The Scranton Tribune

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LEVY S. RICHARD . . . . . EDITOR.
O. F. BYNBEE . . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

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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.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 21, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER.
Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—A. A. VOSBURG.
Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors—LLEWELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative.

Senator—JOHN B. JORDAN.
Representatives—
First District—JOSEPH OLIVER.
Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.
Election day, Nov. 4.

The idea that labor, to get due consideration at Harrisburg, must turn down capable representatives like Scheuer, James and Philbin and defeat Joseph Oliver, a worker for labor for years, is nonsense. Don't you believe it.

A Commanding Duty.

WHEN ALL has been said that can be said about persons and personal issues in the present campaign, the fact remains that the great and overshadowing question before the voters is the question of prosperity. Shall the existing good times be continued by the continuation in power of the party and policies which brought them about, or shall they be jeoparded by experiment with another party whose record is bad and with other policies that when tried before plunged the country into trouble?

How, you may ask, is this question involved? In two ways. Directly, in the choice of congressmen. A Democratic majority in congress means interference with Republican policies, a deadlock of the law-making branch, threats of tariff revision and continual irritation of business conditions by the attempted manufacture of Democratic campaign material for 1904. Although a Democratic majority in the lower house of congress would still leave the senate in the hands of the Republicans, it would in a large measure tie the president's hands and keep the country writhing on the gridiron of partisan manipulation. It would discount business values and personal earning capacity at least ten per cent.

Indirectly, by the entrenchments which Democratic success in state and local fields would throw up against Republican chances two years hence. This is what voters sometimes lose sight of. Too many Republicans think they can put power into the hands of the Democracy in so-called off years and not be handicapped by it when presidential year comes round. Twice in Pennsylvania this mistake has been made, to be followed on each occasion by the election of a Democratic president and an era of wailing and gnashing of teeth. If there is any efficacy in experience this mistake will not be made again so far as Robert E. Pattison is concerned; but it is quite as essential that Republicans should stand with their party in county and legislative as in state and national fights. Give the Democrats another judge and they would have three of the four with all the court machinery to put to the use of the Democracy in coming campaigns. Give them another commissioner and they would swing every tax collector and a large share of the constables and aldermen into line to fight Republicanism hereafter. Give them the members of the legislature from this county and by so much would Lackawanna's power be nullified in state affairs unless the legislature and governor should be Democratic, which would mean a Democratic United States senator at Washington to represent Republican Pennsylvania.

We have nothing to say personally against the gentlemen running for office on the anti-Republican tickets. If there were nothing at stake save personal compliment their Republican friends might well be excused for ignoring party to forward personal ends. But it is impossible under the circumstances to keep party interests out of sight. They are commanding. They reach the highest plane of importance. They involve on this occasion the whole broad question of national prosperity and public welfare. And that being true, there is only one thing for loyal Republicans to do and that is to close up ranks and give the Democracy, under whatever name its masquerades in this county, a thorough defeat.

As the empty coal scuttle gives place to the full dinner pail, the party of calamity sheds bitter tears and prepares for another slumber in the tomb.

The statement of the British railway expert sent to report on American railway methods that the roads in this country kill more persons in proportion to the number carried than in England, because of the frequency of unprotected grade crossings, is probably correct. It is certain, at all events, that the ratio of grade crossing homicides is much larger in the United States than comports with its claim to civilization, and bespeaks a lamentable preference for dividends over safety. But one of these days public opinion will wake up on the subject of grade crossings, and then this British taunt will cease to have substantial foundation.

George Howell's only hope for election is in Republican support, or in other words, Republican indifference to President Roosevelt and national interests. Isn't it a faint hope?

John Mitchell's Wise Counsel.

THE TONE and spirit of President Mitchell's address to the miners' convention are admirable. They exhibit a breadth of view and a clarity of judgment certain very largely to enhance the public estimate of Mr. Mitchell's leadership.

The time for fighting has gone by. The time for reconciliation and mutual endeavor to bring about better industrial conditions amid a stronger feeling of confidence and co-operation among the forces of capital and labor has come in its place. The large public interest which forced the operators to accede to the demand for a thorough arbitration of all points at issue calls with equal imperiousness for prompt submission by the mine workers. The latter can yield the more gracefully because in yielding they merely acquiesce in the position lucidly defined by their own able leader and sanctioned unanimously by his cabinet of official advisers.

Their battle was a notable one, which commanded the attention of the civilized world and evoked a great pressure of sympathy in their behalf. The man who led it with such fine self-command now counsels peace with honor: the putting aside of bitterness and recrimination, and the grasping of the outstretched hand, in the full hope that time and the Presidential commission will right substantial wrongs. John Mitchell's counsel has been proved safe in the past and it is safe now. When it shall have been ratified at Wilkes-Barre it should mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity and good will.

President Roosevelt has served notice upon federal employes that they may contribute to the campaign funds of their party or not, as they see fit, but that no man in the federal service has any right to ask them to contribute. The president evidently still has starch in his civil service notions.

Immigration Evils.

THE STEAMSHIP influences which are believed to have worked against Mr. Powderly while he was commissioner of immigration will find scant consolation in the first annual report of Mr. Powderly's successor, Frank P. Sargent. It is largely given over to scoring the steamship companies for laxity in compliance with the immigration laws or connivance at their violation.

One of the most important of Mr. Sargent's recommendations is that congress pass a law penalizing severely any steamship company permitting an immigrant to embark with symptoms of a contagious disease. At present the only demand of the law is that the steamship company shall return the diseased person to whence he came, a requirement which takes very little account of the danger incurred by bringing diseased persons to the ports of this country, and which overlooks that the companies have opportunities of medical inspection sufficient to forbid such trifling with the health of the American people.

On the subject of the exclusion of the Chinese, Mr. Sargent repeats the recital of difficulties made by every predecessor but by way of suggestion offers two new ideas. One is that authority be given for the appointment of agents to administer the Chinese exclusion laws, instead of leaving their enforcement to collectors of customs; and the other is that competent special officers be stationed at Hong Kong and Canton for the enforcement of the laws in China instead of leaving that duty in the hands of the American consuls in China, who already have all they can do well, without attempting detective work of extreme difficulty. Along this line Mr. Sargent renews the recommendation of his predecessor that the Bertillon system of identification be employed so as to make impossible the transfer of credentials so common now among Chinese traders passing to and from the United States.

Upon the whole, Mr. Sargent's report is a very creditable and businesslike document, showing conclusively that the president, when determined to make a change in the office, picked wisely Mr. Powderly's successor. But one of the urgent duties before congress, a duty which the recent coal strike more forcibly than ever emphasized, is to provide for a still more stringent and deterrent sifting of immigration, if not, indeed, for its practically complete suspension for a term of years, until the large body of unassimilated foreigners now in this country may become partially accustomed to American ideas and principles. The time has come when this problem can be taken up and solved along common sense lines without incurring political dangers, for the better opinion of the whole country, as well as the voice of nearly every recognized leader among the alien elements, is favorable to checking the present excessive inpour.

The Democrats have only one issue now that they dare proclaim openly—tariff reform. And the last time they tried that they nearly killed the country.

The Republican who votes to weaken President Roosevelt's support in congress cannot be much of a Republican.

A New York mercantile association is sending one of its number to Cuba to make a correct report of conditions and tendencies there. The idea is a good one. There ought to be some means of keeping the American public accurately informed along this line. Ordinary reports are singularly contradictory and confusing.

Chicago, the home of the beef trust, is now threatened by a combination of restaurants. It is to be hoped that the restaurant combination will be broken before it begins to gain strength in the East. If there is any business upon earth that should be left open to universal competition it would seem to be the enterprise in which the hearts of the hungry are comforted by the cheery ejaculation of "draw one," "bucks, brown," and "ham and."

Having received no pay since the American flag went down, a number of employes of the city of Santiago, Cuba, have become annexationists, in memory of the regularity with which Uncle Sam paid them. May be this spirit will grow.

Prince Henry expects to visit America again and the next time will come unofficially. In other words, as America has seen Henry, the prince now desires an opportunity to see America.

War news from Somaliland will doubtless induce the average reader to look over the maps and discover if possible the location of the latest Mad Mullah.

The election of Judge Vosburg would exactly balance the party affiliations of our local judges. What could be more fair?

John B. Jordan's senatorial campaign is going to surprise the public. His running capacity resembles greased lightning's.

The best way to show gratitude for the settlement of the strike is to vote the ticket of the party that settled it.

Chairman Creasy has reached the claiming stage, a sure sign that Guffey, Pattison & Co. are on the run.

President Colborn Issues a Statement

THE following statement was issued yesterday by A. J. Colborn, president of the Pennsylvania state camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America:

DUTIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

This land of freedom, consecrated to the maintenance of the equal rights of all men before the law, has passed through the wide, deep experience of a distressing strike, in which there was no respect for the equal rights of all men, but lawlessness, riot and murder, perpetrated on those who sought to have their labor employed in order to feed and clothe their wives and children.

The relation of employer and employed have existed since civilization began.

Nothing has been done without capital; nothing has been done without labor.

To realize what is regarded as the ideal condition, associations of labor with capital have been organized, co-proprietary and co-operative, with varying results.

After all attempts of this kind, the fact seems well established that industrial and mining unions will never become the rule, and that labor and capital will respectively be at the disposal of different men. Those who have labor to sell, without money to invest in the materials and products of their own industry, will always be a large proportion of the community. If the capital of the world were to be equally divided today, it would not take a month to re-establish the old divisions of capital and labor. There are organizing, directing, controlling minds which would manage at once to win the capital and employ the industry and labor of others, and even the accidents of life would make many poor men rich.

There is no possibility of maintaining equality of condition among men. The capitalist, with money to be employed in mining, commerce, and manufactures, and the laborer, with various industry and skill to sell, will live side by side while the world stands. The natural wish of the first will always be to get the best profit he can on his money, and of the other to get the best price he can for his labor.

The iniquity of trades unions is that they make no distinction between good and bad employers, and breed universal discontent, lawlessness and demoralization, even in this day of wide and deep distress among the laborers and miners who were not connected with any union, but for the sake of keeping away hunger, penury and want, they worked against the mandates of the union. In every path of life, in every industrial pursuit, whether in the mill or down in the mine, or in professional walks, there are duties which apply to every individual, and these are to protect the weak, help one another, no matter what he may be, relieve the suffering, appease the hungry, and bear each other's burdens. If you would live the life of a true American.

At this time, when a settlement has been declared, and conditions made that those who labored during the strike should be allowed to continue on with their work, and be treated with respect and fairness by the union men when they returned to their labors, the miners of the union have awakened with threats of violence to those that were not united with them and they seem to stultify themselves, and forget one of the great conditions that the public demanded—that the spirit of fairness must be carried out. No American whether he be a miner or laborer has the right to deprive the non-union man from being employed. We hope that the strikers who have stood so firmly by their principles will now, when they return to work, "quit themselves like men," and be fair and just to those who have worked during the strike, and who, when they resume their places in the mines, once more, will act fairly and justly with their fellow workmen.

I call upon the thousands of personal friends I have known for years in the anthracite regions, of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon and Schuylkill counties, who were always loyal to every sense of duty, and patriotic in their desire to become citizens who respect America's laws and her institutions, and give equal rights to all men. I hope that this will reach them, and that they will take it in the same spirit of friendship and love that has bound us together for the last seven years.

It is a good time for these men who waged this strike to a successful determination to show that they were men imbued with true American ideas, that recognizes the rights of labor of all men. That doctrine will add renewed glory to the union. It is a good time, in their common trouble, for the union men and the non-union men to learn that they have equal rights before the law, and that they are brethren, and dependent, in many ways, upon one another. When this period of depression passes away, as it must soon, we hope that the union and non-union men will lay aside all old jealousies and resentments, and learn not only to be just, but generous and fair towards each other. That is the spirit of the true American, who is honest in thought as well as in purpose; honest in word, as well as in deed, so that in all things they may be true to themselves, true to their fellow men and true to their God.

Our nation is struggling harder for its existence today than ever before. It is a warfare between law and order, and riot and ruin. The poison of corruption and disloyalty to law and duty is stealing softly, but with deadly certainty in every vein and along every artery. Weak laws, and labor strikes fostering sectional hatred and lawlessness, will, sooner or later, unless checked by the awakening spirit of patriotism of our people, combine to the ruin of our institutions.

True, the laborer is king. Give him employment, and he will unearth the coal and the gold, and make the forces of nature, under guiding minds, the willing servant of man. Too much glory cannot be given to those who in dark and dangerous mines toil and labor with no fear of the impending danger; and now is the time when labor can dignify itself by showing the world that it has the true American spirit. Americanism is a spirit and a sentiment, not alone a badge of society, union, or form of government; Americanism is faith in the people, and a love of country, a sense of brotherhood, a rule of perfect justice, loyalty to law and constitution; and a sacred regard for all the rights and privileges that belong to every American, be he native born or adopted.

It is a time when labor should help labor; it is a good time for them to remember in the their resumption of work that nearly all men have wives to clothe and little ones that need bread, as well as the union men. No nation has ever been called upon so expressly as this to make man proud of himself as man, and we appeal to the union miners to be men, and exemplify in your conduct the golden rule of action: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." New duties and responsibilities have come to the union men, and they must face them manfully and courageously, ready to fight against strife, fostering of lawlessness, and the growth of socialism and anarchy. With this great work before them they should make every one realize that there is a special duty for him to perform, and uniting one with another, work with that zeal and devotion that will not fail to bring the encomiums of the American people. Do not forget, fellow Americans, that the men who go forth at the call of our country to uphold its standard, and vindicate its honor, are not the only soldiers, heroes and patriots, but there are soldiers, heroes and patriots of peace as well as of war, and though no waving plume beckons them on to glory and to death, their dying scene is oft a crimson one. They fall leading and helping the van of civilization, sowing seeds of patriotism and educating men and women to fear God and keep His commandments, who love home and country with heart and soul and who bend their energies for law and for order; and labor for God, their country, her laws and her institutions, and their fellow men, uniting one with another to make it stronger and mightier in coming years.

"America so proud and free,
I give my life, my heart to thee!
Still let thy heav'n-born symbol fly
In every clime, 'neath every sky;
Still rise a woman race, to stand,
For God, and home, and native land."

No matter how lowly, no matter how humble, no matter how poor a citizen may be, he wields an influence for good or for evil. Some one is made better, or some one is degraded according to the spirit that animates the heart in our intercourse with our fellow beings.

That form of government is best, which, while it restrains all passions dangerous to the community, leaves the greatest amount of personal freedom to the citizen, and favors the free—which lifts the weakest and the strongest, the basest and the noblest, to a common plane of right and privilege, and acknowledges no distinctions but such as merit and character may justly claim; which throws open to all, all the avenues of honor and office, thought and avocation, and suffers even worthy beggary to strive side by side with the richest and the proudest. A government based and administered upon such principles, carries force and energy into every quarter, solicits every improvement, stimulates every industry, develops every faculty, and lifts man up to the highest pinnack of civic virtue and developed manhood. Nay, more; it stands upon a surer basis than when the reins of power are gathered in a single hand, supported by the grades of rank. The experience of mankind proves that states have less to fear from foes without than from domestic treachery and violence within. And what element so liable to produce these disorders as jealousy? It is jealousy that breeds discontent, that nourishes hatred and ill-will and finally, maddened into restless violence by its real or fancied wrongs, it wrecks a giddy vengeance on its foes, strikes down the state, anarchy prevails, and government is at an end.

But when all men are placed upon a footing of equality, and each man's success depends upon his own exertions, no blame can be imputed to the state for the diversity of conditions that arise, and hence one of the most powerful motives to revolution is silenced and removed.

Such a model we now find in our own republic, whose expanding greatness swiftly advancing to the utmost bounds of human achievement; and last, and most glorious of all, whose free constitution, rising like the sun to universal blessing, making the pages of history glow with untold beauty, invokes the pride of every American heart, and the admiration of the whole world. Here it is that liberty is consistent with equality, and the supreme object of accomplishment, the happiness of the people.

Such a form of government we have, and it can only be maintained in hours like this by the dignity exercised by the laborer, and by respecting the personal freedom of his fellow-citizen.

A. J. Colborn, Jr.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 20, 1902.

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1 large teaspoonful of powdered sugar, 1 fresh egg, ½ wine glass of brandy; ½ wine glass of rum and a little shaved ice. Fill the glass with rich milk and shake the ingredients until thoroughly mixed. Pour into goblet, excluding the ice and grate a little nutmeg on top.

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How to Help Young Men and Women Secure Educations

44 YOUNG MEN AND 7 YOUNG WOMEN

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2 Syracuse University.
1 Bucknell University.
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1 Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.
1 Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School.
1 Newton Collegiate Institute.
1 Keystone Academy.
1 Brown College Preparatory School.
1 School of the Lackawanna.
1 Wilkes-Barre Institute.
1 Cotuit Cottages.
4 Scranton Conservatory of Music.
4 Hardenbergh School of Music and Art.
3 Scranton Business College.
5 International Correspondence Schools.
2 Lackawanna Business College.
2 Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio.

Several of these scholarships include not only tuition, but also board, room, heat, light and laundry for periods of two to four years. Among these fifty-one young people there are thirty-three who are really striving to secure educations, and their names appear on another page of The Tribune every morning, in the table showing the "Standing of Contestants." They should be encouraged in their commendable endeavor.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

If you are not already a subscriber to The Tribune, send a note to some one of the contestants, requesting a call.

Or, better still, send your subscription to The Tribune, together with the money to pay for same, designating some contestant which you wish to receive the credit.

Contestants are credited with one point for every month you pay in advance. The price of The Tribune in advance is:

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One month	$ .50	1
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Or, they can personally request these friends to subscribe.

Or, they can send The Tribune to their friends, paying the money themselves. Many are doing this and the contestants are very grateful for this whole-hearted aid.

ONLY NEW SUBSCRIBERS ARE COUNTED.

TO CONTESTANTS

Remember: The Tribune's Educational Contest closes October 25, at 8 p. m.

No points not in The Tribune office by the first stroke of 8, as told by the Court House clock, will be counted.

EXCEPT: Those received by mail and postmarked at or before 8 p. m.

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