

The Scranton Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY IN SCRANTON, PA., BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY. E. P. KINGSBURY, GENERAL MANAGER.

New York Office: Tribune Building, Fourth & Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Printers' Ink, the recognized journal for advertisers, rates the SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania.



SCRANTON, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, OF CENTRE. For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, OF ALLAMANCHUK.

For Auditor General: AMOS H. MYLIN, OF LANCASTER. For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTA, OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Congressmen at Large: GALUSHA A. GROW, OF SUSQUEHANNA. GEORGE F. HUFF, OF WESTMORELAND.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Contests: JOSEPH A. SCRANTON. For Law Judges: ROBERT W. ARCHBALD. For Sheriff: FRANK H. CLEMONS.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator, Twentieth District: JAMES C. VAUGHAN, of Scranton. For Representatives: First district, JOHN N. FARR, of Scranton.

Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our home markets. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses.

Tomorrow Evening's Rally.

There still are tickets left for the big Republican mass meeting in the Frothingham theater tomorrow night. These may be obtained by application to W. S. Millar, secretary of the Central Republican club.

The outlook in Pennsylvania is favorable to an enthusiastic campaign. The prospect which the people have of soon securing a release from flagrant Democratic mismanagement is calculated to make them enthusiastic.

THE TARIFF reformer in one breath blames the protective tariff for making the price of domestic wool low, and in the next breath declares that the "tariff is a tax paid by the consumer."

Editor Singler's Discovery. Editor William M. Singler has made the important discovery that "the industries and labor, capital and trade of the American people will no longer be the sport of partisan warfare."

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portant" because it has evidently not yet been made by one Grover Cleveland, who, in a letter to Representative Catchings not long ago declared that the present tariff law was "only a beginning" and that the war for the extermination of home industries, as decreed by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, "must go on."

It would, perhaps, be interesting to have Editor Singler explain under which category he places these distinguished fellow Democrats, whether that of "impatient doctrinaires of free trade" or that of "ambitious politicians who seek to make the tariff a hobby to ride into office and power."

THE DEMOCRATIC attempt in the Fourth district to abuse Charles P. O'Malley because of his race began too early in the fight to do his antagonist any good or Mr. O'Malley any harm. The longer it is kept up, the larger will be O'Malley's plurality.

As Viewed at a Distance. Commenting upon the recent fire in this city which, in a few hours, ate up property valued at nearly \$250,000, despite the incessant and earnest work of Scranton's superb volunteer fire department, the organ of firemen, Fire and Water, very properly says: "The first thought suggested by a calamity of such magnitude is the question: Where lies the blame? Was it the fault of the fire department, or were the circumstances such as to render the outcome inevitable? Of course, at this distance and with the meagre information as to details at hand, it would be manifestly unjust for us to attempt to pass judgment on Scranton's fire service, but still we cannot refrain from directing attention to a few facts which bear directly on this subject."

"Scranton, with its population of 75,215, its large business interests, its great wealth and the large quantity of valuable property capable of being destroyed or rendered useless by fire, has practically only a volunteer force to protect it against that most insidious as well as most destructive of elements. Of its force of 593 men, thirteen are paid part time and the rest are volunteers. To be sure, the department is well equipped as to apparatus, having five steam fire engines, one hand engine, six chemical extinguishers, one hook and ladder truck, one aerial truck, fifteen hose carriages, six hose wagons and more than 11,000 feet of hose. But the question naturally suggests itself: Does this suffice for a city the size and importance of Scranton? We do not wish to be interpreted as reflecting on the bravery and integrity of her firemen—for both of these qualities they gave ample proof at this fire—or their efficiency measured by the volunteer standard, but we do hold, nevertheless, that with a paid and well organized force befitting a city of its size, Scranton would be far more secure against such catastrophes as that which befell her two weeks ago.

"It may be argued that her department is singularly well equipped and, therefore, equal to more than ordinary emergencies, but of what avail is the most complete equipment to a department that cannot be handled with that precision which is absolutely necessary under trying circumstances, and which can be attained only by training and discipline. Courage and zeal are necessary qualities for fighting fire, and under certain circumstances they are very effectual, but courage and zeal, supplemented by training and discipline are far more effectual, and under other circumstances as, for instance, in the case in point, these supplementary qualities become almost a necessity. The volunteer service is an excellent and estimable institution in its proper place, but in a city as large as Scranton it is out of place."

THE TARIFF reformer in one breath blames the protective tariff for making the price of domestic wool low, and in the next breath declares that the "tariff is a tax paid by the consumer." If wool is low under a high tariff and high under a low tariff, how can the tariff be a tax?

Wilson's Neglect of Facts. When Mr. Wilson was telling those London merchants how pleased he was to be able to win their gratitude—at the expense, he forgot to mention, of the American people—facts at home were strongly refuting his fallacious argument. Professor Wilson, it will be remembered, told the Britishers that protection in America had helped England's trade. What is the truth? According to Mulhall for the fiscal year of 1890 the aggregate exports and imports of the United Kingdom were \$3,644,736,535. That included an increase of exports to the United States because of the prospective passage of the McKinley act. For the year 1892, after the McKinley act had taken full effect, the aggregate of Great Britain's trade was \$3,481,959,795, a decline of \$162,776,740. Does that look as if England had profited by American protection?

But a close study of the trade statistics shows other proofs of the professor's inaccuracy. In 1880 the total foreign trade of the United States was \$1,597,682,831. In 1891 it was \$1,798,880,589, or an increase under the Mc-

Kinley act of \$200,907,758. For 1892 the aggregate was nearly the same. So, as the Philadelphia Press pertinently points out, "while Britain's commerce declined enormously that of the United States increased to a much greater extent, exceeding anything before in the history of the country." But even this is not all. In 1890 the United States imported from Great Britain \$186,488,956 worth of merchandise and in 1892 only \$156,300,881, the difference having been made in this country's increased home production, which gave high wages to home labor. In 1889 we exported to Great Britain \$382,971,674 worth of merchandise, and in 1892 it was \$343,014,451. England helped by protection in this country? Well, it doesn't look so, does it?

The trouble with Professor Wilson is that he cannot appreciate facts. When every per cent. of reduced tariff duties means increased importations, does it look reasonable that the American wage earner is to be benefited by having some other wage earner deprive him of employment? The professor thinks it is beneficial to have an abundance of importations, with the work done on the other side. That would help Great Britain. Protectionists think that the fewer competitive importations we have, the more work can be done here in America, whether England like it or not.

General Hastings' Itinerary for this week contemplates a visit to Fort Gettysburg tonight, under the able piloting of Colonel Stabile, who is going to redeem the Nineteenth district from Democracy as represented by Peter Strubinger, tomorrow night a speech at Chambersburg, the town whence Colonel Alexander McClure emerged to journalistic greatness as editor of the Philadelphia Times, likewise the home of Judge John Stewart, one-time idol of anti-machine Republicans; on Wednesday, a visit to Carlisle, which Scrantonians know best as the home of Judge W. P. Radler; then over to York on Thursday evening, and on Friday, a run up to Pottsville, where for the time ex-Congressman Brumm, Chairman Burd Payne, Mayor Sam Leach and upon Wayne-haven have convened to deal together on the same stage without breaking the peace. It was intended to hold a big rally in Lancaster on Saturday, but that date has since been canceled.

The voluntary withdrawal last Friday, of Hon. K. Allen Lovell in the Forty-ninth Republican judicial conference, ending a deadlock which, after 233 ballots, seemed no nearer a solution than at first, smoothes out one bad tangle in a creditable manner. John G. Love, his antagonist, is a clean and reputable Republican statesman, elevation to the bench will add to the lustre of that high position. Mr. Lovell, by having twice put aside personal ambition, in the interest of party harmony, establishes a strong claim to future consideration. But the conference system, to which all these recurring wrangles can be directly traced, will undoubtedly have to go. Sentimentality on this subject grows stronger day by day.

The state agent for one of the largest agricultural implement firms in the United States, who has charge of all the local agents, and who makes quarterly pilgrimages through the state, recently said to Thomas M. Jones, editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph: "I have just been over the state making settlements. I have talked with farmers in every locality in the state—many of them men who have voted the Democratic ticket all their lives—and if the ball keeps on rolling as I have observed it, no man on earth can predict the majority that will be given for General Hastings' ticket at the polls. It will be enormous. Everybody is for him."

The effort to induce the warring Republican conferees of the Sixteenth district to drop both Packer and Lewis—Congressman Hopkins having already retired from the field—was made by William Elliot of Williamsport, has not been taken. Four hundred ballots have been cast, the available time for the filing of certificates of nomination is rapidly passing away and the deadlock is still rigid, standing Packer, 6 and Lewis, 6. Something decisive will have to be done at once.

WATRES FOR U. S. SENATOR. Erie Dispatch: The Republicans throughout the state are favoring an open coat at in the legislature of 1897 for a successor to Senator J. Donald Cameron, whose term of service will end March 4, 1897. In several of the even-numbered senatorial districts which elect this year the Republican candidates for nomination to the state senate have made their canvass on the pledge of a new deal in the United States senatorship, and Tuesday last the Republican senatorial convention of Lackawanna county in strong resolutions endorsed ex-Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Watres as a candidate for the United States senate before the legislature of 1897. Watres' personal merits and fitness

for the place, his backers call attention to the fact that Lackawanna and the neighboring counties have never been honored by having a senator of the United States chosen from within their boundaries. The argument of locality is not, or should not be, of much weight in determining the selection of a senator, and if applied as all should be adduced to sustain the claims of large geographical divisions rather than of single counties, or a group of counties, it would be exceedingly appropriate, for instance, to call attention to the fact that northwestern Pennsylvania deserves the consideration of the Republican party in its search for a strong representative man to succeed Senator Cameron, and in the more than a dozen counties properly comprised in that geographical division Congressman Charles W. Stone, of Warren, would probably command the cordial and unanimous endorsement of the Republican county organizations if the question of his candidacy were raised at any time during the two years which will elapse before the assembling of the legislature on which the election will devolve. The formal endorsement of "favorite sons" by county organizations is a good practice. It starts general public discussion of the fitness of senatorial candidates and leads to wiser action and results generally more favorable to party harmony and good feeling.

Wilkes-Barre Record: Lieutenant Governor Watres, of Scranton, has been named for United States senate by the Lackawanna Republicans. And why not? He has a strong personal following, lots of political experience and good ability. The party might go farther and fare a good deal worse.

Green Ridge Item: Lieutenant Governor Watres' senatorial boom was formally launched last Tuesday at the Republican senatorial convention; it is somewhat early but the early bird catches the worm.

General Harrison's Indianapolis. I think that I remember to have heard of an inscription once upon a tombstone that ran something like this: "I was well; I thought to be better; I took medicine, and here I lie."

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