

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., N. Y. VRELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 10, 1899.

In proper course yesterday's frightful accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad will be judicially investigated, and in the meantime it will be wise to avoid snap judgment and to keep cool.

The City's Future.

Probably no city in the Union has a better police force than Scranton's when it is efficiently handled. In probably no city in the Union, not excepting wide open New York, is vice more bold and petty crime more rampant than in Scranton at this moment. The fault is not with the personnel of the police force. It is at headquarters. The police force is headless and disorganized. Its members are unable to tell in advance whether the doing of their duty will bring praise or censure. The result is that they do as little as possible, content to await a change for the better.

This utter disintegration of the police system owing to the weakness of its executive head is the worst feature of our mal-administered city government. Extravagance or jobbery in city contracts is simply the matter of a few extra pennies to each taxpayer but the paralysis of the police system, the advent of vicious characters in respectable sections of the city from which they had hitherto been rigorously excluded by police espionage, the growing frequency and audacity of sneak thievery, burglaries and other crimes are matters of vital significance. Without good police work this city becomes unsafe as a residence center. It must suffer in a thousand ways.

We have been hesitant to allude to these subjects in detail lest we should be accused of political design or bias, but the time has come when publicity may be necessary. The future of the city is at stake and it is in peril. The remedy must be swift and complete if the prosperity which is opening to the public vision is not to be averted or destroyed by incompetent municipal administration.

If Mary Monaghan shall be found innocent of complicity in the Corcoran murder the detectives who have worked up the case against her should be held to account for an outrage on justice.

The Case Against Quay.

It is expected in Philadelphia that the Supreme court will today announce its decision on the petition of Senator Quay and co-defendants for a writ to remove from the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia county several indictments and proceedings thereon pending against them. The court can do any one of four things, to wit:

(1) Quash the case against Quay by claiming that the substance of the indictments does not set forth a statutory offense.

(2) Recall the whole matter back to the original court without interference with its work.

(3) Recall the case but designate a judge of the Supreme court to sit during the trial.

(4) Grant a change of venue to some other county.

The first and second of these possibilities are impracticable. The Supreme court might believe in Quay's innocence and yet not care to say so until the case had come before it upon appeal after trial in a lower court. If the Supreme court had considered that the argument of the defense upon the position involved no merits, it would doubtless have decided to that effect at once.

What Mr. Watson, one of the lawyers for the Quay defense, contended was that "the defendants were entitled, as their full right, to a fair trial before a fair court and a fair jury, and that was all they asked." If that is all they ask they can hardly expect more. Hence a change of venue or the designation of a Supreme court judge to try the case would properly be regarded as a substantial Quay victory. It would be equivalent to establishing the contention of the defense that this case in inception and motive is wholly the work of political malice, and under fair conditions it is probable that a jury would entertain this opinion.

The Americanization of Havana is proceeding apace. In less than a fortnight after the flag went up all the printers in the city struck for 50 per cent. more wages.

Aguinaldo's American Allies.

It is asserted, and the assertion sounds plausible, that the Aguinaldo faction in the Philippines are being encouraged in their forcible resistance to American military rule by agents of a secretly hostile European government, name not stated. Until, however, there is proof to this effect the subject is unripe for discussion.

But no such restraint exists with reference to discussion of the very direct and palpable encouragement which these armed enemies of the United States are receiving from such men as Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Senators Hale, Hoar and Wellington, ex-President Cleveland, W. J. Bryan and the other open opponents of the Paris treaty of peace. Here we have Aguinaldo's strongest allies. These men are directly inciting armed rebellion to the flag and authority of the United States. They occupy the unenviable position of men who are giving aid and encouragement to a proclaimed enemy. What makes the affair worse is the fact that they have no reasonable excuse for such conduct. They know better.

We can understand how patriotic Americans may conscientiously oppose "imperialism," so-called; how they may favor the early withdrawal of the American flag from the Philippine archipelago. That is one thing; but to say in effect to the crafty Malay rebel

who threatens to burn and loot Iloilo if our soldiers attempt to occupy it as under the Paris peace treaty they must under the question of a permanent government in the Philippines is settled: "Go ahead; resist; fire on the Stars and Stripes; murder and pillage and burn; we are with you"—this, it strikes us, is little less than treason.

These men know that under the laws of civilized nations the United States is responsible for the maintenance of the rights of foreigners resident in this coveted territory until a recognized sovereignty other than our own relieves us of this responsibility. These men know that every buncombe word of hope which they hold out to the Filipino insurgents is cable to Aguinaldo and interpreted by him as an additional license to do as he pleases. They are making trouble for their own country wiffully and in full view of the consequences. They are therefore little better than the "Copperheads" of 1861.

The opinion of those persons who read carefully the argument of D. T. Watson, esq., in the Quay case is, we think, almost unanimous that it left the prosecution without a leg to stand on.

Civil Service Reform.

The action of the house yesterday in reversing by a yea and nay vote of 119 to 69 an earlier viva voce vote of 61 to 67 striking out an appropriation for the civil service commission probably marks the last serious attempt which will be made in the American congress to strike down the principle of civil service reform. There may be attempts to secure modifications in methods to effect reform in the civil service, but the spoils system as a rule controlling government employment is clearly a thing of the past. It has been outlawed.

There is such a thing as carrying civil service reform to an absurdity. This is done, it seems to us, when heads of departments under bonds are compelled to appoint strangers as custodians of public funds, not because these strangers are better men than the heads of departments could select themselves in the circle of their personal friends, but because they have emerged from written examinations with higher grades. This "reformed" way of doing things is plainly worse than the spoils plan since under the latter even a confirmed spoilsman would be careful in choosing his cashier. No business firm would for an instant tolerate the idea that confidential positions of trust could best be filled by men intellectually bright but of unknown moral qualities.

These blunders, however, will be corrected in due course. If the principle of civil service reform is sound—and it is—the incidental faults of detail should not lead to wholesale condemnation. The American people, since the war with Spain opened their eyes, are beginning to see that it is highly essential in certain parts of the civil service to have trained specialists who are not subject to the incessant fluctuations of ordinary party politics but who can be relied upon to display character, conscience, well-developed skill and continuity of policy. These things are more essential today than they have ever been before, and the popular recognition of this fact will win the battle for intelligent civil service reform.

If General Gomez really desires an alliance with Santo Domingo it is evident that the venerable warrior is not too old to enjoy a little excitement now and then.

A Significant and Felicitous Fact.

Proof of the cordiality of feeling now existing between the United States and Great Britain abounds on every hand—in the tone of the press of the two countries, in the public and private speech of their public men, in such incidents as that at Gibraltar recently when our warship Helena was spontaneously accorded extraordinary honors by the British Mediterranean squadron as she passed through the straits on the way to join Admiral Dewey—but perhaps the most complete proof that this cordiality is real is supplied by a paper by William Laird Clowes in the Fortnightly Review. Says this writer: "It appears to me that at this juncture Great Britain could render no greater service to the United States, and to the common race, than by letting it be understood, firstly, that she would feel greatly complimented if the United States would allow thirty or forty young Americans of good education and character to enter the British Colonial Service for a stipulated period; and, secondly, that she would be glad to place at the disposal of the president of the United States, for a similar period, an equal or less number of British colonial administrators of various ranks, to assist American governments in the organization and management of the new possessions. The Americans would, for the time, become civil servants of Great Britain; the Britons would, for the time, become civil servants of the United States; but there would be no transfer of allegiance; and, save as concerned their paymasters, and the authority under which they were temporarily serving, the Americans would be little different, as regards status, from the young engineering students who, from time to time, have been sent to Glasgow, and other British engineering centers, to study their profession, under the supervision of the United States naval attaches in London. We Britons may say, without unjustifiable self-confidence, that we have been, and are, extraordinarily successful in the foundation and management of colonies; that all things considered, our colonies are wonderfully prosperous, peaceful, and contented, so far as government has any say in the matter; and that we can wish no better to America than that her colonies may thrive as well as ours have thriven. If we can be instrumental in bringing about that result, we can surely give no better proof of our good-will than by volunteering to put our experience, our machinery, and our resources at the service of America."

It is not necessary to consider seriously whether such an offer is likely to be made or accepted. On the practical side it is manifestly improbable. But the significance of the proposition

is in the condition of mind and spirit by which it is prompted. The friendly interest and sympathy thus exemplified exist among all classes of the two populations. The sympathetic amalgamation of the two branches of the English-speaking race is the most conspicuous and felicitous fact of the times.

LEONARD WOOD.

Theodore Roosevelt, in the Outlook.

What I am about to write concerning Leonard Wood, rendered, not only Cuba, but to America, by Major-General Leonard Wood, now military governor of Santiago, is written very much less as a tribute to him than for the sake of pointing out what an object-lesson he has given the people of the United States in the matter of administering these islands in which we have grown to have so great an interest. Most extreme expansionists will admit that the proper administration of our newly acquired tropical dependencies is absolutely essential if our policy of expansion is not to collapse; on the other hand, at least the most intelligent among the anti-imperialists will admit that we have certain duties which must be performed as long as we stay in the tropic lands.

Of course there are some anti-expansionists whose opposition to American interests; and with these entries there is no use dealing at all. Whether from credulity, from timidity, or from sheer lack of patriotism, their attitude during the war was as profoundly un-American as was that of the "Copperheads" in 1861. Starting from an interest in the thing to avoid war even when it had become inevitable if our national honor was to be preserved, they readily passed into a frame of mind which made them really chagrined at every American triumph, while they showed very poorly concealed satisfaction over every American shortcoming; and they were ready to hasten to the principle of expansion to lend them into persistent effort to misrepresent what is being done in the islands and to point out the blunders which we have actually committed.

But these men are in a very small minority. I think most Americans realize that facts must be faced, and that for the present, and in the immediate future, we shall have, whether we wish it or not, only for Hawaii and Porto Rico, but Cuba and the Philippines. We may not wish the Philippines, and may regret that circumstances have forced us to take them; but we have taken them, and stay there we must for the time being;—whether this temporary stay paves the way for permanent occupation, or whether it is only a necessary and satisfactory arrangement, whether by native rule or otherwise, takes its place. Discussion of theories will not avail much; we have a bit of very practical work to be done, and done it must be somehow. I am certain that if the Cubans show themselves entirely fit to establish a free and orderly government, the great mass of my fellow-citizens will gladly permit them to decide themselves as to the destiny of Cuba, and will let them be independent if they so desire. I am sure that Americans would take much pleasure in this position in regard to the Philippines also, under conditions such as to justify it. But I am sure that the great mass of people will neither permit the islands again to fall into the clutches of Spain or of some power of Continental Europe which would have returned to our hands in the last war if it had dared, nor yet permit them to sink into a condition of anarchy and savage anarchy.

The policy of shirking our responsibilities cannot be adopted. To refuse to attempt to secure good government in the new territories acquired last summer would simply mean that we were willing, not worthily to stand among the great races of the world. Such a policy would be a failure, and if we follow any other policy we can do no worse than fail; so it may be taken for granted that we are going to try the experiment. All that we need to decide is what we try it under conditions which give us the best chances of success; that is, which render it most likely that we shall give good government to the conquered provinces, and therefore add to the honor and renown of the American name no less than to the material well-being of our people at home and abroad.

In these tropical and far-off lands good government has got to be secured mainly, not from Washington, but from the men sent to administer the provinces. It is, of course, essential that Congress should ultimately provide a good scheme of government for the colonies—or rather for the new territories which we are to administer. The scheme must be wide enough to cover the whole of the new work to which Americans are now called; and until we are able to get such advice any scheme must be of the most tentative character. What is really essential is to have first-class men to administer these provinces, and to give these men the widest possible latitude as to means and methods for solving the exceedingly difficult problems set before them. Most fortunately, we have in General Wood the exact type of man whom we need. We have in his work for the past four months a fine illustration of how the work should be done.

The great importance of the personal element in this work makes it necessary for me to dwell upon General Wood's qualifications as I should not otherwise do. The success of our policy in the new territory must ordinarily be a man of boundless energy and endurance; and there were probably very few men in the army, or in the navy, or among the civil officers or in the ranks, who could match General Wood in either respect. No soldier could outwalk him, could live with more indifference to heat and cold, could endure without sleep; no officer ever showed more ceaseless energy in providing for the needs of his troops, or more unflinching personally all the countless details of life in camp, in patrolling the trenches at night, in seeing by personal inspection that the outposts were doing their duty, in attending personally to all the thousand and one things to which a commander should attend, and to which only those commanders of marked and exceptional mental and bodily vigor are able to attend.

General Wood was a Cape Cod boy; and to this day there are few Americans for which he cares more than himself to sail a small boat off the New England coast, especially in rough weather. He went through the New York City school in 1881-82, and began to practice in Boston; but his was one of those natures which, especially when young, frays for adventure and for the more dangerous kinds of work where peril blocks the path to a greater reward than is offered by more peaceful occupations. A very early in life he had joined the army as a contract surgeon, and almost immediately began his service under General Miles in the Southwestern Territory. There were then, harried by the terrible Apaches; and the army was entering on the final campaigns for the overthrow of Geronimo and his followers. There were then, but what there was, was of an exceedingly dangerous type; and the severity of the marches through the waterless and treeless New Mexico, and the northern regions of Old Mexico (whither the Apache bands finally re-

turned) were such that only men of iron could stand them. But the young contract doctor, tall, broad-chested, with his light-yellow hair and blue eyes, soon showed that he was not a man of iron. Hardly any of the whites, whether soldiers or frontiersmen, could last with him; and the friendly Indian tribes themselves could not wear him down. In such campaigns it soon becomes essential to push forward the one actually fitted for command, whatever his accidental position may be; and Wood, although only a contract surgeon, finished his career against the Apaches by serving as commanding officer of certain of the detachments sent out to perform peculiarly arduous and dangerous duty; and he did his work so well and showed such conspicuous gallantry that he won the most coveted of military distinctions, the medal of honor. On expeditions of this kind, where the work is so exhausting as to call for the last ounce of reserve strength and courage in the men, only a very peculiar and high type of officer can succeed. Wood, however, never called upon his men to do anything that he himself did not do. They ran no risk that he did not run; they endured no hardships which he did not endure; intolerable fatigue, intolerable thirst, never-satisfied hunger, and the strain of unending watchfulness against the most cruel and dangerous of foes—through all this Wood led his men until the final hour of signal success. When he ended the campaign, he had won the high regard of his superior officers, not merely for courage and endurance, but for judgment and entire trustworthiness. A young man who is high of heart, clean of life, incapable of a mean or ungenerous action, and burning with the desire to honorably distinguish himself, needs only the opportunity in order to do good work for his country.

This opportunity came to Wood with the outbreak of the Spanish war. I had seen much of him during the preceding year. Being myself fond of outdoor exercise, I had found a congenial companion in a man who had always done his serious duties with the utmost conscientiousness, but who had found time to keep himself, even at 37, a first-class football player. We had the same ideas and the same way of looking at life; we were fond of the same sports; and, last, but not least, being men with families, we liked, where possible, to enjoy these sports in company with our small children. We therefore saw very much of each other; and we had made our plans long in advance as to what we should do in case of war. I was to go to Cuba, or he went as colonel, and I as lieutenant-colonel, of the Rough Riders. How well he commanded his regiment is fresh in my mind. He was personally inspecting the trenches in San Juan, and was particularly interested in the cleaning of the trenches; he was personally hearing the most important of the countless complaints made by Cubans against Spaniards, Spaniards against Cubans, and both against Americans; he was personally engaged in working out a better system of sewerage or in striving to secure the return of the city to the soil. I do not mean that he ever allowed himself to be swamped by mere detail; he is much too good an executive officer not to delegate to others whatever can be delegated; but the extraordinary energy of the man himself is such that he can in person oversee and direct much more than is possible with the ordinary man.

Since then he has worked wonders. Both his medical and his military training stood him in good stead. It was frequently said that he was personally inspecting the trenches in San Juan, and was particularly interested in the cleaning of the trenches; he was personally hearing the most important of the countless complaints made by Cubans against Spaniards, Spaniards against Cubans, and both against Americans; he was personally engaged in working out a better system of sewerage or in striving to secure the return of the city to the soil. I do not mean that he ever allowed himself to be swamped by mere detail; he is much too good an executive officer not to delegate to others whatever can be delegated; but the extraordinary energy of the man himself is such that he can in person oversee and direct much more than is possible with the ordinary man.

To General Wood has fallen the duty of preserving order, of seeing that the best Cubans begin to administer the government, of protecting the lives and properties of the Spaniards from the vengeance of their foes and of securing the best hygienic conditions possible in the city; of overseeing the work of endeavoring to re-establish agriculture and commerce in a ruined and desolate land. The sanitary state of the city of Santiago was so bad that the Cuban chief, who consisted of undisciplined, unpaid men on the verge of becoming more bandits. The Cuban chiefs were not only jealous of the military to the soil, but were bitterly hostile to the Spaniards who remained in the land. On the other hand, the men of property, not only among the Spaniards, but among the Cubans, greatly feared the revolutionary army. All conditions were ripe for a period of utter anarchy, and under a weak, a foolish, or a violent man this anarchy would certainly have come. General Wood, by his energy, his firmness, his common sense, and his moderation, has succeeded in working as great an improvement in the city as he has done in the army. By his progress he has substituted the best Cubans he can find in the places both of the old Spanish officials and of the Americans who were not in the moment fit to govern. He permits not the slightest violence either on the part of the American soldiers or of the inhabitants; he does absolute, even to the point of his own safety, to himself in so far as he desires to win an honorable reputation for doing his work well—and even this desire for an honorable reputation, it must be remembered, is absolutely secondary in his mind to the desire that the work itself should be thoroughly done, let the credit go where it will.

The importance of all this lies in the fact that what General Wood has done in Santiago, other officials must do elsewhere in Cuba, Porto Rico, and in the Philippines, not to speak of Hawaii, if our rule in these islands is to be honorable to ourselves and advantageous to the natives. There is no need of generalizing about the impossibility of governing the island under our constitution and system of government. The men who so prattle of the impossibility of governing these islands are not the slightest difficulty in governing the islands if we set about governing them well, and if we choose the general who is to govern them; and if we choose wisely, and not because they are pressed by selfish interests, whether political or commercial. The inhabitants of the islands are not at the moment fit to govern themselves. In some places they may speedily become fit; in other places the intervening time may be very long indeed. Until the moment does arrive, they have got to be governed; and they have got to be governed by men carefully chosen, who are on the ground, who know what the needs really are, and who have the power given them to meet these needs. Politics should have as little to do with the choice of our colonial administrators as it should have to do with the choice of an army or a general. We cannot afford to trifle with our own honor or with the interests of the great alien communities over which we have assumed the responsibility of governing. We must not afford to let politicians do with our public service in our dependencies. The interests of the people of America, but for the interests of the people whose temporary ruler he is.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Busy Getting Ready For Our Great January Sale

The head of every department during this week is going the rounds and under-pricing every article. Therefore, you will be the gainer if you visit this establishment when out shopping.

All-Wool 36-inch Eiderdowns, formerly 50 cents, Now cut to 34 cents
Beautiful German Printed Flannels, formerly 15 cents, Now 9 cents
See window.

ALWAYS BUSY.



OUR BOYS' SHOES
Stand more kicks than any other shoes made.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies,
118 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE

ODD LAMPS Diaries
that we will close out AT COST

This is a chance to get a good lamp for little money.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.
422 Lackawanna Avenue

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE.

Drop Lights

We have made a reduction of 25 per cent. on our line of Drop Lights as we wish to close them out before inventory. These are all new goods and bargains at the prices we have marked them.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.
119 WASHINGTON AVE.

people, decide the difficult and delicate questions bound to arise in administering the new provinces. We cannot possibly, at any rate for the present, do better than to take for each province some man like General Wood, give him the largest power possible both as to his methods and his subordinates, and then hold him to a strict accountability for the results; demanding that he preserve unimpaired the honor of the American name, by working, not only for the interests of America, but for the interests of the people whose temporary ruler he is.

For Holidays

Hill & Connell,
121 Washington Avenue.

Have an unusual large assortment of
Chairs and Rockers of every description
Ladies' Desks (inlaid woods),
Parlor Cabinets
and Music Cabinets
to Mahogany and Veneer-Martin.

A FEW CHOICE
Pieces of Bric-a-Brac,
Tabourettes, a large selection: Tables, in endless variety.

Hill & Connell
121 Washington Ave.

Diaries

For 1899
Various styles and bindings. The largest assortment in the city to select from for office and pocket use.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.
422 Lackawanna Avenue

Reynolds Bros

STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS,
THE HUNT & CONNELL CO.

Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas and Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

Finley's

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

HENRY BELIN, JR.,
General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S POWDER.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokless and the Heppaco Chemical Company's
HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders.
Room 401 Council Building, Scranton.
AGENTS
THOS. FORD
JOHN B. SMITH & SON,
W. E. MULLIGAN.
Pittston
Plymouth
Wilkes-Barre