

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Superior Court:
CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne.
E. N. WILLARD, of Lackawanna.
HOWARD J. REEDER, of Northampton.
JAMES C. COOPER, of Monroe.
JOHN J. WICKHAM, of Beaver.
GEORGE B. ORLADY, of Huntingdon.For State Treasurer:
BENJAMIN J. HAYWOOD, of Mercer.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Coroner:
SAMUEL P. LONGSTREET, M. D., of Scranton.
For Surveyor:
EDMUND A. BARTL, of Scranton.

Election day, Nov. 5.

Success next year may depend upon the vote this year. Let no Republican neglect his obvious duty.

Republicans of Lackawanna!

Do you fully realize that the election is less than two weeks distant? And do you also realize that if the present apathy continues on election day, an exceptionally light vote will be polled? And if a light vote then a greatly reduced Republican majority in the state, and possibly Republican defeat in close contests may follow. There is just one way by which the Republican party, in county and state, can hold the ground it has gained in recent years, and that is by making a determined effort to get out the vote on election day. To accomplish that requires systematic and continuous work. There is little in this year's campaign to arouse interest and enthusiasm, such as usually prevails when a president or a governor is to be chosen. When no such incentive exists to draw the voters to the polls, then there is urgent and persistent work on the part of those charged with the conduct of the campaign. The seven counties having candidates on the Republican ticket have a special interest in getting out a heavy vote. The two most important and populous of these counties are Lackawanna and Luzerne, and it is absolutely imperative that the Republicans should make a special effort on behalf of the ticket. They have been specially honored and should show a due appreciation of it. It is only just to Judges Willard and Rice that the Republicans of Lackawanna and Luzerne put forth a mighty effort to give them a large majority, and to see to it that their colleagues on the ticket receive similar treatment.

When a political party rolls up such a majority as that of the Republicans in Pennsylvania last year the natural tendency is toward an over-confidence that begets indifference. That condition largely exists in this state today, and is the only danger that menaces the party in the ensuing election. Under such circumstances many Republicans argue that the majority is so large that there is no necessity for any effort to carry the state, and consequently they permit any trivial matter to keep them away from the polls. This is all wrong and wherever this sentiment prevails it should be counteracted and if possible overcome. The Republican majority in Pennsylvania last year was abnormal in its proportions. We may not expect another such in many years unless, indeed, similar conditions should exist, which is not at all likely to occur. The Democrats will make an unusual effort to get out their party vote, and they hope to defeat several of the Republican candidates for Superior court judge. The efforts of the opposition will have to be met with earnest, systematic work. From the headquarters of the Democratic state committee appeals are quietly going to the local leaders in every county to get out the full party vote without making any noise about it. It is expected that the Republican vote will be exceptionally light, and that some of the Democratic candidates for Superior court judge can be elected if 85 per cent. of that party's vote is polled.

The Democrats are on a still-hunt, and hope to poll at least 15 per cent. more of their vote than the Republicans. The way they figure it they can make the vote close enough to elect two or three of the Superior court judges, unless their plans miscarry. It behooves the Republican voters of the state to see to it that those plans do miscarry!

If Burke gets Carlisle on his side there may yet be plenty of fun. The oracles have it that the secretary wastes no love on Herring.

We take it that every Scrantonian is interested in the success of the Sheridan monument project, and that he will be willing to make some slight sacrifice of time and money in its behalf. The opportunity for this interest to be displayed will come tomorrow evening, at Music hall, in the opening of the Phil Sheridan fair. To attend this fair will be to experience the enjoyment of a delightful social affair; and to spend

money at it will be to aid in the promotion of a most creditable and worthy cause. Let patriotic Scranton be present, with all its husbands, brothers, wives and sweethearts.

It needs to be remembered that Lackawanna county was the first county in the state recognized in the creation of the present Superior court. The Republicans of Lackawanna should not be backward in evincing their appreciation of that high favor.

Jingoism in England.

Americans, although they differ radically from his code of diplomatic ethics, can probably have nothing but admiration for "Jingo Joseph." Chamberlain, England's new colonial secretary. To be sure, his tactics are those of the bully and the freebooter combined; but in resorting to them he simply acquiesces in the demand of his countrymen and is nothing more than a faithful servant, zealously carrying out instructions. The fault, if morals are disturbed by his aggressions, lies with the English nation for wanting him to be immoral, and with other nations for permitting him to be. His idea very properly that if England can get the best end of a negotiation by blustering and blowing and making a show of force, it is England's place to do these things, and the place of her opponents if they don't like them, to make effective objection.

Thus, in the territorial dispute with Venezuela, it is simply in keeping with English tradition and precedent that Mr. Chamberlain, seeing there was a chance for a row, should take advantage of the opposition's indecision to grab and fortify a strip of inviting land never before included within the bounds of the wrangle. Possession is nine points of law; and the enterprising Joseph has expeditiously availed himself of them upon the principle that he is not forcibly dislodged, he will be just as much in pocket, while if he is he will still be as well to do as he was before the trouble arose. We scarcely need to point out that this line of reasoning is morally low, being in fact not much above the plane of the pickpocket or the common thief. The point for present consideration, however, is that it is essentially British and that in adopting it as the vital rule of his official policy Mr. Chamberlain is merely true to his constituents and responsive to their desires.

By contrasting his bluff and ready policy with the inertia and indecision long characteristic of the American department of state, we gain insight into the difference which everywhere is noticeable between the attitudes of foreign governments toward the American and the British flags. The one is very naturally regarded with indifference or open insult, because other nations know from experience that England stands for a state department continually hampered by the nagging of home politicians of opposite partisan faith, and vacillating in policy in consequence of frequent changes of domestic administration; whereas, the other is the unvarying emblem of promptness, energy and even unscrupulousness in the assertion of real or fancied British rights. Until the American people demand and exact of their servants in power uniformity and spirit in their conduct of foreign affairs, our diplomacy must ever be a source of him-father and shame.

In character and qualifications the two gentlemen on the Republican county ticket are the peers of any candidates in recent years. They deserve unstinted support.

Concerning the Speak-Easies.

The National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers, which recently assembled in Washington; the newly-formed Pennsylvania association of saloon men and the local association of licensed liquor dealers have all, with in a few weeks, declared by resolution in favor of the suppression of illicit saloons, or "speak-easies." The first-named body was particularly emphatic in its denunciation, alleging that the existence of such disreputable resorts not only is detrimental to morals and destructive of the public security but also casts an undeserved odium on a legitimate trade.

It is easy for opponents of all saloons to ridicule these resolutions of the licensed dealers, but it is doubtful if the illicit saloon can ever be suppressed in communities like our own until all elements opposed to their continuance unite in a concerted and sustained attack. We have frequently pointed out the unfairness of taxing one man \$500 a year for the privilege of selling liquor at retail, while within a block of his place of business two, three or perhaps a dozen men sell competitively in freedom from molestation, without paying a penny of license tax. It seems to us that even the prohibitionists ought to be sensible of the injustice of such a discrimination; and that they ought to say: "Well, so long as the majority perversely enact high license laws, we, as good citizens, will do our best to help enforce and sustain them."

The co-operation of temperance advocates and licensed saloon keepers in a crusade of extermination against the unlicensed places would be no more incongruous than is the co-operation of various discordant elements in New York city against the common enemy and peril, Tammany Hall. In the Gotham case, there are many points of difference between the anti-Tammanyites, but there is one overshadowing bond of union—hatred of the ways of the city's long-arrogant despots. The case against the "speak-easies" seems to us to be parallel in principle, if not parallel in fact. It is admitted that the existence of these places is a public peril, and that it is utterly unfair on the part of the state to take from licensed dealers a sum of money ostensibly as the price of protection, and then refuse or neglect to live up to the agreement.

Why should there not be a common onslaught upon the licenseeless saloons?

We advise our Democratic contemporaries in Luzerne county to have all the fun they want with Chairman Tompkins prior to Nov. 5, because after that date the merriment may be on his side.

No wonder the English people think American journals sensational. When the boom in Kaffir securities broke the other day, and hundreds of Britons were

reduced, in an hour, from affluence to poverty, the London papers made only brief allusion to the fact in their commercial reports. How such a "story" would have been "featured" had it fallen within the purview of Park Row.

The correspondent who, in another column, declares that to return to the State league would be to kill the game of base ball in Scranton is about right. The third city of Pennsylvania is good enough to travel in better company than that of the Pennsylvania Base Ball league.

The Philadelphia Record, whose proprietor missed being elected governor by a quarter of a million votes, is greatly perturbed because the state appropriations for 1895 for the administrative departments are larger than they were in 1893. But bless his critical soul, aren't we getting better results?

No doubt there are a few persons in the Republican party in Pennsylvania who would like to keep up the recent civil war; but for the great majority we venture to say that the verdict of Aug. 28 last was in the main decisive.

Ambassador Patenotre brings assurances from France that the Paris World's fair in the year 1900 will be the greatest show on earth. Considering its location, this looks credible.

The administration's spasmod of Americanism comes peculiarly close to election day. It should be borne in mind that it is the systematic and persistent kind of patriotism which counts.

Now let some good governor call out the militia against the bone-breaking sport called foot ball, and American athletics will soon become approximately respectable.

The action of the Trunk Line association of railroads in deciding to charge extra for bicycles looks to the layman a little like revenge.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The statesmanship of Great Britain has not heretofore professed to take the Monroe doctrine seriously. Monarchs and their houses of avases intelligence in the islands have gravely asked what the Monroe doctrine is, and how we should enforce it if it could be reduced to exact terms. The British have had the idea that the United States would ever put into effect an unwritten law, as it potently might not as easily be given by popular vote as by an unwise act of parliament, as by the British constitution itself, which is wholly unwritten or written, if at all, so lightly that every succeeding parliament may change it at will.

At length Great Britain understands that the people of the United States are quite as exacting in the Monroe doctrine. This would not tolerate a whimsical application of it by any administration. They will never consent to an unjust or capricious or foolishly rigid interpretation of it. If it could be reduced to exact terms, the British would have the idea that the United States would ever put into effect an unwritten law, as it potently might not as easily be given by popular vote as by an unwise act of parliament, as by the British constitution itself, which is wholly unwritten or written, if at all, so lightly that every succeeding parliament may change it at will.

After years of evasion and trickery Great Britain is now by a combination of her own organs face to face with the fact of the Monroe doctrine. She finds it bartering the way to further encroachment in Venezuela, and she also realizes that she can no longer shirk Venezuelan soil but that settlement must be brought about with Venezuela concerning every mile of territory. Her word is good, and she has given her word on Dutch Guiana on the Venezuelan border. Arbitration of the entire dispute, with only Dutch Guiana of 1814 omitted, is the practical ultimatum sent by President Cleveland to Lord Salisbury. It is not a diplomatic ultimatum. Only the congress of the United States is constitutionally competent to settle the matter, however, and Great Britain shall have time to make up her mind whether or not she cares to go further and fare worse.

It is intimated that since the issue must be met; since efficiency of the Monroe doctrine must at last be tested in a tangible way, and the question settled once for all, the British will not be satisfied with a mere ultimatum, but will insist on a diplomatic ultimatum. The practical ultimatum is this: "Great Britain will not answer to any aggression of Oliver Cromwell, but until other European powers can be consulted with a view to organizing a European anti-Monroe Doctrine league.

But to whom shall Great Britain turn for an ally to resist the Monroe doctrine via arms? To France? France has not forgotten Maximilian. Mexico, and the other New England moves of to-day than even in the earlier days when Lafayette represented heretics based of England more than disinterested sympathizers. Germany has large commercial interests in Mexico and the Latin Americas, which would be more endangered than promoted by coalitions. To Italy? That country is too weak to stand up against the throne against bankruptcy. There is no continental power in Europe that has any interest in fighting Great Britain's fight. France, which Great Britain acquired British Guiana, fights no more. Belgium dare not engage in a foreign war. Revolution would inevitably follow at home. Spain? The first word would be the loss of Cuba forever.

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the use of artful tactics to accomplish creditable ends. There is no wrong done so long as the strategy conforms to recognized laws and precedents; and parties may properly seize the opportunities that circumstances place within their reach.

The important fact remains, however, that no party and no individual can afford to act on the theory that everything is right in politics which can be done for any form of corruption, or for any species of falsehood. It is not practical politics to bribe money for bribing officials or to steal a vast amount of money by means of deception. No substantial benefit was ever derived from such vice. Putting aside all considerations of morality, it is evident that it may be dishonest to practice. All of our greatest statesmen have been practical politicians, but they have not been men whose integrity was sacrificed to achieve success. They were not perpetrators of any kind of iniquity. Their methods were adroit and yet scrupulous. They never compromised the bounds of decency or any stress of fortune or any temptation to avert defeat by unworthy practices. The men who have failed in politics have been mostly of the character created for the sake of convenience and crookedness of procedures. A few of them have prospered for a time, but they have invariably failed as soon as they were found out. An example of this is the case of Mr. T. C. Connel, who, in his efforts to make himself a power in politics, resorted to the same methods as did the notorious James J. Keating, and, in his turn, was exposed and disgraced.

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