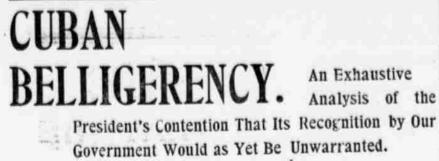
THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1897.



From the New York Sun.

10

ject, the most important are those which deal with the extediency of recwhich deal with the experimency of fee-ognizing the Cuban revolutionists ga belligerents. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. McKinley are, first, that, in the eye of international law, the Cubans do not yet deserve to be recog-nized as isolinguither and be recog-Cubans do not yet deserve to be recognized as i colligerents, and, secondly, ithat such a recognition would do them more harm than good. Let us examine these assertions separately. We may take for granted that the yeaves of the base sections is to the transfer or partial display of assertions of the transfer or partial display of assertions of the transfer or partial display of law applicable to the matter have been submitted to the president by the state department and by the attorney coneral, and we do not, for a norment, doubt that be would modify his con-clusions, it cause could be shown for deeming thus views to be ill-founded. Most of the grounds for the assertion

that the Cuban revolutionists have not yet qualified themselves to be recognized as belilperents are set forth in the message of President Grant, dated Dec. 7, 1875, certain relevant passinges from which are quoted by Mr. McKinloy. Among these passages is the following: "Unless justified by necessity, It the recognition of belligerency) is always, and justly, regarded as an untriendly act, and a gratuitous demonstration of moral surgary to the rebelhon." Cleneral Grant went on to re-

"The condict must be one that will their occasional conflict, do not con-stitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of 5115591 affairs in Cain the texts recognized by publicists and writers on international law, I fall to find in the incurrection the existence of such a subdamial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms, and capable of the ordinary functions of government toyard its own people and to oth " states, with courts for the administration of justice, with a legal inhitation, possessing such organization of force, such materint, such the floory as to take the contest out of the entering of a mate re-bellious instinuetion and observit on the terrible footbac of war, to thick an obtaining by volume related of the recognition of heligerency would aim to elevate μ ."

A FATAL COSTUSION.

Let us took contendent elevels at eve mod with there." there passages each of which is based contachil or scale to $c^{1}e^{-y}e^{1}$ or where $c^{1}e^{-y}e^{1}$ is a different matter where in a long in his Necesstra Wieston, where a longe party of chinematic substances in the state of the st

on international lass. Through Dana's plaines, take up arms, organize themviews runs a fundamental and f tal sets s in a military manner, and opconfusion of thought between the status required on the part of an insurgent it s government. It cannot be infinrequired on the part of an basic sent people for the recognition of belig-justify third parties in recognizing their independence. Let us, for the sake of greater clear-

ness, take by the passages seriation. President Grant, following Dana, sold that, "unless justified by necessity" the recognition of reache as belliger-

| manity and of neutral states. There A large part of the president's mes- always, indeed, arrives a moment at sage was devoted to the Cuban ques-tion. Of the references to this sub-in the case of the late southern invery government against which the revolt tak a place."

Manning goes on to say that the main difficulty encountered by third parties lies in ascertaining the moment proper for what is called the recognition of belligerency: "It must neither be so premature as

only a transient of particular on the oth-disorder or treachery, nor, on the oth-take part in the war" on the side of er hand, so dilatory as to protract the inconvenience and cruelty incident to the parent state. To a similar effect a contest conducted on a large scale, apart from all the humane alleviations which the laws of civilized war have belligerency) might, under certain cirintroduced.

PRECEDENTS.

As to what constitutes premature-and what dilatoriness, our govess, and what dilatoriness, our govinment, of course, should consider the tral to the contest that very attitude ircumstances of each particular case, must involve the recognition of the inbut always in the light of its own precedents. During the struggle of the struggle of the spanish-American mainland colonists in the hostilities and throw the weight for their independence, as we have for their independent the revolt of the sten, and again upon the revolt of the trexarise from Mexican rule, the United States granted, at a very early period Texars from Mexican rule, the United States granted, at a very early period in the contest, the rights of belliger- belligerents."

ney to the insurgents. Of course, it is a condition precedent to the recognition of rebels as belliger-ents, that the condition shall be one Cuba, and that the Cubans may suffer "The conduct must be need of interna-tional law, as war. The mere exist-ence of controlling arred bodies, and which will be regarded as war in the which will be regarded as mar in the which will be regarded as mar in the which will be regarded as war in the grievously from our withholding neu-tury, and I was of that opinion my-trass of international law. Elunischil trai rights. Under our neutrality act, self when asked the question, but I

"Every struggle with the armed to the government troops, they do not, for that reason, constitute a beligerfactors. The distinction rests upon this, that war is a political structure, onganed in for pollitent ends. Bright he neither agains to defend the existing co; they obey as 'y the pullty desire of within the entirements of criminal iri- traility between a parent state and in-

however, for which very little support poets, convinced of the necessary of a can be found in any other authority revolution, or of the justice of their pare regular troops to the training of

TERMS DEFINED.

It is precisely on this question of pes-sible aptitud, that the propriety of recomming rebels as more build real at one another insuffingly. "Don't you know 27 asked the dentist

dependence, and the respective requirements therefor, as defined by the law of nations. Now let us glance at the second assertion, that our recogni-tion of the Cubans as belligerents would do them more harm than good.

UTILITY OF RECOGNITION. It might be sufficient to reply that the Cubans are the best judges of that,

unless we are to carry our assumption of a paternal attitude to lengths oddly inconsistent with our simultaneous refusal to maintain neutrality between the Cubans and their oppressors. It is certain that a recognition of belligerency and its invariable consequent, a proclamation of neutrality, were things passionately desired by the

Spanish-American insurgents in the first quarter of this century and again by the Texans in the thirties. Here we may observe that Lorimer (Law of Nations), after pointing out that, "by recognizing belligerent rights, neutral powers pronounce no judgment what-ever either on the merits of the claim

or the probability of its ultimate vin-dication," goes on to say: "Belliger-ent recognition is a mere declaration of impartiality. To withhold from the claimant for recognition the rights of belligerency, while we extend them to writes Pemeroy (International Law); To refuse such recognition (that of

cumstances, have the direct effect of causing the state so refusing to take the part of the mother country against

surgents as belligerents. Unless anof its influence, and, under some cir-

A single example will suffice to show it is a misdemeanor to fit out or provide the means for a vessel with the hand, even when it may be organized object of cruising or committing hos-in a military manner, is not a war, tilities against any foteign prince or When, in southern Italy, brigands state. The Cubans, therefore, and their form themselves into armed troops American friends, are debarred from regularly commanded, and give battle fitting out vessels in American ports to further the Cuban cause. As matfor that reason, constitute a belliger- ters now stand, however, and in the nt party, but only bands of male- absence of a recognition of Cuban belligeroncy, Spain has a perfect right

to equip cruisers in this country for new in Cuban waters against her revolted coloni-its. Of this state of things political system nor to create a new son took advantage in the last Cuban are they obey solv the polity desire of recolution, by fitting out here some thirty gunboats. Could there be a clearer demonstration of the fact that there can be no such thing as ou-

the latter has been recognized? Its we, or do we not mean a stand o ans and the Spaniards?

----HE TWENTERN CINCERY. Report of A Conversation as to

They have all should been.

The dentist, the veterinary student, and "Doe" Horne looked up when the Jection, I'll pay over the money."

on't vou know

ing heavily and looking at he floor. "The question is somewhat puzzling at first, but I'm inclined to think that our young friend is right."

"Stop a minute and think, "Doc," said the dentist carnestly, "He's trying to count 101 years for every contury." "Doc" reached for the paper and began to make some diagrams on his own account.

"New gentlemen, the simple method by which to arrive at a conclusion is to go back to the beginning of the Christ-ian ers," said he. "It is evident that we cannot agree as to the day which begins the ninetcenth century or the eighteenth century ,or any other century except the first. But we cannot fail to agree as to the day upon which the first century began. tI began on the first day of the first month of the year 1. You will admit that?" The dentist seemed to be puzzled. "I suppose so," he said.

The freckled boy grinned confidently and shifted the eigar in his mouth. As for the veterinary student, he was at-tempting to follow "Doc's" line of argument, but he was evidently in great doubt.

"Furthermore, the second year of the Christian era began on the first day of the first month of the year 2. Nothing be simpler. Bearing that in mind, let me ask you the date upon which the first century ended." "It ended Jan. 1, in the year 100,"

said the dentist. "Impossible! You would have the

first century include only 99 years. A century consists of 100 years. The first century would not end until the 100th year had been completed." "How's that?" asked the dentist.

"I say a century consists of 100 years.

The first century did not end until the 100th year had been completed. It con-sisted of 100 full years. It ended at midnight on Dec. 31 in the year 100. The second century began within an infinitesimal period of time after midnight on the morning of Jan. 1 in the year 101. The first day of the second ntury was Jan. 1, 101, and the first y of the twentieth century, I am spelled to say, will be Jan 1, 1901. We have come to believe that the

year 1900 will ushered in the next cennow perceive that he will be living in the nineteenth century until Jan. 1, 1501. I shall have to decide that you the lose," He sold this to the doutist, who at staring at him with an expression of mingled localdorment and disgust. The freckled bey leaned back and laughed hoistercusly.

"I'll be darned if I understand it yet," sold the student,

got ninoteen centuries-100 years each H y many years does that make?" "Well-1900,"

And after the 1900th year is up we start on the next century, and the first day of that contury is the 1st of anuary, 1991."

"I suppose that's right," said the soudent, dependently, "last a know bty well that everybedy figures on heing the twentleth commun.

they ought to know Justin, freekl ; bey einchest 1 heard too Board of Trade men mikin' about this bet. It can e ap on the board the other day and a lot of them sure-thing guys lest money on

it." "I suppose that's your idea of hetting " -a" the dentist. "Go and get on some sure thing and then try to catch

"Doe" suid: "Well, if there's no ob-

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Mansfield, P.J.



THE DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS. runnided as an unfriendly act, and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebollion." It is a mintake to assume that the recognition of belligerency by third parties must be justified by ne-cossity. It suffices that it be justified by humanity. Indeed, humanity is the esnal ground on which such a tonigs the follows, nition is based, and this is to the honorof modern civilization

The chief aim of the lowest grade of recognition, that of more bellige ency, is to mitigate the horrors of civil war by substituting the more human regulations of the law of nations for the rigorous enforcement of penal laws. It is obvious that, so long as the officors and soldjors of a rebel a my or the officers and seamen of a react ship, have cause to fear that, if captured, they will be imprisoned as state criminals or punished by death, they will be impelled to revenge themselves upon the prisoners which they, in turn, may make from among the troops of the government. If, on the contrary, insurgents are assured that the enemies against whom they are carrying on warfare will not punish them as criminals, but will treat them as enemies according to the rules of international haw, they, too, when victoricais will onform to the law of nations, and will abstain from all usaless barbarities.

NOT A CASUS BELLL

It is quite true that the recognition even of bolligeneness is and to be regarded by the parent state as an unfriendly act and as a demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It done not follow that such a view is just. Spain so regarded that recognition of alligerency which we accorded to the Spanish-American revolutionists "from | ternational law), remarks; the commencement of their revolution." as Mr. Forsyth pointed out in a letter to Mr. Gorostiza on Sept. 20, 1856. We, ourselves, resented the reeognition of the Confederates as belligerents by Spain, but that was because wa thought her too hasty, the step having been taken before the first the energy to execute its prisoners; it battle of Bull Run. Presently, as Judge-Hartan has pointed out in Ford vs. Surget, we, ourselves, acknowledged that the dictates of humanity required even our own government to recognize treated as belligerents. the Confederates an belligerents; Tonching the same point, Manning berrayed in one of the parsages from says, in the Law of Nations:

rease, and wet at all upon their possendor of the much arapter qualificalogs proceeded for a recognition of independence. This will be clear if we bear in mind how the terms are defired by the authorities, Lorimer (Law of Nations) defines belligerency 1st of Japuary," "I lie wente have an international

whitemen for one immose only, viz., for the nurnose of fighting, and thus ascertaining, by the verdict of battle, their further right to full final recegni-Lion Elsowhere the same authority says,

with regard to the lowest grade of recanothing that memoly, of belligeren-

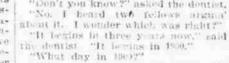
There is the recognition of the incheate state as a jural claimant for separate recognition, that is to say, the acknowledgement of its right to contend for its recognition, or, to borree a phrase from municipal law, of tits title to sue.' The form which reecondition asually assumes at this stage Is that of a concession of belligereat rights

The claim to be recognized as hels ligerents by no means depends, as President Grant imagined, upon the ability of release to exhibit their pos-session of all the proofs and incidents say it's Jan. 1, 1900. Well, I offer to bet of Statehood which would be required a small amount that you're wrong." for the recognition of their independ-Concerning this point, Bluntschil suys.

The quality of ball gettin is is becorda received from an already existing state the right to combat with armed is, have militarily organized themtiel et, and it ung'e n mod fit h, withil their own state, for a political right," the twenticth century, ain't we?" Touching the same point, Hall (In-

As soon as a considerable population is array d in arms, with the professed object of obtaining political ends, it resembles a state too nearly for it to be possible to treat individuats belonging to such populations as erinifiads. It would be inhuman for would be still more inhuman for foreign nations to enpture and hang the change for a \$2 bill. crews of warships as pirates. Humanity requires that such a community be-

So much for the confusion of thought President Grant's message of Dec. 7. "The concession of belliger at rights 15%, which is quoted by Mr. McKinley; may, at a certain epoch of the strife. a confusion between a recognition of he claimed both in the interests of hus belligerency and a recognition of in-



"Why, the first day, of course-the That's what one of the fellows said

that was makin' the talk." "Well, it's vight, isn't it?" "I den't know. I just asked." 'I don't see how there could be any

estion about it." said the d-ntist. 170 3001? Well, I have figured, of course, that

title. teentioth century will begin in 1500. That's the year of the French ex-position, isn't ht?" "The twentieth century begins

on as we start to use 1900 instead of sold the student. "That's it." remarked the dentist. "Well I'd like to chance a little some-thing that you're wrong," said the freckled boy. "I'm not nositive, but

I'm willing to risk a little money that you're both wrong." "Is it a trick?" asked the dontist. "Trick? Certainly not. I just ask you the question, "When does the twon-

'I don't see why I'm wrong,'

"Well, if you're so sure, why don't puld for night work. The machinery you bet?

'It's the ninetcenth century up ed to armed parties, who, without hav- | midnight of Dec. 31, 1899, and then at the operatives rest, but that necessary midnight he legin to count another hundred, and change our first two figures from 18- to 19-. As soon as we begin counting on 19- then we're in

"That's what you say, but you won't 'I'll bet vou a dollar I'm right." "Make it two."

"I'll take the other dollar." said the reterinary student, excitedly, The freekled boy searched his pock-

ets and brought out a silver dollar, three quarters, two dimes, and a nickel, The dentist produced two half dollars, and gave them to the student in ex-'You held the money, 'Doc,' said the

dentist, handing him the bill. "Now, who will you leave it to?" "I'll leave it to 'Doe' here, if he'll take five minutes to figure on it." said

the freckled boy, dropping his coins into "Doc's" hand. "I'm willing," said the dentist, with smile of confidence.

"It's hardly fair that I should act." said "Doc." "I have already expressed an opinion." "You needn't decide the bet till

you've had time to think over the bussaid the freckled boy. you'll find out that the twentieth cen-tury begins on Jan. 1, 1901."

"Yes, he will," said the dentist, de-Theively. "Certainly he will, What's goin' to

be the last year in the nineteenth century ?" "Why, 1899."

"Is that so? I say it's 1900." "How do you make that out?"

Are you through when you've counted minety-nine, huh?" "Oh, that's not the same at all. Here!" The dentist went to a writing table and picked up a piece of paper.

count up to a hundred, by years. At the end of 98 we come to 99, and at the end of 99 we round off 100 and start in with a new count."

the Average Day y mage of Wome oth twin 5 lints a Day. A Jananese observer has been hold

ods, he says, has not improved the

penctically slaves, and they work

twelve hours a day for an average

fally wage of 9.9 ccn, or about 5 cents.

stops only on alternate Sundays, and

even that interruption is not to give

repairs may be made. Working under

such conditions it is small wonder that

the women of the mills are the first to

fall victims to every epidemic, or that

the death rate among them is enor-

mously high at all times. "In the face

of facts like these," asks the Japanese

writer, "what are we to say of our industrial civilization?" He answers

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livenness, Piles.

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B POST.

condition of Japanese working men. On Buniness established in 1859 by W. W. the contrary, it has reduced grow num-Kimball. Incorporated June, 1882, with capital of been of them to a condition in which

wretchedness, misery, squalor, nover-ADT: NO ty and hunger, oreconture deeny, bent Cimital increased in January, 1888, to

and dwarfed 7 cms, pinched checks, \$1,880,600. sunber eyes and early death" are the Capital increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1.records of their tell. This is a very 200,000.

terrible picture, but it is painted, we Statement, January, 1896, showed surare told, by one who cannot be carned plus of over \$1,909,000 overhald in capital with nutional produdice, from life-The connerv is known as a first-class ouse in its line and is in high commerfrom the life, that is, which exists in the great cotton mills of New Japan. cial standing.

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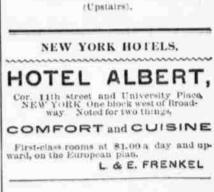
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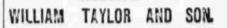
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