

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 15, 1896.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—E. H. RIPLEY.
For Treasurer—DANIEL WILLIAMS.
For Controller—F. J. WIDMAYER.
For Assessors—CHARLES FOWLER,
WILLIAM DAWSON.
Election Day, Feb. 18.

The present police protection accorded to "the hill" portion of Scranton certainly is grossly inadequate. If any other portion of the city were treated with corresponding singleness by council, wouldn't there be a howl, though?

The Right Kind of Liberty.

A pressing problem was approached in the proper spirit last evening when several ladies and gentlemen of this city decided that the most eloquent manner in which to express their appreciation of the work of the Home for the Friendless was to bind themselves to pay certain sums of money into the fund for a new fireproof building. As a result of their deliberations, \$5,000 was pledged; and it is believed that this is only the beginning.

This money, it is well to distinguish, is for the purpose of completing the new Home, foundations for which have already been laid in the vicinity of the Orin school. It does not affect the more immediate question of the Home's maintenance prior to the completion of the contemplated new building. This latter question, too, has gained greatly in importance since the recent fire, and it should not be overlooked by the community. If the men and women of wealth in this city will agree to provide the means for the new building, the estimated cost of which is now \$250,000, surely the larger number of Scrantonians who are in moderate circumstances—the great middle class, so to speak—ought to be equally prompt to rally to the support of the Home in its less expensive but more proximate needs. For this purpose we have established The Tribune Fund. It offers a convenient means of bringing this live local issue home to the people. Inasmuch as the Home is conducted for the benefit of the entire community, without restriction as to race, class, sex or creed, there would seem to be reason in the expectation that all classes of our citizens will see the propriety of coming to its assistance, now that it finds its usefulness doubly crippled—by scarcity of funds and by fire.

Senator Quay has repeatedly expressed himself in favor of the selection of Theodore Hart, of Pittston, as one of the Republican national delegates from Luzerne. It will therefore soon be possible to gauge the senator's influence in the mother county.

Time for Vigorous Action.

Every person with healthy instincts will hope that the senate of the United States will be speeded in its purpose to make an earnest appeal to the signatory powers to fulfil without further delay their long-shirked duty toward Turkey. The proffering of such an official request is the very least that this government can in decency volunteer in behalf of humanity and civilization. The proved facts of Turkish barbarity in Asia Minor, not to mention the Porte's last insult to Christian charity embodied in its impudent refusal to permit the distribution of relief among its famine-stricken Armenian victims, are amply sufficient to justify far more positive action.

We believe it is within bounds of truth to say that the sentiment of the American people, in view of civilized Europe's past indifference to the atrocities in Armenia, would sustain this government in an independent step in the direction of suppressing Turkish misrule. Past hesitations on America's part has been excused on the plea that it is the traditional policy of the United States to avoid entangling alliances; but if human lives to the largest number on the records of modern martyrdom are to be offered up on the altar of an American tradition, then the vigorous manhood and the still more vigorous morality of the American people should rise in temporary abrogation of that tradition, obedient to the supreme law of Christianity.

Let us remember what Henry Norman, who speaks from personal investigation, says concerning the Turk's latest action:

"I am not surprised at the attitude of the Sultan in this matter. The Sultan of Turkey is working out his own reforms in Armenia, and he is doing it in his own way. He does not want the civilized world to know what he is doing, and he does not want the civilized world to rise against him. I make the statement advisedly when I say that the Sultan of Turkey is effecting his reforms in Armenia by murdering those who oppose him, and reducing to such a state of terror those who fear to oppose him that they are no longer human. I could tell tales about the country that people would not believe. War and unremediated butchery is going on all the time. The Sultan makes pretensions, but does nothing. I believe that before he has put an end to his so-called reforms in Armenia he will have murdered one-fourth of the inhabitants. Miss Barton could command the ear of the civilized world. She

is a woman who has a record for truth and whose statements are to be believed, and she is being persecuted by the American and English speaking people. No wonder the Sultan did not want her in the country, while the American and English speaking people are so ready to condemn her so seriously, for he knows all that is going on."

The blood of these martyrs will be on our heads unless we do all in our power to prevent their massacre.

The Democrats having adopted one of the Scranton Republican's recent editorial slanders as the chief plank in their platform, it would seem to be no more than fair for the Republican to support their ticket.

The Democratic Ticket.

It is no disparagement of the gentlemen yesterday nominated by the Democrats of Scranton to say that, should they accept, which point is not yet settled, not one of them could be elected. Personally, the nominees are, in the main, men of standing in the city and would, if successful, no doubt make creditable officials. It is true that Mr. Bailey, the nominee for mayor, has been a resident of the city for scarcely a year; but for many years he has been engaged in business in Scranton, and thus we suppose lays claim to a knowledge of the city's needs such as could hardly be obtained during a single year's direct acquaintance with municipal affairs. It is said, however, upon good authority, that Mr. Bailey will not accept this nomination.

The best known nominee on the ticket is Mr. Boland, who has tried for several days, unsuccessfully as it finally appears, to delegate the sacrificial function to someone else. Mr. Boland can derive encouragement from the fact that, having been beaten for city treasurer three years ago, the experience of defeat next month will not be new to him and therefore can be approached with a fair measure of resignation. As for Mr. Robinson, the nomination of him for city controller was made against both his oral and his written orders, and it is reasonable to infer that he will decline to be dragged into what can readily be seen to be a profitless hazard. Insofar as our Democratic friends have built hope upon the prospect of Republican disaffection they will be disappointed. A few guerrilla Republicans may here and there draw away from their party ticket, but such loss will be more than tenfold regained by accessions from the Democracy of men who realize that the opportunity to secure another administration by Mayor Riple and by the worthy gentlemen who are associated with him on the Republican city ticket is not to be wasted because of lightly drawn party lines. Besides, the great mass of Republicans are rapidly drawing together for a battle royal; dissensions are healing and breaches are mending, and it will not be long before the enthusiasm of which the Republicanism of Scranton is capable will be fully and effectively aroused.

Yesterday's nominations will, however, have one good effect. They will convince all true Republicans that it is now time to line up.

The local Democracy must be somewhat suspicious of its own loyalty, when in its platform, it twice pledges itself to stand by its own nominees.

Will History Repeat?

Joseph Benson Foraker, the new senator from Ohio, has, so far as the country at large is concerned, been a much-misunderstood man. Because he is a whole-souled, straight-out, virile man, unafraid to speak his conviction and to stand by it when spoken, he has been profusely misrepresented. Pert paragraphs have called him a "fire alarm" statesman, which is true insofar as that he has the courage to sound an alarm whenever one in his judgment is called for. He has also been depicted as an effusive, impulsive, light-colored individual, wherein he has again been grossly maligned. But through all these consistent variations of falsehood his friends and neighbors have known him for a brilliant, fearless, honest gentleman, true as steel in his friendships, the soul of probity in his business relations, and a patriot clean through. They have known him as a whirlwind fighter when there is fighting to be done, but also as a magnanimous and chivalrous antagonist when the fighting was over; as a leader who despises affectation, pretense and poses, but as a man to stay by real merit to the crack of doom; in short, a first-class specimen of the native American at his very best.

These friends have never felt very much uneasiness concerning the shameful manner in which the real Foraker has been distorted upon the screen of political journalism, for they have believed that sooner or later a man of his positive and substantial qualities would find his rightful level. And in yesterday's action of the joint session of the Ohio legislature they discern their own and his vindication. With the exception of Brice no unimportant man has for the past fifty years been sent by Ohio to represent it in the United States senate, and even Brice is a wonderful man in his way. The election of General Foraker to this position, in the face of the superabundant factionism with which Ohio Republicanism is beset, has come, not by chance nor by any amount of political engineering—it has come in response to a sweeping wave of public opinion, the opinion of nine Ohioans out of every ten, the opinion of those healthy individuals who always take stock in men of bones and brains and blood.

It is as possible as was Garfield's nomination in January, 1880, that Joseph Benson Foraker will not qualify as a senator of the United States because of a lack to be found in his record.

The worst danger that we see to the Olney presidential boom is the fact that the New York Sun supports it.

What Are Governments For?

Contrast Turkey's refusal to permit a handful of women to distribute relief funds among the 350,000 starving Christians in Armenia with the following incident described from personal knowledge by Miss Jessie Ackerman, a young Washington lady who recently returned from Turkey, to which country she had gone as a missionary. We quote from the Washington Post:

Miss Ackerman told of a young Armenian couple, who, with their children and baby, were driven away from their home. The wife and child went along a road, while the husband carried the aged parents. She was overtaken by Turkish soldiers, one of whom bayoneted the babe in her arms, and then tossed the dead body from soldier to soldier, each

brute trying to catch it on his bayonet. The mother made a frantic flight, but was overtaken by a second soldier, who, in the name of form, the soldier decided to spare her life and hold her for a ransom. By the making of her escape her husband, gold dropped, and in the scramble the soldiers made for the coin she managed to escape, later released her husband in the mountains. This couple are now with Lady Henry Somerset.

And yet the powers of Christendom take no steps in this matter, and the foreign affairs committee of the United States senate declares that it "will not endorse a display of force in Turkish waters." What are governments for?

The renomination of Select Councilman Lansing in the Seventeenth ward last evening insures the retention in the upper branch of councils of a most efficient and well-equipped member. The need has long been felt in this city for councilmen of Mr. Lansing's stamp; and the city is to be congratulated that he has consented to continue to render it, at personal sacrifice, liberal-minded and intelligent service.

The Nicaragua Canal Endangered.

Further information concerning the reported efforts of British capitalists to gain possession of the Nicaragua canal leaves little doubt of the correctness of the earlier rumors to this effect.

It is said now with directness of testimony that a rich Englishman named Morgan, representing a syndicate of British capitalists, which already has control of most of the rail and canal ways in Nicaragua, has recently been suggesting to the Nicaraguan authorities that the United States and the Nicaragua Canal company are altogether too slow in their work upon the trans-isthmian waterway, and that the weakness of our present punitive method of voicing Nicaragua's displeasure. According to the Washington Post, which gains its information from sources in the state department, the proposition of this man Morgan and his syndicate is substantially that the government of Nicaragua withdraw the concessions granted to the American company and grant new concessions to a British company for the construction of the canal. It is suggested that if this should appear to be too brazen an interference with the rights of the United States, men of straw of Nicaraguan birth might be put at the head of the new company while British financiers controlled its actual operations and pulled the strings which would govern the movements of the native officials.

Under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, very unfortunately as it may some day prove, the United States is committed to the principle that it shall enjoy no advantage in competition with the Nicaragua canal not shared by Great Britain. That treaty declares in so many words that neither government "will ever obtain or maintain for itself an exclusive control over the said ship canal." But if England, working behind individual British capitalists, shall make any effort to overstep the plain intent of this treaty, then we shall have just cause to consider that ill-advised part of the treaty cancelled, and shall have to consider whether it will be to American interest to continue this equality of opportunity with a nation 3,000 miles away, a nation which we declare shall not hereafter colonize on the American hemisphere, a nation which we have good reason to believe must every little while be kept by show of force down to the letter of its international agreements. In commenting upon this possible phase of the Nicaragua canal problem, the Washington Post very justly observes:

If by corrupt methods or political intrigue a British syndicate should persuade the Nicaraguan officials to annul their concessions to the American company and make new ones to a British company, a question would be presented different from that presented in Venezuela, according to President Cleveland's definition of that question, in the particular that the United States might feel called upon to interfere without regard to the attitude of the existing government of the country affected. The Monroe doctrine, it is believed, would not in such a case permit the Monroe doctrine to be construed so narrowly as to exclude the increase of European power in Central America, contrary to the interests of the United States, even with the consent of the officials who might temporarily shape the policy of the country in which such aggressions took place. If the officials of the country are to secure the annulment of the American charter seen likely to produce tangible results, representations of some serious nature are likely to be made by the state department to the governments of both Nicaragua and Great Britain against extension of British influence in the construction of the canal.

This is one of the possible contingencies in our foreign outlook which redoubles the need of a Republican executive and senate: for with all departmental control there is little likelihood that there would be a repetition of Mr. Cleveland's mistake, as shown in his Venezuelan correspondence, of limiting the scope of the Monroe doctrine to cases involving open force. It is at least certain that Republicanism is committed to American control of the Nicaragua canal, and the time for a vigorous assertion of this necessity may be nearer than we think.

THEIR BLOOD CRIES OUT.

From the Altoona Tribune. The government of the United States, from the beginning of its existence to the present time, has scrupulously refrained from interfering with the affairs of European nations, simply asking in return that our brethren on the other side of the globe kindly keep hands off this continent, not seeking to increase such possessions as they may have here now. That policy was recommended by the wisest statesmen of the republic's early days, and its general wisdom is obvious. If this country ever breaks its policy of non-interference it should be in connection with some such case as that which is not quite finished over in Armenia. During the last few months several thousand Armenians have been butchered in cold blood. We suppose nobody will ever learn precisely the number of victims, some estimate it at 30,000. But it is clear that thousands have been done to death in the most barbarous manner. The assassins have been Turks or Kurds, and their victims died because of their faith in the Christian religion. Most of them, indubitably by their dress and surroundings, loyal to the faith, died as bravely and as unflinchingly as did their fellow-martyrs who were delivered to the wild beasts "to make a Roman holiday" in other centuries.

Thus far, to their eternal shame, the "Christian" nations of Europe have not interfered to repress the cruelty of the Turk or to save the remnant of the Christian alive. Self-interest has paralyzed their energies. England and Russia stand glaring at each other, the one afraid to move lest the other might gain an edge. It is possible that England might have acted had not the unfortunate Venezuelan episode intervened. The assassin, shown so manifest a purpose to aid in the gratification of Russian and other "Christian" nations, presented itself. So, to prevent one getting a more generous slice of the dish, the nations of Europe have been paralyzed. They have done nothing. In the meantime the Turk, secure because of the jealousy with which Christians regard one another, has made some very fair promises of re-

form and severely instructed his own people and the savage Kurds to keep up the work of massacre and outrage. He recognizes that the Armenian question is a dangerous one to him so long as it remains unsettled, and he proposes to settle it by exterminating the Armenians. When the time comes he will have killed the Armenians. The Mohammedan faith the Turk thinks he will have safely passed the point of danger, for the only thing in which they seem to be of one mind is that they dare not interfere to prevent the wholesale butchery of Christian by bloodthirsty Musselmans.

Some people in this country are thinking that since Europe is so paralyzed by complications of one sort or another as to be unable to save their Christian brethren, the United States might do well to interfere. They are thinking this thought so intently that they think out loud at times. This government could not be suspected of sinister motives if it sent ships of war and troops over there and inaugurated a new crusade against the persecutors of a defenseless people. We don't want Constantinople. We don't want anything the Turk has. But our people are thinking more and more seriously of the need of the cowardice and selfishness of Europe it might be just as well to take the "unbearable Turk" by the nape of the neck and after choking him a little, look him out of Armenia and over into Asia, with a polite reminder that his best service his own interests by re-maining there hereafter.

Editor Hart Draws a Head on History.

From the Pittston Gazette. It may be well to show how the national delegates and presidential electors for this congressional district have been located in the past. Since 1880, the history of the city has been doing battle for the Republican party in Pittston, for a period of nearly twenty-two years. Longtime contributors have been represented as follows: in 1880, General H. M. Hoyt (at large) and Hon. H. W. Palmer (at large); in 1884, Hon. H. B. Payne, delegate, and Daniel Edwards, elector; in 1888, General E. S. Osborne and L. C. East, delegates; in 1892, W. G. Payne, elector; in 1892, Hon. G. W. Shook (who sent Alexander Parham as his alternate) and Hon. J. H. Harter, elector. The above statement shows that Wilkes-Barre and Kingston (practically one) have monopolized these honors in the last five national conventions, and one of the candidates now in the field for delegate was elector only four years ago.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaclus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrological cast: 3:47 a. m., for Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1896.

It will be apparent to a child born on this day that there is no happiness in Mr. Bailey's prospects even if he does occasionally cast his vote in the rural ballot-box.

Some one should call the attention of the Adjutant General Stewart to the fact that no mention of General Gobin's Scranton-Wilkes-Barre cavalry troop is made in his national card reminiscences.

It begins to look as though some one had been "pulling the pillars" under the Democratic city pilot.

There's something suggestive of the checkerboard about a man who yells for war with England and if gold standard currency in the same breath.

If laws could only be framed that would prevent people from making themselves a great many evils that now perplex reformers would soon cease to exist.

Ajaclus Advice. Remember that the man whose smile resembles a slice of watermelon is more dangerous than the fruit itself during cholera season.

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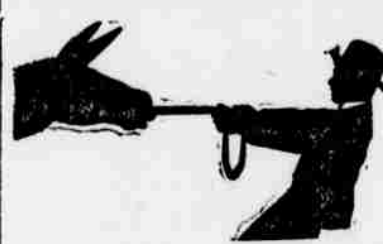
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