CHARLES BURNS WINS THE WATCH

Scored 130 Points and Takes the Lead in the Tribune's Educational Contest.

KELLERMAN DROPS TO THIRD PLACE

Rodrigues Makes a Big Gain and Is in Second Place—Frederick K. Gunster, a New Contestant, Brought in Sixty-six Points, Starting in Seventh Place — Today Marks the Opening of a New Month—Two Special Honor Prizes for the Contestants Who Score the Largest Numbers of Points During June—Still Room for New Workers—One Special Reward with No One to Claim It—Two Yearly Subscribers, Counting Twenty-four Points, Would Start a Beginner in the Middle of the List.

Standing of Contestants

	Points.
1. Charles Burns, Vandling	284
2. Wm. T. S. Rodriguez, Scranton	228
3. A. J. Kellerman, Scranton	215
4. Herbert Thompson, Carbondale	119
5. Maxwell Shepherd, Carbondale	93
6. Albert Freedman, Bellevue	88
7. Fred. K. Gunster, Green Ridge	66
8. Harry Madden, Scranton	55
9. Wm. Sherwood, Harford	54
10. Homer Kresge, Hyde Park	42
11. Grant M. Decker, Hallstead	37
12. L. E. Stanton, Scranton	37
13. William Cooper, Priceburg	34
14. A. J. Havenstrite, Moscow	34
15. Oscar H. Kipp, Elmhurst	33
16. Harry Danvers, Providence	25
17. Louis McCusker, Park Place	20
18. Miss Beatrice Harpur, Thompson	20
19. Lee Culver, Springville	17
20. Walter Hallstead, Scranton	15
21. C. J. Clark, Peckville	15
22. John Dempsey, Olyphant	13
23. John Mackie, Providence	13
24. Hugh Johnson, Forest City	11
25. Miss Edna Coleman, Scranton	9
26. Chas. W. Dorsey, Scranton	8
27. Emanuel Bucci, Scranton	7
28. Chas. O'Boyle, Scranton	5
29. Miss Nellie Avery, Forest City	4
30. Walter Ellis, Hyde Park	3
31. Edgar Wilson, jr., Scranton	2
32. R. D. Dorsey, Scranton	1
33.	0

Charles Burns, of Vandling, won the gold watch offered by The Tribune as a "special honor prize" in its Educational Contest to the contestant who scored the largest number of points during the month of May. Mr. Burns not only won the watch, but won it with a splendid margin, one that admits of no doubt or question, beating William T. S. Rodriguez, of Scranton, by 56 points, and A. J. Kellerman, also of Scranton, who has been in the lead almost since the day the contest opened, by 69 points.

The result of the first month's work in the Educational Contest will come as a great surprise to those who have followed the contest closely. On Saturday morning Mr. Kellerman was in the lead over all the contestants and had a comfortable margin of 53 points over his most formidable antagonist, Mr. Burns, who in turn led Mr. Rodriguez by 20 points. On Saturday evening, when the day's returns were all in, Mr. Burns was at the top of the list with a margin of 56 points over Mr. Rodriguez, who led Mr. Kellerman by 13 points. The total number of points scored during the month of May by thirty-two contestants was 1,608 points.

The Successful Contestant.

Mr. Charles Burns, who resides in Vandling, a small town about a mile south of Forest City, has reason to be proud of the splendid work he has done since the contest opened. Scarcely a day has passed but what he has added to his score, and although he resides in a town not as large as a ward in the city of Scranton, he has been near the top of the list all the time and has made the young men of other and larger towns ask in surprise: "How does he get so many points away up there in that little town?" Perhaps one reason is that he has worked at his self-imposed task almost constantly when he has had leisure moments. He does not have many of them, though, for he is actively engaged in earning a living, being employed by the Grand Union Tea company, of Forest City. Mr. Burns's ambition is to be a lawyer, and when the Educational Contest was announced he saw an opportunity to complete the education so necessary to that profession and lost no time in sending in his entry. Since that time he has worked steadily away, and almost since the first day of the contest he has used every effort to be so near the top that he could reach up and take some one of the most desirable scholarships when the contest was ended. If Mr. Burns continues in the way he has begun he will be one of the leaders at the close without a doubt.

William T. S. Rodriguez, who is now in second place, has also been a faithful worker during the first month of the contest. It was his brother, Charles, who won first place in the Educational Contest of 1900, thereby winning a four years' scholarship in Wyoming Seminary, of the value of $1,000. William Rodriguez won the first prize in The Tribune's Junior Educational Contest last Christmastide and thereby became the possessor of a beautiful gold watch.

A. J. Kellerman, who lost first place by reason of the activity of his two antagonists and is now in third place, really has much to be proud of. He made a good fight, held first place for nearly four weeks and probably lost the position and the special prize at the last moment simply through overconfidence in the big lead he had attained up to Saturday morning.

The gold watch which was offered as a "Special Honor Prize" for the contestant who made the largest number of points now belongs to Charles Burns, of Vandling. He may have it at any time by calling at The Tribune office.

A new contestant made his first return yesterday, and it was a generous one. His name, Frederick K. Gunster, of Green Ridge, may be found in seventh place this morning. This is an exceptionally high place for a contestant to begin in the first day, and Mr. Gunster, if he keeps up the pace at which he has started, will give the older contestants some anxiety before long.

Two "Special Honor Rewards" for June.

Today marks the beginning of a new month, and in accordance with the announced plans of the contest two "Special Honor Rewards" will be given this month to the contestants who score the largest number of points. This includes all contestants. Every one on the list and all who may hereafter start will have an equal opportunity to try for the June "Special Honor Rewards." The two prizes which will be offered during this month will also be gold. The first prize will be $10 in gold, and the second prize will be $5 in gold. As before stated, each contestant will begin this morning on an equal footing. Of course, the points already scored for the thirty-three scholarships will remain unchanged and those who are now in the lead will remain so as long as they can retain their positions, but for the "Special Honor Rewards" each contestant will start at zero and work upward.

Beginning tomorrow morning a table showing the number of points scored by several of the leading contestants will be published, in addition to the main table, which will appear each day as heretofore. In this second table will be shown only the points scored during June, so that the leaders in this table will probably be entirely different from the leaders in the main contest. This gives every contestant an equal chance for the "Special Honor Prizes" which are to be given each month for the best work done during that month, and it is quite possible that some of the contestants who are now near the bottom of the list will be among the leaders in the work for June.

Room for Beginners.

There is still plenty of room for new workers, whether they reside in the city of Scranton or not. The splendid showing made by Charles Burns in the May results should convince any one that it is not absolutely necessary to live in the same city where The Tribune is published in order to get subscribers for it. There are thirty-three scholarships offered and so far there have been but thirty-two active contestants. This leaves one scholarship unclaimed. Some of those whose names appear in the above list have made very little progress and a contestant who starts now should have little difficulty in finding his or her way up toward the top of the list. There is a singular dearth of young lady contestants, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the most attractive scholarships were secured for their benefit. A young lady contestant beginning now with two yearly subscribers, counting 24 points, would have first choice of a special scholarship for young ladies only and worth $276, if she maintained her lead until the close of the contest. If she got among the first three leaders she could have a choice of a scholarship worth $750.

A contestant beginning today with two yearly subscribers, counting 24 points, would be in the middle of the list, with a splendid chance to win the June "Special Honor Prize" of $10 in gold, or, failing that the second prize, $5 in gold.

Saturday's Work in Detail.

Saturday's results can hardly fail to be a surprise to most of the contestants and their friends. Ten contestants in all reported points. The total of these returns was 319 points, by far the largest day's results of this year's Educational Contest. The first return of the day was made by Herbert Thompson, of Carbondale, who sent 11 points by mail, and Miss Beatrice Harpur, of Thompson, who sent 3, also by mail. Homer Kresge, of Hyde Park, was the first who visited the office in person. He had but 1 point to report. Shortly afterward Charles W. Dorsey, of Scranton, personally deposited the same number on the "Contest Editor's" desk.

About 3.30 in the afternoon Charles Burns, of Vandling, came to the office with 66 points. After having them recorded he explained that he expected to have a few more by 5 o'clock and left the office. His score was then 218 points, and Mr. Kellerman needed 17 points to keep his position as leader. Shortly after Mr. Burns departed, Leroy Stanton came with two points, and a few minutes afterward Frederick K. Gunster, of Green Ridge, made his first return since he entered the contest. He brought in the plump total of 66 points, which gave him at the beginning of his career as a contestant seventh place. A. J. Kellerman was next in line to make his report. He had but eight points to turn in, and it was then seeen that he had lost his chance for the watch. Mr. Kellerman, of course, was not aware of that fact, nor will he be until he sees this article. He said with a smile: "My friends went back on me today. They said that I was so far ahead that I didn't need any more points."

The Closing Hour.

Shortly after that Mr. Burns made his second return. It was 64 points, making a total of 130 points for the day and placing him 69 points ahead of Mr. Kellerman for the leadership and the prize for the largest number of points for May. He also was unconscious of that fact and departed for his home up in Vandling without the faintest idea that he had won the fight.

William T. S. Rodriguez, of Scranton, got to the office about five minutes before closing time with 94 points. This was enough to place him in second place, but not enough by 56 points to head the list of contestants. A. J. Havenstrite, of Moscow, was the last contestant to make a report. He had three points, which ties him with William Cooper, of Priceburg, for thirteenth place.

No other returns were received by mail or personally after that, and that is how it is that Charles Burns, of Vandling, won the handsome prize offered for the best work in the contest during May, won it away from Scranton and Carbondale lads and those who had much larger territories to work in than he did in the little town of Vandling, a town probably more affected by the coal strike at the present time than almost any other in the anthracite regions. This bears out the truth of what The Tribune has constantly said, that locality makes no difference to the contestant who is thoroughly in earnest.

Two more entries were received yesterday as follows:

Miss Hazel Litts, Clark's Summit.

Miss Evelyn Phinney, 1533 Monsey avenue.

CALLED A HALT TO JAPAN

Prevented Her Seizing Amoy and Was Offered Island by China.

Sydney Adamson, writing in Leslie's Weekly, gives an interesting chapter in Oriental history, now made public for the first time.

"The world," he says, "may know that Amoy is in China, somewhere on the coast; it may even associate it with tea, just as in the old days Manila meant rope, and, to the initiated, cigars; but who ever heard of Kulangsu? Yet Kulangsu is almost a part of Amoy—is in very truth an island abreast of the old Chinese town. This is the story of how Japan attempted to seize Amoy, how her game was blocked by the United States consul at that port, and shows how the island of Kulangsu was offered to the United States privately as a special concession from the Chinese government for saving Amoy from the Japanese. In line with the fully declared policy of this country to stand up for China's integrity the offer was refused, but on its suggestion Kulangsu was offered to all nations and has now become an international trading settlement.

"When President McKinley appointed A. Burlingame Johnson, a distant relative of the great Anson Burlingame, of Chinese diplomatic fame, consul at Amoy, he happily placed there a man full of energy, already acquainted with Chinese affairs by study and, as events proved, possessed of that statesmanlike quality of perceiving conditions before they become too far developed, which might be injurious to his country's trade, and—rarer gifts—having sufficient courage to precipitate action, force an issue, and diplomatically conclude difficult negotiations without requiring more than general instructions from Washington.

AMOY IMPORTANT TO AMERICA.

"Consul Johnson, as soon as he began to study the importance, relatively, of Amoy to the Philippines, brought to light and clearly defined some facts which are of the utmost importance to the United States in the conduct of her Eastern policy. Should any power antagonistic to the United States succeed in gaining complete control of Amoy, the only Chinese port owned and managed by the Chinese government between which and the Philippines regular lines of steamships ply, it might thus at any moment be closed, compelling most of the trade to take a new route through the British settlement of Hong Kong. This alone would be sufficient reason for a vigorous objection to any attempt to seize Amoy.

"In addition to the passenger traffic between these ports a considerable trade has also sprung up which, if fostered, will doubtless become of increased value to the islands. Amoy as an open Chinese port is also a valuable coaling station. These considerations, without further instances, clearly show that the United States has a vital interest in the fate of Amoy.

JAPAN HAD EYE ON PORT.

"The Japanese had been gradually learning the value of Amoy, and nearly three years ago opened negotiations with the Tsung-li-Yamen for a settlement there. The original surveys made at that time included about three-fourths of the island of Kulangsu. It also included a strip of a foreshore on the Amoy side running almost a mile along the inner harbor and extending some two miles back toward the centre of the island. Upon a remonstrance from the United States the plan was altered, the whole of Kulangsu was omitted, and the settlement on the other side was reduced to about one-tenth of the original survey.

"The settlement was granted to the Japanese on this reduced basis, but it was an open secret that the government at Tokio was far from satisfied with its area. When the outbreak occurred in 1900 in north China the Japanese government immediately dispatched two men-of-war to Amoy and kept from two to four there until the settlement question was permanently adjusted. It was plain from the beginning to those in Amoy that the Japanese meant to seize this opportunity of occupying Amoy permanently on their own conditions.

JOHNSON IS RESOLUTE.

"Consul Johnson had a difficult problem to handle when he found that on a slight pretext the Japanese had rushed troops ashore, planted guns on the heights, and were in practical possession of the place. Add to this circumstance the mutterings of threatened outbreak, a populace terrified by the Japanese soldiers and fleeing to the hills, a Chinese army on the point of mutiny and its officers appealing in vain to the viceroy for funds to pay the men who threaten to desert unless their arrears of pay be forthcoming, and we have a picture of the conditions which the American consul found confronting him. His action was vigorous and diplomatic. A protest couched in the strongest terms demanding the withdrawal of the troops was handed to the Japanese consul for immediate transmission to his government. In fact, it was stipulated that an answer be forthcoming within twenty-four hours. Simultaneously the British consul was induced to land marines as a foil to the Japanese claim and prevent the undisputed occupation of Amoy by one power.

"The Japanese had embarked another contingent of troops from Formosa, to strengthen their occupation at Amoy, but they never left the island. As soon as the United States protest reached Tokio they were ordered to disembark. It was unfortunate that the American gunboat which the consul had sent for should have been delayed. She did not arrive until after the British ship Isis, which meanwhile had landed marines at the consul's request.

JAPAN FALLS INTO TRAP.

"A diplomatic trap was laid for Japan and she very readily fell into it. When Consul Johnson requested the withdrawal of the British marines the British consul pretended to hesitate, and called upon the Japanese consul for an opinion. He stated that Japan would withdraw from the Amoy side if the British would. The British consul replied: 'We will withdraw our marines if you will withdraw all your troops from both sides.' The Japanese would not agree to this. After an hour's discusion the British consul stated that not a single British marine would be withdrawn so long as one armed man was left ashore. Consul Johnson thereupon notified both, with the consent of Captain Bowman, of the Castine, that unless some agreement was made within twenty-four hours the United States would seriously consider the question of landing marines on the American concession.

"The game was up, but it took Japan forty-eight hours to officially admit the fact. The final consent to the withdrawal was given on the 7th of September.

"As a concession to Japan, and to soothe her wounded feelings, the British agreed to pull down their flag first, a flag which had been put up for no other purpose than the bringing down of both. But it was a matter of great ceremony. With regal uniforms, bands of music and exchanges of courtesy, the ceremony was gone through and the troops re-embarked. Thus the incident terminated, but it had an after effect. The president of the foreign board was sent down to Amoy to personally thank Consul Johnson, not merely as the representative of the United States, but individually for his service.

"Later it was clearly suggested that the Chinese were willing to hand over Kulangsu to the United States as a special concession. The offer was declined in that form, but after discussion the suggestion of making the island over to all the nations was formally taken up by the Chinese, and Kulangsu is now a foreign settlement with broader advantages in municipal matters than pertain to Tien-Tsin, or even Shanghai. One of the greatest and to the world most beneficial results of this diplomatic defeat of Japan can be seen in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Had Japan been successful in seizing and retaining Amoy it is safe to conclude that she could not have allied herself with Great Britain to maintain China's integrity. She would simply have been a rival with Germany, Russia and France for its partition."

REGULARS AND PENSIONS.

The assistant adjutant-general of the United States army, Colonel W. H. Carter, asks in the May number of the North American Review "Will America Profit by its Recent Military Lessons?" The lessons to which Colonel Carter refers were those which we were taught by the experience of the country when it became necessary to organize the army for the Spanish war. Colonel Carter gives a most interesting account of the vast amount of work accomplished by the adjutant-general's office, and he points out circumstances, for which the present regime is responsible, which seriously hampered it, and greatly increased the cost of organization and of the campaign. The crying need of the army, he says, is a general staff corps or body of officers whose business it is to do the preliminary planning for the army, and to make of its various elements a more harmonious working machine. Thus a chief of staff should be substituted for the "commanding general of the army;" indeed thereis no place under the Constitution for a "commander-in-chief" and a "commanding general," and the existence of the latter in our system simply leads to unbusinesslike methods and constant friction. What Colonel Carter says regarding pensions is well worthy of consideration:

"The regular army has been singularly free from any accusation of pension-grabbing; and, if for no other reason, it deserves credit for this on the score of economy. The annual report of the commissioner of pensions shows that invalid pensions have been allowed, since July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1900, under the general law, to 556,255 volunteers, and under the act of June 27, 1890, to 451,531, a total of 1,007,786. During the period from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1901, pensions have been allowed to 30, 266 regulars, including, be it remembered, the wounded and invalided men of more than thirty years of almost constant Indian wars. To make the comparison intelligible, the total number of volunteers who enlisted during the Civil war, reduced to a basis of three years' service, is 2,324,516. The total number of men on the rolls of the regular army during the whole period from 1861 to 1900 is 577,000, including re-enlistments, for which a liberal deduction should be made, to avoid counting the same soldier more than once. The number of volunteers who saw service in battle during the war with Spain is comparatively small, yet 27,047 claims for pensions were filed up to June, 1900. These figures contain much food for thought, as well as an argument in behalf of a well-organized and cared-for body of regulars, to the end that the country may not be subjected to the great expense of calling out small numbers of volunteers for short-service periods."

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