their clothes. As soon as they can understand the meaning of language, they are warned not to soil their clothes. They are made to look pretty, and are set up to be looked at from infancy upward. Their natural physical indolence and timidity are apparently more physically precedent and training. Fortunately, many of the older girls play golf and do things to develop their bodies, but the physical well-being of girls is strikingly neglected. It is in these early years that they must acquire that muscular and nervous tone which should carry them safely through the storms of puberty and the fierce grind of the public school. Can they acquire it at all? The question is an exceedingly interesting one. Until little girls, as a class, get the same out-of-door life that little boys do, we cannot say whether they will develop the same nervous resiliency or not, and without such experimental knowledge, generalizations on this head must be more or less conjectural.

From observation on the lower animals there seems to be little difference in endurance between the sexes. The squaws amongst our native Indians have nearly as much endurance as the braves, and, in fact, are apparently more physically strong; so far as known, these women escape neurasthenia and the other troubles peculiar to their sex. It is only amongst civilized women, and amongst the Chinese should be included, whose dress, habits and training so markedly hamper them in doing their part in the world, whether as students, workers, or mothers. We must begin the physical education of our women earlier and make it more thorough, and we must dress them differently all their lives than they are now. We must have something like an equal chance with men as workers, or if they are to come anywhere near fulfilling their possible duties, they must be given the same physical training as the boys.

It is just as true now as when Lyman said it "that the fate of a nation's prosperity depends upon the bodies of its women." It is just as true that perfect bodies can only be produced out of good material by the utmost care; and lastly, let it never be lost sight of that, with few exceptions, girls are more impatient than real, a sound mind cannot exist outside of a sound body.

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From the Washington Star.

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SONG OF THE SELIM'S SWORD.

Deep in the ancient bosom of the earth The marvelous ore that gave me birth I found, and I was glad to find it there Of the perfect and predestined hour When, fused by the vital force of fire, I should shape to a thing for man's desire.

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