### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898.

**REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.** STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. LATTA

LATTA. Judges of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER, W. D. PORTER. Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENFORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

COUNTY.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge-F. W. GUNSTER. Coroner-JOHN J. ROBERTS, M. D. Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentleth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN.

House. First District-JOHN R. FARR Second District-JOHN J. SCHEUER, JR

Third District-N. C. MACKEY. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

### COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unaecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties 'o which they halong. I am only tealous of which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of while data public duty.

If Scranton had an economic and business-like city government to put alongside its other advantages it could multiply very rapidly its industries and i its wealth. Bear this in mind when thinking about the next mayor.

### Scandal Mongers.

The Commonwealth, of Harrisburg, the principal daily journal of the Dr. Swallow movement, defends the course of the New York Voice in printing a maliciously scandalous libel on Senator Quay by pleading that substantially the same thing was printed in the New York World a number of years ago and passed by without answer by those at whom it was aimed. This excuse is insufficient and to our recol-

lection it is not altogether true. The World article, if we remember correctly, attacked Quay's public character but did not outrage the privacy of home life by retailing back-door gossip purely personal in its nature. Legitimacy of criticism of public acts steaming will include all the great com-

justify the weaker powers in her vicinity in dismissing defensive precautions would be to sacrifice prudence to sentiment. No congress of the powers can disarm Europe until the millenlum welds differing European races and racial characteristics into uniformity and perfection. The dream of disarmament is pretty but it is yet a dream. The United States, occupying a sphere of influence in most things separated from the jealousies of Europe and entertaining no ambitions calculated to bring it into conflict with any other nation save in defense of its own, has no direct interest in the problem of European disarmament. It wishes Europe well; it recognizes that the militarism of Europe is a great and a grievous burden, for which the unrighteousness of European statesmanship alone is responsible; and it would be willing on humanitarian grounds to forego the economic advantages which it now possesses when brought into competition with the debt-burdened nations of Europe. In other words, its sympathies and its moral influence are on the side of peace and civilization; but this fact does not call for participation in a congress to which our interests are foreign, nor would our abstention from such participation justify the charge of indifference to humanitarian aims. While European publicists have been dreaming their dream of universal

peace the United States by means of its army and navy has been going a great way toward facilitating such an enviable consummation by licking the stuffing out of a European system of misgovernment that tended to disturb the peace. We armed, not for aggression, but for righteousness; and we shall continue to arm until we feel able to keep the peace wherever it is threatened by foreign disregard of our rights. If the powers of Europe are sincere in wanting peace, let them turn their guns and warships over to us and name the United States as the world's officer of the peace. Then the peace that would be enforced would be a just peace.

Those loquacious reformers who are daring Senator Quay to sue for slander may be treated to a surprise one of these days. Quay is not a safe man to fool with.

### A Frenchman's Testimony.

The Revue de Paris in recent issues printed and the New York Sun of yesterday translated the diary of a French naval officer stationed on the warship claiming the superiority of Camp Bruix which lay in Manila bay when Wickoff they are privately busy or-Dewey's squadron entered. The diary covered the events of the first month

of Dewey's blockade and is full of insulting references to the Americans. French as well as German sympathies were avowedly with Spain and this officer could find no words of objurgation strong enough to voice his contempt of the European statesmen who permitted America to assert herself in that neighborhood. For, said he, in one

place: "Manila is the key of the extreme east. The island of Luzon is the geometrical centre of all those points on the globe whose possession is the most important to those powers who have interests to protect in the Pacific, Taking Manila as a centre, a circle vague idea and loose conception which underlies the public indignation at the whose radius is five days' ordinary

pensable if camp fever is to be prevented and men in camp kept well, well-fed and the campaign for an open trade door into China but that it lay its wires strong?

with a view to going it alone, if necessary for the ultimate safeguarding of American commercial interests. England and Germany and Japan will not pull all our chestnuts out of the fire, for nothing. They may be willing to pull a few out, for diplomatic purposes; but the way to make sure of a good job is to superintend it yourself. We shall have to take back something recently said about Governor

Black of New York. It was announced that he proposed to keep hands off while the people settled the question of selecting his successor, and we gave praise accordingly. But now it seems that Black and his friends, ignoring their original promise, are using all their power to force Black's renomination against a practically unanimous popular call for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, and also threatening to make trouble in case they are de-

feated in convention. This is an indefensible course, and those who have pushed Black into it have done him erious injury.

tow the ship out to sea and saved the wner out of his own pocket, for under the law his contract was invalid beroutine formalities that has turned our successful war into a national scandal.

Major Hopkins, the military secretary to the secretary of war, estimates the deaths in the army, outside of those in battle, at 1,634 in four months, while in the District of Columbia, which has a population nearly equalling the size of the army, in the same period 2,049 deaths

were recorded. This comparison, however, proves nothing. The men in the army were picked specimens of physical soundness. The death rate among them tells eloquently of bad manage-

ment. The fact is not lost upon the country that while the president, General Alger, General Wheeler and the rest of the high authorities are publicly pro-

dering the soldiers to leave it as soon as possible. forces and these will trample over us without sympathy or remorse unless Lessons Learned in a Dear School.

From the Philadelphia Press. EFORE the present agitation is

over and in particular when an adequate investigation is ordered into the condition and conduct of army, as one should be, this non-litary country is likely to learn how omplex a machine an army is and how necessary are skill and training in all its parts if its men are to be kept in health

and strength and saved from disease. The

GOLDSMITH'S There were next to no such officers. With 280,000 raw volunteer troops the country needed 12,000 to 14,000 trained officers, not merely for drill but to keep the men well. The country did not have such officers, The officers commissioned had to learn their duties in the field as best they could, and they have mastered hem with a rapidity, an efficiency and a seal which does them infinite credit. But oo often their efforts for their own mer have been neutralized by the routine or the bunders of staff and general officers unfamiliar with the work of caring for a large force or swamped by red-tape and "regulations." In a vast, complex ma-chine like a modern army it is puerile to magine that when the machine breaks lown and men are ill by hundreds any one man is alone responsible. What is needed is careful, minute, expert investi-gation and inquiry to distribute personal esponsibility and point the way to reor anization and reform, to exposure and to unishment.

## SOME VIEWS ON A LIVE TOPIC.

### England, Japan and Uncle Sam. fruxtun Beale in September Forum.

Perhaps there will never come a time when we shall be in a stronger position than now to enforce our demands in an Not all the fault for army red tape international congress. Our naval strength has startied Europe. England's interests are identical with our own. She was congress that wove it in the first place. Harper's Weekly mentions an instance. Once a ship tack for slows for them. Japan, with her efficient navy place. Harper's weekly mentions on instance. Once a ship took fire along-side a wharf stocked with valuable government property. The officer in charge of that property hired a tug to the three powers who will most strongly oppose us. With Japan to ald the Anglo-Saxon alliance in diverting a certain and important strategic position, has just been robbed of the fruits of victory by the three powers who will most strongly oppose us. With Japan to ald the Anglo-Saxon alliance in diverting a certain anount of usual strength, we could, with amount of naval strength, we could, with the assistance of the property. But he had to pay the tug the assistance of the naval stations of owner out of his own pocket, for under England in the Mediterranean, bottle up the law his contract was invalid be-cause he had not advertised for bids. frontier resting on the shores of the Pa-It is this sacrifice of common sense to routine formalities that has turned our pine naval stations to co-operate with Ja pan and the fortunately situated British islands of Hong Kong and Singapore, we could effectually cut off the communications of Europe with the Far East. In-deed, it is a question whether an alliance having so many points of strategic advantage in all parts of the globe could not shut off the continent of Europe from every other part of the world. In either case, all their colonies would fall into ou hands.

> A Critical Moment. Whether we capture and hold the Phil-ippines, or Spain shall successfully resist

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is not disputed anywhere, provided reasonable accuracy and fairness be of communication between Europe and shown-and false accusations in the long run defeat themselves; but we treme east and Australia and Amersubmit that when the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk prints in his family newspa- a French resident of Manila who was per, and the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, on the stump and by means of his government would be a profitable colhome organ endorses, an invasion of private life that broadcasts filthy and is immeasurable, their position unobscene charges affecting private mor- rivalled; they produce rice, sugar, als, they disgrace their cloth, affront hemp, tobacco and precious woods; public decency and merit severest reprobation.

In saying this we do not constitute ourselves a special champion of Senator Quay. He is thoroughly competent to take care of himself. We merely protest, in the name of decency, against the wanton peddling in a gubernatorial campaign of antiquated private scandal which doctors of divinity, of all persons, ought to be the last to engage in if true to the proprieties and to the ordinances of their sacred calling. Such a ghoulish invasion of the home circle in the interest of a particular candidate for high office, who apparently applauds the nasty business and titkes unctuous delight in its unfolding stench, ought to have the effect to illumine his essential unfitness for any place within the gift of self-re-pacting men.

The new president of the American Social Science association, Dr. Simeon E. Baldwin, of New Haven, Conn., is a cousin of Senator George F. Hoar. of Massachusetts, but he is also an expansionist, Here's hoping that Cousin George will yet acquire more of Cousin Simeon's gumption.

### The Dream of Universal Peace.

What attitude should the United States assume if invited to send delegates to a congress of the powers convened in furtherance of the czar's suggestion of a general disarmament? This question is one certain sooner or later to come up for consideration.

Anterior to glancing at the American aspects of this problem it should be borne in mind that disarmament by Europe is no more to be expected under conditions now prevalent there than is the success of perpetual motion. No basis of agreement toward this end is conceivable. One power is strong on land but weak on the sea; another is weak on land but strong on the sea. The conditions which compel the maintenance of a large naval force are usually the opposite from those that necessitate a large land force. Reduction of one kind of armament without reference to the other kind would on the face of it be preposterous; reduction of both kinds in respect to a fixed ratio, obviously impossible. Germany would not disarm unless France would: and France will not while Germany keeps the territorial loot of 1870. To ask England to stop building ships while Russia steadily presses down upon English influence in China and English sovereignty in India would be to exhibit distrust of English intelligence; and to expect of Russia such a reversal of traditional characteristics as to

mercial water lanes and all the lines the extreme east and between the exica." In another place he thus quotes asked if the Philippines under a wise ony: "Marvellously so, Their wealth

they possess a wealth of minerals and a marvellously rich soil not yet half cultivated."

These tributes to the importance of our future Asiatic possession are the more interesting because undoubtedly sincere. They afford another reason why what has been honorably won in war should be held in peace.

Thomas P. Ryder died in the line of duty. He is as reverently to be remembered as if a bullet had laid him low in battle.

### England, Germany and China.

Great results are predicted in case Fingland and Germany really do come to an agreement, or, as the continental statesmen would say, an alliance. The New York Sun says:

By the withdrawal of German opposiion England will be enabled to purchase belagoa bay from Portugal, and thus wall off the Transvaal republic from the ca. Henceforth everysted within British ossessions, the Boers must be, eventual , merged in a South African confedertion. On the cast coast of Africa, the affuence of an Anglo-German coalition is likely to become so preponderant that the intrigues of France and Russia in Abys-sinia will be brought to raught. At Teheran, also, the representatives of Russia will lose their present ascendancy the moment it is known that Russia will fear to resort to war, being unable, in her present financial situation to make head against the combination of England with the Triple Alliance. No less striking will be the change observed at Constantinople. The role of vassal to the czar, into which, of late, the sultan has seemed drifting will be exchanged for complete subservence to Anglo-German dictation. It is probable that to Germany will be con-

which France has long aspired, together with rights of colonization on the sea-coast of Anatolia. With England's aid, the project of a marriage between the young Queea Withelmina of Holland and a German prince would be almost certainly carried out, and the joint pressure of the coalition might even induce the Netherlands to become a constituent Netherlands to become a constituent state of the German empire, which would thus acquire in the Dutch Ecast Indies a splendid colonial domain. In China, a combination of England and Germany, backed as it surely would be by Japan, and morally strengthened by the good will of the United States, could dispel forever the Russian dream of dominating the Middle Kingdom, and in one way or nucher keep the markets of China per-manently open to the world.

This forecasting of possibilities is interesting and instructive: and there is to be said for it that Germany has really much more to gain by siding with England than by playing second fiddle to the czar. But if we were giving advice to the state department at Washington-which, by the way, doenn't need any these days-we should suggest that it not place too much reliance upon other powers in

condition of the army is that soldiers ake care of themselves and officers have othing to do but teach them to drill, to shoot and to lead their men with brazvry while the "War Department" is responsible for all the rest. But as a matter of fact an army is a vast complicated machine, in which the skilled personal care of men, company by company, regiment by regiment and brigade by brigade, is indispensable. Unless this skilled care exists trouble is sure to follow. Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, has an

evil reputation, justly carned. The con-dition of the n en there and their illness show most serious lacks in their care. Among many other lacks for which others are responsible the Chattanooga Times describes these in a recent edito-rial letter: "Riding through the camp, but a week ago, the writer saw bedding, on the ground, under the dog tents, on which bedding mold had grown. It must have been there at least a week and men were sleeping on it. We saw kitchens and sinks within 100 feet of each other. We saw whole regiments, from the tents of which not a rag of clothing or bedding had been removed for an alring, at noon

of that day. In fact, we saw, in some of the commands, every provision for making the men sick, and we marveled that the companies were able to turn out a sergeant's squad apiece. These are no new facts. They have been stated a hundred times in our columns, in many forms, and the secretary of war admits their truth."

Who is responsible for this particular lack of care? The officers in immediate command of the men. Neither the war department, from Secretary Alger down, nor the staff in all its departments can preserve the health of soldiers if their regimental and company officers have not been trained in the care of men in the field and do not enforce compliance with regulations on points like these. When 1,200 men, fresh from comfortable homes and in the habit of eating three good meals a day, are camped for three months on the same piece of ground, highly trained skill is needed to prevent disease or fever, and the brief experience of a

week's annual camp cannot give this skill. Even when, as in the regiments of this state, special effort had been made for years to train officers, in more than one instance the health of a carefully watched Pennsylvania regiment has been put in peril by regiments from other states with careless officers.

Tents must be aired, bedding must be sunned, the camp must be kept strictly policed, latrines must be looked after, garbage must be disposed of, the con-duct of individual soldiers must be watched and guarded and the preparation and cooking of food by the private sol-dier must be followed day by day with a vigilant eye. A good company command-cr in a French or German army is expected to be able to know and teach all these things. He knows in what condi-tion the feet of his men are and his promotion will be stopped by footsore and limping men on the march. He can teach the company cook how to make the most out of a meager ration, and day by day in active service he watches the uni-forms and has them kept in condition. An ill mon in his company for any cause he could have prevented gets the officer into trouble, and the excessive brutality of the drill-ground is matched by minut are of the physical well-being of each oldier. Unless this manifold care ex-

ists camp fevers follow, typhoid runs riot and a camp becomes, as Camp Thomas did, uninhabitable. But the trade of taking care of men in camp and under the conditions of military service is a trade that has to be learned as much as any that has to be learned as much as any other. How many regimental officers in the volunteer regiments organized last spring could teach their men how to cook their rations? How many had learned from instruction and experience the manifold precautions as to tents, bedding, blankets shoes, clothing, sinks, garbage and waste of all kinds indis-

probable that tants of the Philipipnes would prefer the ule of the United States, or a United States protectorate, to British or German rule and, further, the handing over of the Philippines to any other country would e attended with immense risk of general war.-From "The Problem of the Philip pines," by Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M. P. in North American Review for Septembe

### New Employments for Capital.

September.

For the means of finding new productive employments for capital it is neces-sary that the great industrial countries should turn to countries which have not felt the pulse of modern progress. Such countries have yet to be equipped with the mechanism of production and of luxury, which has been created in the pro-gressive countries by the savings of re-cent generations. They have not only to didn obtain buildings and machinery-the ne-cessary elements in producing machinemade goods-but they have to build their roads, drain their marshes, dam their rivers, build aqueducts for their water supplies and sewers for their towns and cities. Asia and Africa are the most promising of these countries. China, Si-beria and the islands which have lan-guished so long under Spanish inertia. are likely to follow, perhaps with more halting steps, in the footsteps of Japan. The opening of railways and canals will afford employment for the masses of car ital piling up in Europe and the United

States, which will be profitable if the merchandise is found to feed the new means of transportation. Existing com. modifies now imported from the interior of these countries at great cost will be swept on paths of steel to the sea-coast. with the result of reducing their cost, in-creasing their consumption, and benefit-ing at once both producer and purchaser. -From "The Economic Basis of 'Im-perialism,' " by C. A. Conant, in North American Review for September.

#### Cuba at the Parting of the Ways.

There is one way, the one way only, in which the Cubans can acquire, now and forever, perfect freedom of access to American markets for their natural products, and that is by the admission of their island to the Union. There would be no end to the development of Cuba's natural resources under such stimulating conditions. Nature has done more for her than it has done for Java, which is of

almost exactly the same size; yet, in the short space of a century, the population of the latter island has increased from two to more than twenty millions. Cuba is standing, in this crisis, at the parting of the ways. If she chooses, a destin more splendid than Java's may be hers, for she may unite the dignity and freedom of American citizenship with a more than Javanese prosperity. If, on the other hand, the Cubars shall cling to the barren honor of complete political inde-pendence, they will find that it means for them commercial backwardness and economic isolation; that American capital, emigration and enterprise will go else-where, and that, soon or late, American tariffs will foster the agricultural indus-tries, not of self-centered and self-de-pendent Cuba, but of our own tropical what is to be bone of the second second second second with Cuba?" by Mayo W. Hazeltine, in North American Review for September.

A MODERN SPARTAN.

Rochester Post-Express.

History portrays no more patriotic type than the Spartan mother. She was cast in heroic mold, and her grim "with it of upon it," as she gave her son the shield, has been the inspiration of countless bards and bardlings who have commemorated her stern virtues in hexametric verse. That the Spartan spirit has not verse. That the Spartan spirit has not died is proved by a little incident at New Haven last week. When the first call for volunteers was made, a young man of that city enlisted. His mother gave him the usual maternal God-speed, and he

	пппп &
Lewis, Reilly & Davies,	Connell At 121
114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.	Avenue
marched away proudly to the measures of martial music and the cheers of en-	Scranton, Pa.
thusiastic onlookers. This part of war was pleasant enough, but it did not last long. His company did not go to Cuba or Porto Rico, and the rigors and priva- tions of camp life were not to his taste. He stood it until last week, when he stole	Blank Books,
through the lines and made his way home. The return of the private was not auspicious. His reasons for the step	Tyyewriters' Supplies,
didn't size up with his mother's objec- tions to it, so, after chasing him into the yard and breaking several clothes poles over him she led him to the police sta- tion and gave him up as a deserter. When	Letter Presses,
asked why she did this thing, this in de siecle Spartan replied that she would "own no son who was a skulker or a cow- ard." which, we submit, is about as fine	Copying Baths,
as the reply of the other Sparian woman when her son complained of the short- ness of his sword. The maternal reproof ran: "Take a step nearer your enemy	Law Blanks
A MOMENTOUS ELECTION.	and the largest line of
From the New York Sun. The coming election will be of graver,	office supplies and sta-
more momentous consequence than any other election in the history of this gen- eration. Since the foundation of this re- public there will have been none of larger and more permanent importance. The congress to be elected next November will have before it the high and plous duty of	tionery in N. E. Penna.
supplementing and completing in civil legislation the triumph achieved by the prowess of American arms in war. Be- fore that Fifty-sixth congress meets peace will have been concluded, and the	ReynoldsBros
territory conquered from Spain will be in our military possession. In order that none of the gain obtained by so great and patriotic self-secrifice may be thrown	Stationers and
away, it is necessary that congress shall work harmoniously with the president in	Engravers,
carrying out his purpose of garnering it all for the benefit of this nation and of	HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.
civilization. At the election in November a full	139 Wyoming Aveaus.
house of representatives is to be elected, and the composition of about one-third of the senate will depend upon it. The sole issue before the people in this state and	HAVILAND CHINA.
in all the states will be that growing out of the war. The people will be interested	
in no other, and no partisan trickery can divert their attention to any other. It will dominate every election in every state. The victory achieved by arms will be repeated by peaceful ballots. More-	II3=Piece
over, for the first time in American his- tory this republic will be united and thor- oughly nationalized. We shall all pull together; sectional politics will be dis- carded; geographical lines which meant	Dinner Sets
much once will mean nothing then; parti- sanship, created by sectional prejudics, northern or southern or western, will	New, Beautiful Patterns,
cense. The only emulation will be in the determination of all to make use of the gains and the opportunities brought by	just opened. Special

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### THE REAL TROUBLE. From the London Spectator.

The United States is learning with in dignation the details of what its troops had to endure before Santiago, and is inclined to make a scapegoat of Mr. Alger. Obviously Mr. Alger is not a Carnot, but it is hardly fair to put all the blame on him. The real cause of the misery and muddle was the absurd belief, so widely entertained in America, that you can make war without preparation. Amateur soldiering, especially amtaeur transport and commissant is crued more soldiering, especially amtaeur t and commissariat, is cruel work,

gains and the opportunities brought by war to enhance the glory and magnify

the power of the nation.