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SCHANTON, MAY 19, 1899.

Married Street

The fighting men at Manila begin to feel that they are entitled to shorter hours and more pay. They are right, The compensation for continuous service night and day in chasing a wily foe in an unknown country is altogether too small. The government should keep pace with the leading manufacturers of the country and grant a ten per cent, advance in sal-

aries at once.

The Mayor's Only Escape.

And, anyway, Mr. Hatton's deeds should not be charged to me .- From an Interview with Mayor Moir in Last Night's Truth.

They should not, if the mayor repudiated them and emphasizes that repudistion by disciplining the man who misrepresented him. The Truth itself says: "If Mr. Hatton acted without the authority of the mayor he certainly did the mayor a great injustice, for which nothing short of his immediate dismissal from a position he has grossly abused can atone. We see no other reasonable conclusion to be derived from Mr. West's atfidavit and we say this without prejudice to any of the parties concerned. It is, according to our view of the case, a most humiliating predicament in which to place the chief executive of the city." Dismissal may be too severe. Nobody wishes to take the bread and butter out of Mr. Hatton's mouth for an excess of zeal which he doubtless thought would win approval at headquarters. But the mayor, it seems to us, must in justice to himself.do more than allsavow Mr. Hatton's error. He must censure it as, in effect, a reflection upon his own official integrity. The public expects this, not on account of any ill will toward Mr. Hatton or with any wish to pursue him, but as an obligation owed to the dignity of the office of mayor.

The mayor has yet time in which to extricate himself from this predicament. By disciplining Private Secre tary Hatton he will give proof of his disapproval of the latter's course in using the prestige of his office as a leverage in a discreditable attempted deal. By Mr. Hatton's own admission he went to see Mr. West in Mr. Walker's behalf. Why? What had West to do with Walker or with Walker's confirmation." Hatton says West is the "paid hireling" of a corporation alleged to be guilty of debauching publie officials. What business had the private secretary of the mayor with such a man?

The mayor must accept the conse queness if he falls publicly to rebuke such an action on the part of his confidential agent:

having written a lurid falsehood con- of all future advance for the archipe- implicated is forthcoming it will be erning a plot to assassinate the em- lago, peror. American journalism is as unpopular in the Fatherland as Americun pork.

which a few days ago pronounced Secretary Alger a well-meaning but weak man now occupies a column and a half of double-leaded editorial space with laudation of his "vigorous and efnective" work. Which judgment is the

An interesting view of the insurrection in Luzon is presented in a letter to the New York Evening Post by its correspondent in Manila, John F. Lass. The Evening Post is violently hostile to the administration's Philippine polby and its representative, Mr. Bass. went to Manila sharing his employer's opinions on this subject. But several months' study of Philippine conditions. on the spot have modified Mr. Bass' conclusions, although he has not yet been able to convert the editor of the Evening Post, Under date of April 9 Mr. Bass writes that the backbone of the Philippine robellion has been

broken and that the more intelligent officers and men in Aguinaido's army recognize the futility of their struggle and want to make peace on the basis of acceptance of American rule, but they are held back by the terrorizing tactics of an oath-bound secret society. which has forced the hopeless fighting. ordered most of the crimes committed by the insurgents and Inaugurated among the peace-loving population a veritable reign of terror.

"There has for years," writer Mr Bass, "existed a secret brotherhood known as the Katapunans, a political organization resorting to the methods used by the Ku-Klux Klan of unsavery memory in our own country, and using the same mystic symbol. 'K, K, K,' Not politics alone, but financial gain and other considerations prompted the members of this order to deeds of murder, robbery and arson. The leaders of the revolution combined with this soclety, and for the time being, at least, succeeded in making it their chief agent and support. During the months when the Americans were lying idle in Manila, awaiting the action of the peace commission, the senate and the diministration, this society was busy recruiting its strength from among the oung and reckless and irresponsible Filipinos, until it became strong enough to make the entire populace bow to its vill and fear its vengeance. Throughout the city every able-bodied man was listed and made to give in his adheronce to the revolution. Even the servants of white families, to whom they were attached because of kind and generous treatment were registered as revolutionary soldiers, and feared to nake protest. The Filipinos who drove officers' carriages, were their personal servants, did their washing, or cooked in their kitchens, as well as others who worked in company kitchens or about the hospitals, were either Katapunans themselves or so feared them that, when the time came for action, they deserted their posts to a man, stealing what they could, including all the

Leading politicians are still keeping an apprehensive eye upon the movements of ex-Speaker Reed. So long as he shows no disposition to settle in Ohio, however, there seems to be no real cause for alarm on part of those who cread his presidential ambitions.

Let the President Decide.

Advices from Washington say that for the past few months the "major general commanding" of the American army, Nelson A Miles, has been completely ignored by the secretary of war and his subordinates. Under a recent order of Secretary Alger, weekly conferences of all heads of sub-departments in the war department are now held, but General Miles has been ostentatiously excluded from these gatherings, although by virtue of his office he ought to be the most influential consult about peace, and that Monparticipant. So noticeable has this at- tenegro had been made commander of tempt to ostracize Miles become that the army. This proved not to be wholthe Washington correspondent of the ly true, but it appears that Montenegro, Pittsburg Times, an unwavering supporter of the administration, is moved bell-boy at the Lala Hotel before the to write: "The bickerings and ill-feeling between the War department and General Miles have wearied the public, policy of the president, who had either and their present relations are not considered as conducive to the best interests of the service or the country."

In a situation of this character it seens to us that the president of the United States, as commander-in-chief, ought to take action of a positive and decisive character. It is a situation ascribes most of the excesses of the inrising superior to personal preferences or ambitions. It is one which inevitably tends to disaffect and to demoralize the whole regular military service. If the president is not satisfied with General Miles let him frankly say Philippine electric battery and cannot so and ask for the latter's resignation, which no doubt upon such a request would promptly be forthcoming. If on the other hand he is not satisfied with Secretary Alger's record and personality, let him be equally direct and leaders, went into this movement for frank and ask Alger to go. The logic of the situation as effected by the two official reports of war investigating tribunals would seem to call for the bluffed into recognizing their so-called displacement of one or both of these men, for the good of the service.

But if neither of these alternatives is acceptable to the president there exists a very simple third solution. Let him summon Alger, Corbin, Weston, Miles and the various other heads and sub-heads of the war department to a personal conference, and in their presence express decidedly his opinion of their continual bickerings, with a pointed admonition that that kind of thing must stop immediately. The president, as commander-in-chief, in a time of military activities, has a right | time the rainy season sets in which a to expect and also a right to demand discipline and loyal subordination among the war office officials. He has the right to veto any scheme of ostracism of one officer by other officers and under the circumstances of this particular case, as they appear to the publie, this right is also a duty which the president owes to the army and to the nation.

A German reporter is serving a racy. The Aslatic despotism which it

in the trenches on the day of the big fight around Manila.

say: "The very worst thing which could happen to the Philippines and to the freedom and future self-government of the inhabitants of these islands would be the success of this conspi-

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