THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

the Scranton Tribune ships will come from five great bollers aboard each, which operate two sets of Published Daily, Eccept Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents & Month.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 17, 1898

Lieutenant Commander Sobral correct when he informs his fellowcountrymen in Spain that the United States does not want war. But he is in error in saying that it is afraid to go to war. Spanish banking on Yankee cowardice would be exceedingly perilous financiering.

The Appropriate Reply.

The attempt of Spain to charge upon the United States the failure of autonomy in Cuba adds to the gravity of the existing situation only in so much as it further illustrates the hypocrisy of Spanish diplomacy and teaches this government that time spent in arguing with such an antagonist is time wasted.

It should not be necessary for the American state department to take any specific notice of this latest bit of Spanish effrontery. The best form which a reply could take would be the outspoken recognition of Cuban independence. Then, if to us Spain were dis-

posed to credit the failure of her fake scheme of home rule, to us she might also award the responsibility for assuring in Cuba the establishment of the genuine article

Of all the plans which have been con sidered for the freeing of Cuba it seems to us that this is the best. Recognition of independence would be quickly followed by the accomplishment of independence in fact as well as in name. The day that witnessed the signing at Washington of such a proclamation would, ere nightfall, put into the hands of the Cuban representatives in this country sufficient money, credit and supplies to effect the expulsion of the Spaniard from Cuba inside of thirty days. It would also dispose of the Cuban war debt, leaving Spain, who contracted it, to pay it or face the music of repudiation.

This proposition is defensible because it is right. It concedes to the people of Cuba what our forefathers claimed for the united colonies, nothing more and nothing less. The few Cubans in the pay of Spain whom recognition of the Cuban republic would disgruntie are on a par with the Tories of the American Revolution, The Tories claimed to be better than the rule and ill-clad followers of Washington who bore the brunt of the battle for American freedom. The Cuban autonomists profess to be the superior class in Cuba. But they in reality are the cowards of

triple expansion engines and turn the was a cheap magazine or story paper twin screws. More than 80 auxiliary enand some experience. The reputable gines are located on each ship and will newspaper or magazine, one worth the aid the men handling and lowering the price charged for it, does not have to boats, manipulating the archor, loading the coal, discharging the ashes and as these to secure circulation. performing other feats necessitating great strength. The operation of the The city of Chicago has agreed to turrets and of the big guns will be conpermit children of the poor, during the trolled by electricity, Complete, each coming summer months, to use the city ship will represent an investment close school yards as playgrounds, and a society of women has been formed to

ships will come from five great bollers

provide the necessary apparatus for the youngsters' amusement and to take When we reflect that of all the great nodern war ships now afloat, numbercare of the little ones while at play. ng wall into the hundreds, no two have Scranton unfortunately has very few yet been matched against each other in school yards large enough to be of war under circumstances calculated to much value in such a direction; but afford a fair test of their officiency as Scranton has several natural parks, and fighting machines, the courage of the these ought scon to be put in firstdifferent maritime powers in investing class condition. so much money in them stands out in

Mr. Wanamaker is likely to be hamprominent relief. Yet this investment pered rather than helped by the auxilcontinues. England next year will iaries collected around him. Those spend \$120,000,000, Russia \$80,000,000, among his advisors who are not recog-France \$70,000,000 and Germany probably \$50,000,000 in additional warships; and even Uncle Samuel, under the spur

of a sharp necessity, after buying two new ships from Brazil, threatens to

build three others.

A good reply for President McKinley to make to Premier Sagasta's appeal to him to coax the Cuban insurgents to accept autonomy would be to quote notwithstanding Mr. White's curt refusal to entertain a triple alliance. the De Lome letter,

Can Trust the President.

There was a time, not many weeks ago, when public opinion would have been adverse to an adjournment of con-

Cutan problem. At that time the public was disposed to doubt the president's firmness. This feeling, although based upon an imperfect understanding of the situation, was natural and videpsread.

But today no such doubt exists. Circumstances have intervened which have effectually removed it. The president's policy is now better understood. The reasons for that caution which

seemed like cowardice in him are comprehended. Our former unpreparedress for the consequences of a resolute policy has been in great measure overcome. It is perceived that the chief executive, while seeming to avoid determined action, was simply biding his time-waiting for the opportune moment and trying to get ready. When that moment came he proved grandly equal to the emergency. The history which William McKinley and a patriotic congress have been making in the past few days is history which will bear the inspection of the future. No line in it will ever have to be erased.

This being the situation it is clear that congress can adjourn whenever it gets through with its rou ine business. and can safely remit the further management of the Cuban question to the chief executive, in whose province it rightfully belongs.

The Emperor of Austria need not expeet that the United States will ask his consent to the doing of its duty in Cuba. The emperor of Austria should remember that he has troubles of his own.

on the other hand, are authorized to

provide this compensation out of a

fond to be charged on the books as a

necessary cost of the business, the

same as rent, fire insurance, renewal

and repairs, etc., the idea being that

ultimately the consumer will foot the

When this measure was first pro-

nosed for enactment in England the

DHI

State Insurance of Labor. 1868 or the male descendant of such The introduction recently at Albany voter completely nullify the educational requirement. The evident purpose is to of a Workmen's compensation bill.in imitation of the act passed last year invent some subterfuge by means of by the British parliament, should warn which every white man can vote white excluding all or as many as possible of thoughtful Americans that a new legishe calored men. There are probably no lative subject of great interest must white native voters in Louisiana today in future be reckoned with, The Alwho did not vote somewhere in 1868 of

quare miles reaches seven millions and never correct, and you never got any quarter.

prize. All you received for your money No scheme of engineering on the globe equals, in importance to the country con-templating it, that of the Nicaragua ca-nal. Doubtless very many people require, to convince them of its wisdom, a lesson resort to such questionable expedients so impressive as our pending preparations for war.

PRESIDENT AND THE MILITIA.

Washington Dispatch in the Sun Three questions pertaining to the call ing out of the militia have been a source of controversy for some time and are of special importance in the preparations which are being made for possible war. These have been answered by Lieuten-ant Colonel George B. Davis, deputy indge advocate general of the army, un-der authority of the adjutant general's office. The questions are: 1. If the president of the United States should call out the militia of one state for duty in another state would it be mustered into the concel sortice by any

mustered into the general service by any oath other than that administered to the men as militiamen in their own state? 2. Does the call of the president nece sarily have to be through the governo of the state?

3. In calling out the militia would it b within the powers of the president to designate certain organizations, or would he have to limit himself merely to mak-

Colonel Davis says, in answer to the irst question, that under the practice established by the war department—a practice es-tablished by the war department—a prac-tice, however, neither required nor ex-pressly sanctioned by law—an oath of al-legiance is essential to the muster in of militia troops, under the act of July II, 1862. "Being a condition imposed by or-der or regulation merely." he says. "and 1862. "Being a condition imposed by or-der or regulation merely." he says, "and not a statutory requirement, it is subject to change, or modification, by the same authority. It is proper to observe, how-ever, that one of the chief reasons for the imposition of the oath of allegiance to the the length of the individual."

to test the loyalty of the individua members of the militia, upon their being mustered into the service of the United States still exists and would serve the same useful purpose in the future that it has served in the post."

Answering the second question, Colonel Davis says: "The only statutory restric-tion upon the authority of the president, in respect to the calling forth of the militia, is that contained in the set of

July 17, 1862, which requires that when the militia of more than one state is called into the actual service of the United States by the president, he shall apportion them among such states ac-

cording to representative population.' On the other hand the act of Feb. 28, 1795, conferred authority upon the president 'to call forth such number of the militia of the state or states most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action as he may deem present to read such as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, or to suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose

to such officer of the militia as he may think proper.' The call would ordinarily be addressed to the governor, who, in most of the states, is made the command-er in chief of the active militia of the state. Such, indeed, has been the practice of the executive since the formation of the government under the constitu

tion. In regard to the third proposition this explanation is given: "Under the au-thority conferred by the act of Fcb. 28, (795, it would be entirely within the discretion of the president to designate certain organizations for service under the call. If there be no organized militla in the state pointed out by the act of July 17, 1882, as the one from which the militia should be drawn, the power to designate becomes impossible of execution, and the call must in consequence be addressed to the governor of the state. It is proper

to say that the latter course is the one properly to be pursued under ordinary circumstances. It is only when an emerclause. The educational requirement is as sence of time exists, or the loyality of strict as that in force in any state in the the militia of a particular locality is Union and if left alone by itself it would doubted, or where there is reason to be-



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European powers are evidently of the opinion that it would be too expensive

to lavish anything but sympathy on Spain Just at present. gress in advance of a settlement of the Astrologers predict that Spain will lose valuable territory in June next.

The astrologers are evidently a month or two behind time. Unless this difficulty with Spain is settled soon the Wilkes-Barre Times

will be obliged to purchase a new dress of bold face type. It seems about time that something was heard from the Delaware peach

> Expert Juggling with the Suffrage

From the Philadelphia Press. THE suffrage clause prepared by a

committee of the Louisiana consti-tutional convention does not indi-cate that that body will make a sincere effort to solve this ques-tion. As now framed it fixes the fol-lowing requirements for voting: An ability to read and write, which must be application for registration in the pres-ence of the registration officer; if unable to read and write he or his wife or minor child or children of father or mother, re-

iding in the state, must own and have paid taxes on at least 550 worth of prop-erty; if, however, he was a voter in any state of the Union cn January 1, 1868, or is the male descendant of such a voter and not less than 21 years of age at the time of the adoption of this constitution can vote regardless of the educational and property qualifications.

It does not need any legal skill to see brough the jugglery attempted in this

insure Liousiana an intelligent suffrage. But the property qualification and the qualification of having been a voter in

nized has beens must be put into the equally unsubstantial class known as political feather weights. We except nen? from this category such men as Leach and the Van Valkenbergs, but the less said of them perhaps the better. It is a pleasure to note that England and Japan are still friendly toward us.

their race-the men who hope for freedom but do not dare in its behalf, Independence for the patriots of Cuba and a fig for Spain should now be the motto at Washington.

Mr. Wanamaker's bolt may not be an unmixed blessing for the Republican party, but it will at least help the newspapers by enabling them to print some spirited news.

Our New Battleships.

There will be launched at Newport News one week from today two new battleships, the Kentucky and the Kearsage, which, when completed, will be the finest ships of the kind affont. The subject of naval armament being just now an uppermost one it may be worth our while to consider briefly some of the characteristics of these two giant war-vessels. They being twin constructions, the data of either will answer equally well for the other.

ery went forth that it was ultra-social-The ships are 268 feet long and 72 istic. But Lord Salisbury, in supportfeet 5 inches wide at heir widest point. ing the bill in the Lords, pointed out When fully loaded each will displace that it was not more socialistic than 12,325 tons of water, have 10,000 horse the system then existing, under which power, carry 1210 tons of coal (plus 590 workmen and the dependents of workmore in an emergency) and furnish men made non-productive by accident quarters for 511 officers, seamen and were often thrown on the charity of marines. They will travel at a normal the community and supported by pubgait of 16 knots per hour, with a draft of only 25 feet when full laden. They lic taxation. If it is the province of government to protect the interests of will each carry four 13-inch and four the weak and belpless then certainly 8-inch breech loading guns, and fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire cannon. In addithe enactment of legislation making tion there will be twenty 6-pound, six provision for the victims of industrial 1-pound and four Gailing guns. This, accident is properly within its province. with four torpedo tubes, complete the The precedents of factory inspection ships' armament. and other industry regulating laws en-

The 8-Inch guns are in the upper haif acted in this country make untenable of two two-storied turrets, and are the position that such a law as is prosheltered by walls of steel from nine to posed above would be antagonistic to eleven inches thick. The 13-inch guns the theory and practice of American occupy the lower half of these turrets, government. and have steel shelters from 15 to 17 The one large obstacle in the way inches thick. To pierce the walls of of such a law in this country is the the lower turret a shot would have to fact that its enactment in one state and strike them from a distance of 1,500 non-enactment in another would imyards with all the pent-up energy pose upon the industries of the formequal to bearing that shot thirteen er state a burden which might render miles. The auxiliary battery of fourit impossible for them to compete sucteen five-inch rapid-fire guns is mountcessfully with rival establishments not ed in the superstructure on the main deck. This superstructure, where it faces an enemy, is composed of hardened steel six inches thick, and no explosive six-inch shell could ever get through the bulwark. Each gun station is separated from the adjoining gun by a two-inch wall of steel, that the effect of penetrating shot and bursting shell may be localized. Each of these guns has a service rate of speed of quite six almed shots a minute; and as each shot weighs fifty proposed if assured that it would appounds, a little arithmetic tells the ply to competitors as well. story. Each ship will carry 500 tons of amminition.

A hand of steel 7 1-2 feet wide and The post office department has declared fraudulent all puzzle publicaranging in thickness from 4 inches at The storn to 512 inches amidships, one tions which offer prizes for the filling that above, one half below the water in of missing letters. Papers printing lethnus of Panama can be easily reck-This above, one half below the water show will protect these ships from the show of an enemy. All other exposed through the mails. The scheme in question looked simple. You wrote out what you thought were the answers to the deck is a band of cellulose which will automatically plug all shot holes admitting water. The energy of the

who are not male descendants of such bany bill, like the English act, provoters. And even if there is, the properposes that workmen engaged in certain ty qualification with its jumble of wide hazardous occupations, as for example children, father or mother as the owner of \$300 worth of assessed property can be depended upon to supply a loophole the operation of trains or the mining of coal, shall be compensated by their through which the voter can creep. employers for all accidents arising out of their employment. The employers,

This, however, does not cover all the means by which it is proposed to dilute the suffrage in Louisiana. The suffrage clause also says that "no male person of foreign birth who shall have been natur-alized prior to the adoption of this con-stitution shall ever be denied the right to register and vote in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications presented by this constitution." As this would con-tinue to admit to the ballet baxes the illiterate Italian voters, of whom there

are a large number in Louisiana and who have long been a pest in New Orleans espedally, it is not surprising to hear the newspapers of that city condemning the chuse severely. The present constitution of Louisiana admits to the suffrage any alien who has declared his intentions and been one year in the state and all who have voted under this requirement could the suffrage under the proposed claim clause in the new constitution. -0-

The Louisiana convention will make a grave mistake if it consents to any such tampering with the suffrage. The plainer and simpler the requirements the bet-ter. It is now admitted that what is known as the "understanding" clause in the Mississippi constitution was a mis-take and that a simple educational reuirement would have been better. South Carolina's constitution is an improvement on the Mississippi instrument, but it is not free from jugglery. It was hoped that the Louisiana convention would frame a constitution that would be an improvement on both these states, but the work done so far has not realized this expectation. There is time yet to avoid nistakes and the severe criticism the prosed suffrage clause is meeting may enlighten the convention as to the tempe of the public on this subject. But if it does not and some suffrage jumble is adopted Louisiana and the Democratic party which controls the convention wil

AN OBJECT LESSON.

so burdened. This difficulty was not From the New York Sun. experienced in England, because there The progress of the Cuban business ha one act of parliament covered the whole kingdom. But the principle of our four mightlest, built upon the Pacific the bill is thoroughly sound. The concoast, is now at San Francisco waiting orders to join the fleet in the West Indies. sumer who enjoys the fruits of labor performed at great hazard should pay If subsequent events cause the adminis tration to bring her to the eastern coast a price adequate for the insurance of she will have to travel 14,000 miles, through a tempertuous cauldron about the that labor. Most employers already Horn, instead of 6,000 miles, which would carry out a policy similar in effect, albe the voyage were she able to pass from the Pacific to the Caribbean aca, through though voluntary on their part. All would welcome an enactment like that a Nicarauga caral.

Germany has just conected her western and eastern coasts by means of a canal outh of the peainsula of Denmark. There

iterranean, avoiding the passage around Spain and Portugal. The value to the United States of a canal across the

manders of the militia organizations whose services are believed by necessary to meet the existing emerceney.

THE LESSON NOT COMPLETED.

aunity.

of the law.



and the second

have to bear the blame. "Marion Harland"

has been talk of France building anothe between the Bay of Biscay and the Med

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