

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cent a Month.

New York Office: 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y. N. Y. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 10, 1899.

An accident to a form at a late hour caused the omission from yesterday's Tribune of several columns of news and advertising matter.

The Larger Lesson.

Laying aside all personal issues and features connected with the now completed war investigation, concerning which public opinion is bound to differ on lines of individual predilection or bias, what is the large lesson to be learned from the disclosures of the past few months and what is to be done about it? We reprint in another column a very timely article from the Philadelphia Inquirer which expresses a policy upon which they can be general agreement. The same thought, clothed in other words, appeared in the Philadelphia Press of yesterday, which said:

"Doubtless the American public has longed for a seagoing, but the truth is of more importance than even the wishes of a great public. This country, public, congress and executive, neglected all preparation for war. Our army organization was villainous, and it remains, we may add, just what it was. The organization and management, the promotion and the personnel of army staff departments were wrong in every possible particular. Warnings incessant were given of this. The public was deaf. It loved to believe a lie about its army and hugged the delusion that everything would come out right. War came. The system went to smash. The foolish fool at the head of the commissary department perpetrated a colossal error which did infinite harm. A man well-meaning but weak was at the head of the war department, as the war commission reported, and was inefficient in rectifying the evils of a faulty system. The practical result was all the evil the country saw with amazed and indignant eyes. But it is easier to seek a scapegoat than to insist on the reform of a system, and but too many papers are making reform difficult and impossible by yelling perjury at the court of inquiry when they should be demanding reform in the system. This the country needs and ought to have, and it should have without delay such a management of the war department as will bring reform in a faulty system."

General Miles is on record with the assertion that his duty is done. In a sense it is. He has been instrumental in causing a better public understanding of the faulty methods of organization and operation which prevailed in the war department. It remains for congress by amendatory legislation to correct those defects and reorganize the ineffective bureaus in a scientific and effective manner. The personal controversies must drop, but not the larger and more vital subject of military reorganization. We have reorganized the navy. Hereafter, when the new system in that branch becomes perfected, navy officers will be more than navigators and more than fighters; they will be engineers as well. They will be trained to meet all classes of emergencies liable to arise in the course of their duty whether afloat or ashore. The same principle, with necessary modifications, must be applied to the army. Army officers must be trained not only to lead charges, but also to attend properly to the infinite details of camp life and transportation of troops. They must be sanitarians and commissary experts as well as strategists and fighters. A flexible general staff must be provided, corresponding to the rotating system of employment provided in the navy, whereby commanding officers are put in touch with all the branches of the naval service. Other countries have already learned this lesson. America's tuition has been costly, but for that very reason it should not be in vain.

Admiral Dewey will give a new proof of bravery in facing the receptions that await him at home.

The Speakership.

The only Pennsylvania newspaper we have so far seen which openly opposes the election of a Pennsylvanian to the speakership is Congressman Connell's Scranton Tribune, and it is quite frank in saying that Mr. Quay would be foolish not to sacrifice the state or make any possible trade on the speakership that will help him to break into the senate on the governor's appointment. Philadelphia Press.

We do not oppose the election of a Pennsylvanian to the speakership for the very good reason that no Pennsylvanian is declaratively a candidate for that office. The Press, for obvious reasons, is trying to manufacture a speakership boom for Congressman Dalzell; but we have not discovered that it has Mr. Dalzell's consent for this emergency use of him as a factional property. If it has; if the representative from Pittsburg is content to be thrown about in the guise of a dummy candidate for this, that and the other office—now receiving Pyrrhic support for the speakership after having fought the regular party nominee and now filling in another factional gap as a bargain counter newspaper offering on the altar of ineffective political insurrection—that is his affair. The fact that he is thus continually used for mischief-making purposes would, if he were seriously a candidate for speaker, constitute a barrier to his availability. Speakers are not chosen because of their efforts to disrupt the party to which they nominally belong.

As for the latter part of the Press' comment, it makes the mistake of assuming that Mr. Dalzell and his following constitute the state. Senator Quay would no doubt be fully justified in refusing to aid the Dalzell movement, for it is both ludicrous and impossible. But he would not be justified in "sacrificing the state" through any

neglect in his effort to secure for Pennsylvania her complete representation in the United States senate. It can be taken for granted by any who may feel uneasy on this point that even if John Dalzell does not fare better as a candidate for speaker than he fared as the marionette insurgent candidate for senator Pennsylvania will continue to be well cared for in congress and the rotary movement of the spheres will go right on without a break.

Work That Counts.

Four months of American administration of the Cuban customs under a tariff only about one-half as high as when Spain ruled Cuba, and with the general prostration of business worse than when Spain ruled, have shown a customs revenue nearly equal to that of Spanish administration in peace times. This astonishing result ceases to be astonishing when it is remembered that under Spanish rule the dollar reported was almost invariably representative of two dollars levied, the other dollar being stolen. There are no thefts in the Havana custom houses today and as business in Cuba revives the standard revenues will receive their due proportion of the gain.

Today in Cuba the principal cities have free deliveries of mail and throughout the island the postal service is being perfected to a degree unknown before. The Spanish mail clerks used to charge for delivering letters and they used to open mail whenever they chose. Today the mails are as sacred in Cuba as in the United States and more than this, the Cuban postal service is already self-sustaining. Cubans have been introduced to the American money order system and to the system of registered packages and letters—innovations, both—and they like the change. The American banking system is going into Cuba, the use of checks is being taught to the natives and the currency of the island, formerly almost exclusively Spanish, is now almost exclusively American.

These are just a few of the surface signs of what American intervention has done for Cuba. It doesn't require much of the prophetic instinct to enable one to look ahead of the transitory clamor for nominal independence, to the day when the responsible elements among the population of Cuba will pray for the permanence of the sovereignty which accomplishes such results.

Absence of yellow fever from Havana excites Cuban surprise. The explanation is simple. The Yankee troops sweeps too clean for Yellow Jack.

Colorado's Patriotic Governor.

The Populist governor of Colorado threatens to institute what would certainly be an interesting legal proceeding. Some time ago he demanded of the president and secretary of war that the Colorado volunteers now serving in the Philippines be discharged and sent home. He argued that they enlisted only for the war against Spain, and that inasmuch as the war against Spain is now officially at an end, the United States has no right to keep a single Colorado volunteer in service. The Populist governor of Colorado would have had the volunteer soldiers of Colorado lay down their arms and start for home the moment they learned that the ratifications of the treaty of peace with Spain had been exchanged at Washington, no matter how many Filipino insurgents were menacing their position or what the consequences of desertion would be upon the remainder of the American battle line.

The president and secretary of war evidently did not take kindly to the patriotic demands of the Populist governor of Colorado; at all events they have returned no answer and if they don't, soon pay proper respect to his office, to take the subject into the courts. As a Populist he is of course opposed to "government by injunction" but nevertheless, unless he is speedily mollified he will ask the United States Supreme court for an injunction restraining the president and secretary of war from further use of the Colorado volunteers, and then we can have a real, good chance for some first class interpretation of the Constitution. For educational purposes it is to be hoped that the Populist governor of Colorado will execute his threat.

The returned sailors who fought under Admiral Dewey are unanimous in the opinion that the admiral could not be induced under any circumstances to accept a nomination for the presidency. They are probably right. Dewey realizes better than any one else that he now occupies a unique position as a naval commander in history and does not propose to have his bright escutcheon become a target for the missiles of abuse that would be directed at a presidential candidate.

Exploring Under Difficulties.

Captain Thomas, of the steamer Coya, recently arrived at New York from Montevideo, reports having had at the latter city a talk with Dr. Frederick Cook, of the Belgica Antarctic expedition. Dr. Cook told Captain Thomas that the expedition had got as far South as Alexander I island. It tried to go further southward but the Belgica, when some distance out, got stuck in an ice floe.

"For twelve long months," says Captain Thomas, "they stuck there, drifting about over the Antarctic ocean in the middle of an ice field that extended as far as they could see. They drifted in all sorts of directions. During the twelve months they were in this ice field, Dr. Cook said, they had seventy days of absolute darkness, during which they could do nothing except stay on the ship and try to amuse themselves in any way they could. The weather at times was terrific. Dr. Cook said that the weather at Cape Horn in its stormiest times wasn't a patch on the weather those men went through on that ice floe in the Antarctic seas. Altogether Dr. Cook said

that they drifted more than 2,000 miles in that ice field." Fortunately, the ship's larder was well stocked with canned goods, and a fresh meat supply was close at hand in the shape of seals and penguins. Dr. Cook is now on his way home. When he gets here the public will learn more about the southern polar regions; and it may then better decide whether the polar exploration game is worth the candle.

A four days' conference of representative students of economic and social problems is to be held in Chicago sometime during the summer for the purpose of studying the subject of trusts. "The idea," says the Times Herald, "will be simply to get light on the matter; to learn what a trust really is; to find out how it affects labor; how it affects prices of goods, and whether it is beneficial or injurious to the industrial fabric of this country." The intention is to devote one day to railroad combinations, one to labor organizations, one to industrial combinations, and one to trusts.

One of the most important questions to be discussed will be that involving the jurisdiction of the various states and the federal government in the disposition of trusts. The courts have laid both ways, and if light is needed on any point, the investigators of this trust say it is on this one. For this reason the governors and attorneys general of all states will be asked to give their views. Leading corporation lawyers and professors of political economy are also expected. The proceedings of such a conference should be both interesting and instructive.

The new municipal administration of Macomb, Ill., is in the throes of a reform movement. The sale of Sunday papers has been stopped and drug store prescriptions must hereafter be filled on Saturday. Already the efforts of the new mayor to enforce the laws are meeting with much opposition and the ambitious executive has troubles of his own. The Macomb case will doubtless be a repetition of the old, old story and the mayor who has attempted to satisfy the public demand for purification will retire from office a wiser and more disgusted man. Reform is all right as a subject to be discussed in a vein of criticism, or to be applied to the other fellow who is largely in the minority, but when it begins to enforce self-denial upon some of the leading citizens reform suddenly becomes the unpopular tyranny of a crank official.

Those who imagine that the president's Philippine policy is unpopular imagine vainly.

They now have the anti-expansionists in Chicago.

The Army Inquiry and Its Lesson.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. WE PRESUME that no war was ever yet conducted without serious criticism, and it was impossible to escape from the inquiries and investigations concerning our war with Spain. The report of the court of inquiry organized by the president is being discussed from various standpoints. Those who believe that General Miles was right and that our forces in Cuba were fed on embalmed beef will denounce the report for not sustaining Miles. Those who have been chasing Alger will find little in the report that will satisfy them.

And yet on the whole what could the court of inquiry do other than it has done? It has not been able to find embalmed beef, that is, fresh beef treated with chemicals. It therefore reports General Miles' charges in this respect as unfounded, or rather as not sustained. On the other hand the much-talked-of fresh canned beef while it was of the quality sold to the general public, was not fitted for extended use. There are practically an untried ration, and the purchase by Commissary General Eagan of seven million pounds of an article of diet unfamiliar to our troops, was handled too slowly when landed, and that the men had no knowledge of how to use the canned stuff. The climate war against the rationed beef, but it would have been palatable had it been cooked with fresh vegetables.

In considering the circumstances it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that we were wholly unprepared for war when hostilities broke out. There were about 25,000 men in the regular army. In a few weeks we had more than doubled that army and added 200,000 volunteers. The machinery for taking care of such a vast body of men was notoriously defective. We had not had a war on our hands for more than thirty years, and the war department and the bureaus connected with it were suddenly called upon to face a problem for the solution of which they were unprepared. This fact unquestionably was the one great trouble, and it is a trouble that never should be permitted to occur again. The volunteers, by some notable exceptions, had had no experience in the hardships of real camp life. Many of the regiments had been play soldiers, trained principally on "star" rations, and yet the men who went to war or went into camp were, as a rule, men of intelligence and of bravery. We have heard no reports of embalmers' beef, and yet the men who had no experience in the manner in which army food has been handled has met with nothing but popular applause. The experience of Manila has proved that there are no better soldiers anywhere than are our volunteers. Had we had transports in sufficient numbers fitted for the carrying of proper provisions, and had red tape given way to practical common sense everywhere, there would have been no sad stories from either Santiago or Porto Rico. It was lack of knowledge, we say, that was the root of the evil.

And how can this evil be remedied? Only through the creation of a general staff, formed on the plan of the staffs of the European armies. The report of the court of inquiry has much to say of the climatic conditions in the West Indies. Our men are still in those latitudes, and the same climatic conditions are present now and will continue to be present as long as we maintain armies of occupation. It is ought to learn, then, with tolerable accuracy, the kinds of rations that are most acceptable. That would be one great point gained. The need during the war was for officers grounded in sanitary science—officers who could protect their men from disease, keep the camps free from contamination, and see that every part of the camp was kept clean. This can be learned only through experience, and a general staff will give that experience. Officers should be detailed to serve a certain length of time. They should learn how to handle large bodies of men, how to transport them, provide food for them, and to overcome the problem of warm climates. Only by adopting such methods can this coun-

try be prepared at all times to take the field with large numbers of troops.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The history of the Life Saving Service is an unbroken record of pure heroism, noble achievements and practical utility. Yet, until within the last year, two it was no branch of the government more poorly paid or which was given less consideration. Happily, much of the old injustice to the brave men who devote their lives to the saving of human beings and of property is now a record of the past, although there are yet many things which might be done for their comfort and a betterment which are neglected. It is not every man with ordinary health and strength who can enter the Life Saving Service. The position requires peculiar qualifications. An applicant must not only pass a very rigid physical and medical examination, but he must also have had at least three years' experience as a surfman, sailor or boatman, and possess more than the usual amount of courage, strength and physical endurance. A member of the Life Saving Service must look upon his own life as secondary to the lives of those he may be called upon to save and to be risked without hesitation in behalf of injured property.

The report of the service for 1898 is a gratifying presentation of the work accomplished for the year, and the record exhibited is a powerful argument for unlimited financial support by the government. The year was one of unusual disaster, there being no less than 267 serious casualties to vessels of all classes, 462 of which were regularly documented. This was the greatest number by more than 100 years. The loss of life was considerably less in proportion than ever before, and the greater part of the service is emphasized by the further figures, which show that the total value of the vessels and cargoes was \$1,500,000, and the number of people who were lost or imperiled was 2,87. Of the property, \$4,400,000, or within \$75,000 of the whole, was saved, and of the people only 22 lost their lives. The greater part of the rescue of property was entirely by the Life Saving Service, although a considerable portion was through salvage companies working in conjunction with the service. The Life Saving Service, indeed, does not claim that all lives and property involved in shipwreck and casualties on water would have been lost without its aid; but it is an indisputable fact that without the heroism and intelligent work of the men in that branch of the government employ the sacrifice of both would have been enormous.

From November, 1871, until June, 1898, there were 39,48 disasters to vessels valued at \$113,346,275, having cargoes worth \$7,829,149 and over 81,000 persons on board. The property saved amounted to \$12,529,202, and only 845 lives were lost, and of this number 85 were through the wreck of the Metropolis, in 1877. These are only some of the material benefits rendered by the Life Saving Service. There are to be added many for which direct figures and statements cannot be given, and which are constantly a part of the work of this valuable branch of the government. The millions of dollars' worth of property saved and the hundreds of lives preserved annually cost the government little more than \$26,000 a year. If it cost five times as much to maintain the service, the money would be well expended.

Has Reasons to Be Angry. "Mad" explained his chum. "Of course he's mad. He has reason to be. In a dispute with his best girl the other day he offered to bet a box of candy against a kiss, and she agreed. "Well, what of that?" "Why, his rival happened to be present and suggested that he would like to be stakeholder, and she also agreed to that."—Chicago Post.

REXFORD'S.— May 10. Have a good notion to call this the Pleasant Store. It's pleasantly cool. We try to be pleasant, and surely you find it pleasant to shop where in case things don't suit your money is handed back.

Our increasing sales bear this out. Want to lose \$5? Then buy a watch without coming to see us. More of those 50c Bracelets came yesterday morning. So come now.

THE REXFORD CO., 132 Wyoming Ave.

THE WHITE CITY. THE WHITE CITY.

A Blossom of White

The trees bud and blossom in the warmth of the springtime sun; the fields glitter and the orchards radiate in the verdure of white. So today the store takes on its summer clothes and every department beams forth clad in Nature's purest tint. It is a sight that will interest you—this white store decked in white. The store news, too, tells mostly of white things on which are placed very little prices this week.

A Veritable White City.

That will appeal to your sense of enjoyment and make the big store a cheery place to while away time and a profitable place to shop.

Supremely Show of White Trimmed Millinery A show of the richest and the finest—Becoming in style; modest in price. Dainty confections in white that set the fashion for art and beauty. Nothing to compare with this show outside of New York, and nothing SUPERIOR to it even in that city. You'll enjoy this study in white—and perhaps find a head-piece to suit your fancy. If not, the cost of trimming one won't be much.

Jonas Long's Sons

We are Showing This week

a great variety of elegant goods in Spring Serges, Checks and Plaids.

You will find the prices like the goods—right.

W. J. DAVIS, 213 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

The New Electric Clock.

NO WINDING. NO WEIGHTS. NO SPRINGS. NO REPAIRS. NO TROUBLE OF ANY KIND. AND PERFECT time at small cost.

Send postal card and our agent will call with samples.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL SOLE AGENTS, 130 Wyoming Avenue.

book binding NEAT, DURABLE BOOK BINDING IS WHAT YOU RECEIVE IF YOU LEAVE YOUR ORDER WITH THE TRIBUNE BINDERY.

REYNOLDS BROS. STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS. Hotel Jermyn Building.



Having occasion, "one day, to dictate to a stenographer in the business office of one of the great Philadelphia newspapers, I remarked that his duties must be tiresome and difficult from being obliged to write down notes of what so many different persons said and, therefore, compelled to accustom himself to all sorts of articulation. "Yes," was his reply, "very few people realize the exacting labor such a position entails. A clear head is absolutely necessary and the least illness often seriously affects the correct performance of my work. For instance, I at one time suffered from a stomach trouble brought on, I suppose, by eating cold lunches hastily, as is necessary with me, and I finally felt that the trouble would break me up. You know a disordered stomach is invariably the root of any head trouble and of all things a stenographer's head must be clear. I finally found an effective remedy in DUPONT'S TABLETS which I saw advertised in your paper. They are magical in their effects, and, by the way, did you ever see anything of the sort put up in such superb shape? I have found that they seem to rectify nearly every ill, for several of my friends have taken my prescription of a Tablet and then with results for which they have heartily thanked me. The dull, heavy headaches I sometimes had are all gone now. If I take a Tablet from a man who annoys me and makes me nervous I always take a Tablet at the time, and if his breath is not sweet I give one to him."

A new style packet containing five TABLETS in a paper capsule (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—five for ten cents. This new style is ideal for the pocket and the traveling man. One dozen of the new style packets (10 TABLETS) is had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the DUPONT CHEMICAL CO., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single tablet (one TABLET) may be sent for five cents.

FINLEY'S

We invite inspection of our elegant new line of

Fine Piques, Dimities, Dotted and Fancy Swiss, Swiss Grenadines, Mouseline de Soie, Organdies, Wash Chiffons, Etc.,

All of which we are showing in an unlimited assortment of the newest patterns and designs:

New line of Black Satin, China Silk, Wash Silk and Lawn

Shirt Waists

Choice line of new Belt Buckles

Collarette Clasps

In sterling silver and jeweled, in the most artistic designs. Jetted and Steel Belts, Black Satin Sash Belts

Shirt Waist Sets, in sterling silver, Roman and gold enamel, pearl, etc., an unusually large and attractive assortment.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

ORANGE AND RAZOR Lawn Mowers are easy running, well built machines. We have a full line. Prices from \$2.25 to \$14.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 110 Washington Avenue.

The Hunt & Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

#34 Lackawanna Avenue

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District.

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Blowing, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repeating Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

AGENTS THOMAS FORBES, JOHN R. SMITH & SONS, W. E. MULLIGAN, PHILADELPHIA, WILKES-BARRE

ALWAYS BUSY SHOES STORES LEWIS REILLY & DAVIES FINE HAND-SEWED SHOES FOR LADIES 114 & 116 WYOMING AVE.