

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, 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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. Table with columns for Run of Paper, Reading Position, and Full Rate. Includes rates for 100, 500, and 1000 insertions.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 29, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller—EVAN R. MORRIS. Election February 18.

The formal announcement that Lonan G. Day is no longer "acting," but now and hereafter full-fledged superintendent of police, follows naturally the good work done by him in his probationary test.

If Not, Why Not?

THE RESOLUTIONS of the West Side board of trade in favor of the purchase by the city of the plant of the Scranton Gas and Water company represent a conclusion as to policy reached by easily a majority of those who have given careful study to the subject.

But on the other hand is the growing unrest arising from the arbitrary methods of the existing company, and the lack of public security against additional advances in rates whenever the company takes the notion to give them another lift.

It has yet to be shown, however, that city ownership would be followed by an increase in rates. Just what profit the present company is making, if any, has not appeared and probably will not until it is brought out in legal proceedings.

Although they brought \$5,000,000, it is alleged that our unwilling citizens of the Danish West Indies feel like 20 cents over the transaction.

"The Next Great Issue."

SHAPING of the issues to come before the country in the fall election of a new congress, as well as in the presidential campaign two years hence, is reported to be in rapid progress at Washington.

"The Democrats are preparing to go to the people on the clean-cut issue: The people of the Philippines are of right entitled to independence; it need not be given them now, but they should have the promise of it as soon as they are prepared for it; such a promise would stop the insurrection and bring immediate and permanent peace; without such a promise the conflict will continue interminably and will lead to independence in the end."

"The Republicans are not prepared to make a positive declaration of future policy. They are not willing to declare that it is the national policy to hold the Philippines forever, nor are they willing to pledge independence. They maintain that we must go on as we are now going, quelling the insurrection, setting up civil government, but making no promises of any sort and leaving all problems to be settled as they arise."

In such a drawing of lines it is evident that the Democrats will have the

Initial advantage. Having no responsibility they are free to make declarations which would seriously embarrass the administration in power. That, however, is not a fact peculiar to the Philippine issue; it applies to all questions and represents the continual difference between an administrative party and the party of opposition. In meeting it the Republicans will simply be repeating history; and in the end we have no doubt that they will meet it frankly.

The Republican party stands behind President Roosevelt, who, in his recent message, said: "Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islands merely what has elsewhere been done for tropical peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations."

"The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it."

"We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit."

"This leaves for determination only the question: How fit are the Filipinos for liberty? or, rather, how much liberty are they now fit for? Upon this issue the public is quite as likely to accept the views of men like Judge Taft, who have placed by this government in charge of Philippine affairs, as it is to be led into indorsement of Democratic rhetoric. Judge Taft says: "The only answer I have to make to the ideas of individual observers who declare that the true condition in the Philippines is being concealed, or that we are hugging delusions of peace that can never be brought about, is that the government is concealing nothing and that its conclusions are not based on wild theories, but substantial facts. As a matter of fact the embers of distrust are being kept alive by sensationalists who seize on every petty point and seek to twist it into some horrible barbarity of our government in the islands. Take, for instance, the talk about concentration camps. As a matter of fact there has never been any thought of establishing concentration camps in the ordinary acceptance of the term. All that has been proposed is an insurgent cordon, the establishment of a dead line into which will gradually be drawn all the remnants of insurrection that exist. The non-combatants on the islands have never, even at the hardest period of the war, received anything but the utmost kindness and consideration at our hands, and it is hardly probable that this policy will be reversed now that the opposition is fast drawing to a close."

The governor believes that the only existing opposition to the authority of the United States is being fomented by the men who form the Hongkong junta, most of whom were formerly residents of the rich coffee growing province of Batangas. "It is in this province," he says, "that we are now meeting with our only difficulty, and the day I arrived at San Francisco I received a telegram from the war department announcing that several hundred rifles had been surrendered from towns in this department. My statements concerning the close of the rebellion are not optimistic in the sense that they are overdrawn. They are based on nothing but plain facts. The natives are rapidly developing an affection for our institutions, and a large number of former insurgents have become valuable members of the community, fully worthy of any trust that may be reposed in them. The coming elections will develop the real progress in this direction, and I am certain that the result will be gratifying. I have found that the Filipino is much like any other man in one respect—fair treatment will have its effect on him, and we are seeking to show him that the only qualification required from him in order that he may receive the most liberal usage is loyalty and good citizenship."

In a recent speech, made in Boston, President Schurman, head of the first Philippine commission, was reported to have said that congress should now declare the nation's purpose to give eventual independence to the Filipinos. This has been taken up and made much of by the Democrats. A dispatch from Ithaca, N. Y., now says: President Schurman today made a statement of his recent Boston speech. The late Senator, who was the first of the Christians of Luzon and the Visayas to demand independence and showed themselves capable of assuming it this country would eventually give it them. President Schurman said today that he believed the policy he advocated would give them any thing else promote the welfare of the Philippines. President Roosevelt, he said, declared in his message to congress that America was to do for the Filipinos for more than any other nation had ever done for a tropical people, and that this country was to fit them for self-government after the fashion of really free nations. He said he stood with President Roosevelt in his policy and was against the policy advocated by General Wheaton, which would mean colonial servitude like that of Java and India; and that it was just as proper for one to advocate a policy of eventual independence at the present time as it would be to urge the adoption of General Wheaton's plan, since the American people have not yet passed upon the question of final Philippine policy.

Whether the words of President Roosevelt, which President Schurman endorses, convey a promise of independence to be conferred at some remote future time, or not, is a matter of interpretation. It is too small a matter to become a great issue at this time. "There is," says the Washington Star, "but one thing certain in the premises, and that is that if scuttles is to be the leading issue in 1904 our difficulties in the Philippines will meanwhile be increased a thousandfold. Every bolshun now unfriendly to us will send his weapons to the grindstone, and every American soldier killed will be a Filipino contribution to the campaign for Philippine independence." We doubt that the country has any more desire today for a flag-lowering policy in the Philippines based on the abandonment of that archipelago to native unfitness for stable independence than

it had in 1900, when it but aside Mr. Bryan and sustained William McKinley.

A lighted lamp on a shelf over a pile of waste paper located in the same room with an immense lot of nitroglycerine, one of the most powerful explosives known; then a blast underneath the lamp sufficient to far it off the shelf and scatter burning oil over the paper, and then the blowing up of everything within reach—this seems to have been the story of New York's latest horror. There is little to be said about it, such carelessness is grossly criminal, of course, and after it leads to a wholesale destruction of life and property everybody denounces it. But it exists everywhere and at all times, and we pay no attention to it so long as it does no harm. Yet the storing of powerful explosives in large quantities in the heart of a great city ought, one would think, to be a fit subject for effective regulation. The kind of government which does not look after such a matter is certainly deficient in its department of public safety.

It has just been decided by a Connecticut court that the substance of a lecture is the property of the lecturer; and that a reporter may not take notes and sell them without the lecturer's consent. Luckily, the question of consent will not often prevent the enlightenment of mankind, and, incidentally, the advertising of the lecturer.

Rear Admiral Sampson will reach the age of retirement on February 9. That will give the critics who have driven him into mental collapse another opportunity for completing the sacrifice of a brave, faithful and successful officer.

It is reported that Emperor William is in doubt as to the propriety of sending a token of good will to President Roosevelt. It seems to us that he has already betokened his good will sufficiently for all necessary purposes.

Mr. Bryan has been notified that he will have to pay the regular postal rate for printed matter on the free list of his Commoner. This will give him a fine excuse to blue pencil that free list.

Mr. DuBois, of Idaho, evidently believes that an army officer should always keep his face to the foe, no matter how many critics may be throwing bricks at him from the rear.

Prince Henry will also probably learn to appreciate the significance of the famous remark of the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina.

Five million dollars for the Danish West Indies! And yet some people contend that none but Americans know how to engineer a real estate deal.

If "Mother" Jones can prove that certain postmasters have been tampering with Uncle Sam's mails, she can get a job doing it right away.

No matter as to the opinions regarding Santiago, Admiral Schley can claim to have been the hero of Chicago.

Some of the Men Who Rule the World

From the Chicago Tribune. SIXTY or seventy men sit at most at the table of rulers, and in ten years the world will have forgotten the names of half of them. Of half of them, indeed, a word is never heard. Terence Sierra, Jose Santos Zelaya, Emilio Aguilar, Thomas Regalado, German Rosco, Leonidas Plaza—who has ever heard of them? Yet they are chiefs of nations, all of them, and their acts concern the lives of millions of human beings. For eight years and more Jose Santos Zelaya has ruled a state which has been named in important international documents, but the fierce light which beats upon a throne shines hardly at all upon the chair of a president, and the man of nation, if he belongs to the lay kings, and not to the kings of royal blood, may be as far from time as the postmaster at Timbuctoo.

Yet, in their own right, they are powerful enough, and some of them, indeed, wield iron rods. "His majesty" of Brazil, whose title comes from a ruler in much more than name, Dr. Jose Manuel Salles, is hardly less august as a president than Don Pedro was as an emperor, and 12 years after the sweeping away of the monarchy Brazil still gives one man power, within limits, to take and distribute, general pardon, to Simon Sanz, ruler of Haiti, with only four ministers to help him, and a salary of nearly \$5,000 a year for looking after the only country in the world where the black man rules the white. In Argentina Julio Roca acts as commander in chief of the army, appoints generals, creates judges, fills all civil offices, and presents all bills. Senator Romana, in Peru, may enter him his power. Not a single act of his has any force unless backed by a minister.

The president of Colombia must carry his title, where he is not only a president, but a general, and his chair is filled by the second man in the state. Two or three years ago Manuel Antonio Santos, by a system of electoral colleges, took the same as in the United States, to rule over 3,000,000 Colombians. He was elected for six years, but being an old man, he probably did not look forward to a full term. There is no security of tenure in the presidency of a South American republic, and in Colombia, where revolution is the substitute for civil war, a rebellion can be a word. "Our young men must have their games," a Colombian said to Sir Martin Conway. It was a young man's game, no doubt, which led to the carrying off of the president last September, when, by order of the political leaders, Sanchez Samamuno was locked up in a box and kidnaped. It was the one event which gave the president a name, but it was not a precedent, which, by order of the political leaders, was locked in a box and carried off to Cucua can hardly be famous long, and for three months nobody has heard of Senor Samamuno. "J. M. Marquina," the vice president, reigns in his stead.

It may not be uninteresting, and will possibly be helpful, to jot down the names of the chief presidents of republics. Here are the first men in the principal republics countries: Argentina—Julio A. Roca. Bolivia—Jose Manuel Pando. Brazil—Dr. F. de Campos Salles. Chile—Lorenzo Bianchi. Colombia—J. M. Marquina (acting). Costa Rica—Rafael Iglesias. Ecuador—Gen. Leonidas Plaza. Guatemala—Manuel Estrada Cabrera. Haiti—Gen. Tiresias Simon Sam. Honduras—Terencio Sierra. Liberia—G. W. Wilson. Mexico—Porfirio Diaz. Nicaragua—Jose Santos Zelaya. Peru—Senor Romana. Salvador—Tomás Regalado. San Domingo—Gen. Jimenes. Uruguay—Juan L. Cuevas. Venezuela—Cypriano Castro.

What would happen, one wonders, if the presidents organized themselves into a trust to fight the monarchs? They would have a great task before them. Even if President Roosevelt and President Loubet, the mightiest lay rulers in the world, came to its aid, the ostensible alliance would find itself overwhelmed by the powers of the monarchs. There are seven kings,

seven emperors, three sultans and one queen to guard the thrones against a presidential invasion, and if their forces failed they could call upon a shah, a bey, an amir, a maharajah, a khan and a khedive to help them. They're all of royal blood and royal power, and may be relied upon to stand up for the thrones when Uncle Sam, having no more trades to buy up, sets himself to establish a corner in kingdoms.

OUR INTERNATIONAL WAY.

Editor of The Tribune.—Sir: While our exports of iron and steel are increasing, those of England are decreasing. The English falling off in the last three years is \$15,000,000, while her imports of the same lines, rose from \$25,000,000, in 1899, to \$35,000,000 in 1901, nearly fifty per cent. increase.

An American syndicate offers to build the Bagdad railway for the Turkish government. "The United States has by its excellent diplomacy and firmness established the open door policy in China, and China will be, for years, the most important market for the products of the United States," Senator Lodge.

The following interesting extract gives some idea of the way we are overcoming expansion difficulties and doing our duty by our dependents: "There are at present some 800 American teachers in the Philippine Islands, of the necessary 1,000 desired, and more than 1,000 schools have been opened. Many appointments mean practical legislation. San Francisco. From for women are hard to find. Our chief difficulty in instructing is the lack of a common language. Few Filipinos understand Spanish, and the world of education proceed, mostly. The native Filipino teacher is most valuable to us as a means of communication with the pupils. The school year is ten months. Work among these people is constantly interesting and fascinating. I find them capable in many respects, anxious to learn English, and very bright and quick in comprehension of English speech and idiom, and a true Pacific cable transfer is enthusiastic and energetic leader. The American teacher opens to himself a field of usefulness, rarely conceived of, before arrival."

Klanke K. Biles, of San Felipe, Nev., writes (Ince, P. L., in De Soto, Mo., Weekly Republican.) "The London Daily Mail Year-Book says, 'The United States has for the last two years outstripped all other producing countries, and is clearly in the lead in the world's coal production.' 'Among news items the sailing from Tacoma of a steamer with a \$20,000 cargo for the Orient is one of the indications of the trade development between the Pacific coast and the east.'—Daily American News.

An American syndicate has now either bought or leased all of London's underground railways, and will electrically equip them with American made apparatus, and run them on American plans.

The New York Tribune says, "Possessing incomparably the better half of the North American coast of the Pacific, owning Hawaii and the Philippines, and having—as it soon will—an isthmian canal, and a trans-Pacific cable under its control, this country's commercial expansion on and around the 'ocean of the future' should have no bounds expressible in terms."

Very truly yours, —Walter J. Billard, Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 28.

COLDS ARE CONTAGIOUS.

From Leslie's Weekly. According to an Edinburgh doctor, the person suffering from a cold, who attends a public or private indoor gathering, perhaps with children and people troubled with delicate chests, throats, etc., is an immediate source of perilous infection, to be guarded against as sedulously as though it were a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever. The minute creatures whose special business it is to disseminate mucus in the shape of colds and catarrhs, rejoice in the title of anaerobic saprophytes, a name sufficiently dreadful in itself, one might think, to give a delicate person nervous prostration. Our Edinburgh authority says that whenever he calls at a house and finds a patient suffering from cold, he always warns the members of the household of its infectiveness and advises that avoidance as much as possible of all immediate personal contact. Kissing must be a common source of contagion, he says, and children and babies are often martyrs to this injurious custom. Good ventilation is declared to be the best preventive of infection from this source.

TO A CERTAIN TYPE OF ALDERMAN.

For The Tribune. A magistrate, whose income is derived from those on whom he can impose a fine or an impost, is apt to get quite all the laws allow. With small regard from whom it comes, or how. The costs are pretty sure to find their way upon the one he deems most like to pay. A single bill of exchange is a pound or two. He'll take good care to get all that's his due. The law permits some very curious things. A horse of ravens, or a hawk, or a falcon, or an all-weather bird, or a creature of any kind, may be taken on all-weather grounds to come their way. As a wolf would guard a flock of timid sheep, or as a cat the poultry yard would keep, or as a dog a cat, he is a guardian of the realm. So he upholds law's majesty supreme. Disputes, so trivial they should be cut short. Are magnified, enlarged and sent to court. And a young couple, sitting on their dock, in order that the costs may reach his pocket. The ignorant foreigner is an easy prey. And for his ignorance is made to pay. The best transportation of a strange land's laws, and he falls into legal robbers' claws. And costs, more costs, and costs are piled on so. He's well-nigh skinned before they let him go. The fallen woman is a favorite game. To wrest from her the proceeds of her shame. A hanger-on prefers some ardent charge. To settle which, she'll willingly dispense: As long as money's due at once set free— Justice has proceeded to sit a holiday. Two quarreling neighbors are a source of joy. That all his legal talent doth employ. And counter-claims spring up like weeds. And bill of costs to the bill of costs. Another joy is bickering man and wife. He fairly revels in domestic strife. He piles on costs, well knowing 'till he repeat And pay most dearly when they roll in. The petty rogue, who's caught in his pursuit, Whose victim does not care to prosecute, Is made to pay a price for his release. And any man who doubts his own success. And any person caught in little traps Is made to pay a round price to escape. He's singly in the business for the hoodie. And anyone who doubts it is a hoodlum. Oh, Justice! well may you be pictured blind. Sometimes we doubt the soundness of your mind; The things that are done daily in your name; To make clerks should bring a little of shame. When human vampire is authorized by law To bill, out of the public, his capacious maw; To levy tribute on the ignorant class; To force the attorney to pay the costs of law; To rob the wretched of her ill-got gains; To share the plunder of the alderman's brains; When right becomes a question of his fee— It's time we had a Justice that could see. —W. E. P. Scranton, Jan. 28.

Always Busy

A shoe that fits the eye should fit the foot—or you don't want it. There is style—effect of smartness in our shoes which appeals to good dressers—but more important—every pair of our gentlemen's \$5 shoes are at this time \$4, which is important to the economist.

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THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

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Successors to Machine Business of Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.

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The New Spring White Wash Fabrics and Embroideries are here in profusion, they have just been opened, and are ready for your inspection.

When you have seen them you will certainly pronounce them the prettiest collection you have ever seen.

It is unnecessary for us to go into a detail description of these lines, sufficient to say, they are up to our usual high standard of excellence—containing all that is new and desirable.

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Being the LARGEST FURNITURE DEALERS IN SCRANTON We carry the greatest assortment of up-to-date Office Furniture. You are invited to examine our new line before purchasing.

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FOR SALE BRIGGIES and WAGONS of all kinds; also Houses and Building Lots at bargain. HORSES CLIPPED and GROOMED at M. T. KELLER Lackawanna Carriage Works.

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E. JOSEPH KUETTEL, rear 511 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds; fully prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc.

But a Few Days Remain..

In which to take advantage of our Great Removal Sale. We have decided to make the last days of this sale the best, by offering special bargains in all departments.

Wall Papers. A large line of Gilt and Embossed Papers at less than is usually charged for white blanks, Beautiful stripe, floral, tapestry and fabric effects.

3 Curtain Specials. \$6.00 Irish Point Curtains, \$5.00. 5.50 Tapestry Curtains, 4.50. Bobbinet Ruffle, per pair, 1.50.

Carpet Offers. 1 lot of All Wool Smyrna Rugs, 30x63, plain centers, fancy borders, were \$4.00. 75c Ingrains, \$2.75. \$1.00 Brussels, 75c.

These are but a few examples of Real Bargains offered by this sale.

WILLIAMS & M'ANULTY

126 Washington Avenue. In Our New Store in a Few Days.

A Bargain Harvest for Shoe Buyers

We are in the midst of old-time Sacrifice Sales of Winter Footwear. The shoes we shall offer during this sale are not old or shoddy; among them will be the well known makes of Johnson & Murphy and The Stetson. Don't let this opportunity slip away. Here are some of the values:

Lot 1—J. & M. and the Stetson. Men's Patent Leather, Patent Kid, Enamel and Box Calif, regular \$5 and \$6 values, all sizes, for \$4 and \$4.50. Lot 2—Men's Enameled and Box Calif, winter weight, regular \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 value, for \$2.50 and \$3. Lot 3—Ladies' Box Calif, lace, winter weight, regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 values for \$1.75. Lot 4—Misses' and Children's Lace and Button, regular 75c and \$1.00 value, for 50c.

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