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The Scranton Tribune

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NUMBER OF A POST OF A DESCRIPTION OF A D AN IERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON. PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

And includes on calls of the subsection of the state of ECRANTON, JUNE 26, 1899.

The Impropriety of General Alger continuing in the president's cabinet while actively canvassing for the office of United States senator is indisputable and, we may add, intolerable. The anomalous situation should be promptly ended by resignation or

> -----The General in Command.

removal.

The importance assigned in all official discussions of American military matters to the opinions of Adjutant General Corbin and the frequency with which he stands forth as in fact the sirecting genius of the war departdent make it plain that instead of having in Nelson A. Miles a commanding general whom the powers that be will not permit to exercise the functions of command, the army should be placed directly and openly in Corbin's charge. Then it would be possible for every man, woman and child in the United States and its dependencies to know at any given moment of time precisely where to put the credit for successful or the blame for unsucessful direction from headquarters.

An army, like a great industry, needs at its head in working control a practical and experienced man schooled and proficient in all the details of the work before him. Two commanders, working at right angles, will undo an army, no matter how able they are, how patriotic or how unselfish. It has been evident since the present administration came into contact with war problems that has "the fusion party" declare their intencontact with war problems that be-tween the commanding general and drawing old issues from the presidential the adjutant general such friction exists as to introduce into serious problems an annoying and a dangerous element of discord. fluis discord has discolored the whole current of military operations and relations since war with Spain was entered upon and it is now largely responsible for the anomalous spectacle of the "major commend the latter. Cash capital must general commanding" in a time of war stripped of every important prerogative and relegated to the unmilitary position of an ornament.

How far this side-tracking and subordination of General Miles is just or wise need not now be considered. Opinions respecting the relative merits of Miles and Corbin differ widely along lines of individual bias. It is sufficient for present purposes to call attention to the unmilitary spectacle presented in the placing of a nominal subordinate in actual command over a nominal commanding general and to suggest the down. that it is proper and necessary that this anomaly should be ended. The president of the United States as commander-in-chief should have power to name as the general in command the man whom he considers best fitted for

tion of an obsolete civilization, he has set a standard for those who shall come after him in similar commissions so high and clean that incompetence or taint must hereafter show forth in vivid contrast and therefore be easily marked for cure. That which Dewey did in starting rightly our work in war Wood has done in properly initiating

the far more difficult and trying work placed before us by the return of peace: yet any tonguey blatherskite playing skilfully on the popular fancy of the hour is liable to win greater applause and turn this to more profitable account, speaking from the money standpoint.

But, "money is not the only thing in the world"; conscience and self-respect are also factors of happiness and not the least of Leonard Wood's services is his public reminder of this, a so often forgotten, truth.

The Independencia of Manila, the organ of the rebellious Filipinos, urges Aguinaldo's men to prolong their fighting until after the next presidential campaign in the United States, which, It says, is "sure to result in a decision to withdraw the American troops from the Philippines." Don't bet on it.

Nebraska Pepper.

We have received a sample copy of the Conservative, a weekly paper published at Nebraska City, Neb., by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who was secretary of agriculture in the last Cleveland cabinet. The Conservative was probably named in jest, as some of the following extracts will indicate:

Mere gab will not cheapen anything except the imitation statesmen who evolve it and words and wind will never correct commercial abuses. The Conservative challenges the val-

lant gentlemen who fight trusts with their tongues to join together their cash and fight them with competition in all the markets of the United States. The refrigerated impertinence with

campaign of 1900 is rather refreshing. These automobiles in politics are ready to travel any road surveyed or marked out for them, provided it leads to an of-fice and a salary.

A railroad company is capital incor-porated. A trades union is muscle in-corporated. Capital works for profits. not combine to maintain profits. But muscle capital is justified in consolidating as a trust to put up wages. Cash capital whenver it attempts self-preservation by incorporation is damned by mg on: Bryanarchists as plutocracy. Muscular capital is praised by the same hord of statesmen whenever it pools to put up wages, reduce the hours in a day or pre-vent non-union laborers from accepting a scale of wages which it has rejected. How consistent are the Bryanarchists! To combine cash capital to maintain or advance profits is wicked oppression. To organize the muscle capital of labor to demand and secure more wages is Chris-tian beneficence! The profits of capital are only the leavings of wages. When latter leave nothing the mills shut

There are sixteen pages of pepper like this. When Mr. Morton grows tired of lambasting his fellow-citizen, Mr. Bryan, he turns his epigrams on President McKinley and the so-called imthat place; and while legally he may perialists. "When a government," says he, "imperils the people of a country Corbin superior to Miles and Miles un. in a causeles, aggressive war, and not n a fair way to lose their independence for self-preservation, that government into becomes a despotic usurpation." He thinks the United States is now in such a war and that its administrators are despotic usurpers. We cannot agree with the late secretary of agriculture. yet we are bound to say that what he

equality. For instance, a Catholic is debarred from holding the humblest of-Chances of a War free, and this disqualification applies for some inscrutable reason, which I cannot explain, to Episcopal Methodists as well. Sooner or later the Transvaal will fail into the hands of the English. Possibly in the Transvaal

Editor of The Tribune-Sir: Neither President Kruger nor the British government is in the least in-clined to go to war for all that the news-"Com Paul' is conscious of this himself. But his policy is to hold out as long as he lives. With the best will in the world he cannot grant all that the Ultlanders ask. If he had been diplomatic enough in the past to grant a small portion of it, apers say to the contrary. The Ult-anders have grievances, but these are ncomparably insignificant to the calamitles which a war would bring upon South Africa. For all the practical pur-poses of their rural lives, the Boers may well regret the development of gold min-ing on the Raand. It has brought the Eger government an immense revenue and the country industrial development; but since the Jamieson raid on the Transand the vaal this money has been in a great measure hypothecated in the purchase of arms and ammunition in strengthening fortifications already existing, or in building new ones and the Boers are not an industrial people. They are a phleg-matic, agricultural race, not over clean-ly in their habits but deeply religious in

their puritanteal way, brusque, boorish and inhospitable. The force of circum-stances made them warriors; but they have little or no knowledge of modern strategy. They fight well because they are stubborn in everything which they undertake; they are good marksmen, be-cause the configuration of their country, the chase, national jealousy, and their ruthless extermination of the natives that at one time or another threatened their existence, made them so. But they are no match for England and they are ognizant of it. They know, moreover, that a defeat would involve the annex-ation of their country, and a second exadus from the territory over which they once ruled is now impossible. There is no unclaimed country north, south, east or west of them. The Boers will not light, if they are not driven to bay; and it is impossible to suppose that Great

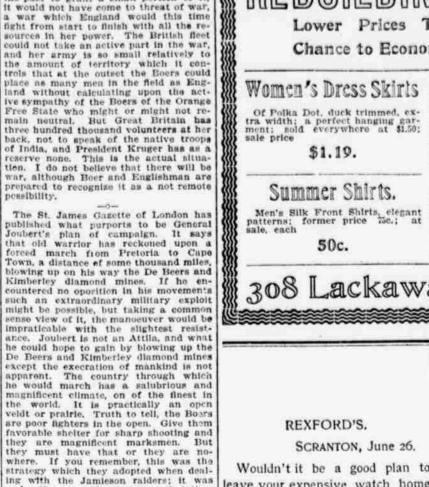
Britain would enter upon a quixotic war to redress the real or imaginary grievances of the Ultlanders. What are their grievances? In the irst place, the Uitlanders complain, and is far as if is honestly conceived, justly, that they pay enormous sums in taxa-

tion, and that they have acquired neither sational nor municipal representation. But is this really a grievance that has any foundation? It is more difficult for a British subject to become a citizen of under the same circumstances that they the Boer republic than it is for a for-eigner to become a citizen of the United States. It takes fourteen years resi-is declared they will act on the offensive dence to complete a novitiate, and then his paper's are granted under restrictions and regulations which are degrading and African wars. The Twenty-second regignominous. These restrictions have ment was massacred to a man at Isan-been imposed to hinder foreigners from dula, the Forty-fifth was annihilated taking a real part in the general gov-ernment of the country, if they desire

to do so. It is antagonistic to the con-trolling interest of civilization where a plebian minority domineers over an energetic and progregsive majority. The views of constitutional prerogative, but after all is said and done the interests of citizenship, but from the reactionary tendency of an uncouth and supercilious indigenous population. Here is a country teeming with muniferous and mineral vepith, and here is its government rulbucolic principles a hundred years at least behind the times. But evformulate the laws by which it is gov-erned. The British suzerainty of the Boer republic somewhat delimits this international law conception of sovereign independence. But Great Britain only claims that President Kruger and his government shall not make treatles with foreign powers without its consent. The

treaty upon which England's claim of suzerainty is based was ratified at a time when there was no Uitlander question in existence, and has now no relev-ancy whatever to the question at present Issue.

The industrial development of the republic is undoubtedly due to the money and enterprise of British and American apitalists and adventurers. But it is well to remember also that the Boers individually have absolutely gained nothing by the exploitation of the gold minos in the Watesraand, and seemingly are



at Rorke's drift. In both instances the retaliation was quick and terrible. I have said, and I may repeat, that there is no likelihood of war. The Boers, like the Spaniards, are acting up to their

of civilization are parameunt, and will

henceforth guide the destiny of the world in the Transvaal as well as elsewhere. -P. L. Greer. Scranton, June 24.

ocssibility

DIDN'T MISS MUCH.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. On one of the trolley lines leading to a well-known amusement park they have a system whereby the cars are stopped at certain points to allow uniformed inspectors to count the passengers, presumably as a check on the conductors. Yesterday among the passengers on the car on which the Saunterer happened to be riding was a well-dressed young fellow with a penchant for cracking jokes at other people's expense. When the car stopped for the count-up he had a lot of

fun thrusting gibes in the inspector, the conductor and the trolley company peo-pel in general. Finally, just as the car was about to resume its journey, he will out called out: "Say, Mister Inspector, you missed

The inspector turned and looked the





fit to command, Miles should be told so frankly and asked as a loyal soldier to make way for the welfare of the service.

lack this power today, if he considers

From time to time some newspapers deem it of importance to reiterate that Admiral Dewey is an expansionist, of writes makes interesting reading, course he is. Would he be foolish enough to want to see his own work undone?

General Wood's Choice.

"I will not leave the military service of the United States so long as my ser-Tesla. vices are wanted, not for \$30,000 a year or twice that amount. Money is not the only thing in this world." In these words General Leonard Wood greatly pleased at the cordality of his announces his determination to remain at his post of duty in Santiago at a proves that the American people are pecuniary sacrifice to himself such as few men would have the moral cour-

age to undergo. Nor is Wood's decision influenced by

any promise or expectation of promotion. He says he has not received the slightest intimation that he is to succeed General Brooke as governor general of Cuba. "Except to ask him to assign me to active service during the late unpleasantness. I have never," says General Wood, "asked the presidout for a favor in my life and I could not ask for one now." The asking in this instance is being done by the American people, who believe that Wood is the man they need to have in charge of the island.

Wood's choice is the right and manly and noble one, yet had he chosen otherwise there would have been disappointment but not blame. It will occur to most persons to hope that in putting duty to country before self interest Wood in the long run will be protected against loss. Such a hope is natural and creditable but probably vain. Our facilities for conferring rewards upon public servants of extraordinary worth are, it is to be feared, inadequate to the fulfilment of this generous desire. So far as political honors go, they are more likely to be won by some artful or amiable mediocrity than by a man of Wood's fine stamp. As for promotion in the army, that is decided very largely by age alone. Nor is public opinion sufficently stable to warrant the belief that | He sought for Fame its approval will constitute in all respects a fitting recompense. It is favorable to Wood today but at any He sought for Wealth moment in the future it is liable to And found a brilliant heap, be converted by trivial incidents from Which blinded him and weighed him be converted by trivial incidents from praise to censure, or if not that, it is dable to give to Wood the most cruel :reatment of all--indifference.

In any same appraisal, the work which Wood has done in Cuba should rank as And found a hard, high chair, the highest form of achievement possi- Wherein he sat the highest form of achievement possible to a servant of the propie. Not only has he done wisely and well the futy owed by him to the government But stid their troubles to his aching back. which employs him but he has conferred upon many thousands of aliens temporarily under his care practical And found a full-grown flower, benefits of inestimable value, the And overy petal held a grain of honey wholesome influence of which should On which he feasted-

ture. As the first of our military exscutives charged with the reconstruc- I -James Oppenheim, in New York Sun.

Thomas A. Edison promises within a fewweeks to have ready for the market a type of automobile which will be light, graceful, easily managed, cheap and capable of going 150 miles without recharging. It is now up to Nikola

The Duc d' Arcos, Spain's new minister at Washington, is reported to be reception. His experience simply able to distinguish between a gentleman and a de Lome.

The German-Americans of different localities who are passing resolutions protesting against an alliance with England are shooting at a target which does not exist. All the same, Uncle Sam intends to remember his friends,

Secretary Alger prefaces the announcement of his senatorial candidacy with a loud whoop against the truts. He is evidently bent on capturing the gallerles.

Out in Kansas they have already settled it that the ticket in 1904 is to be Roosevelt and Funston. We fear that would be rubbing it in on the antiimperialists.

In Italy hall storms are averted by heavy artillery firing. There ought to be very little danger to small fruit in the vicinity of the Foraker-Kohlsaat campaign.

The Grand Army is all right as it is, Let the soldiers of each war have their own organization. They can all meet in common as American citizens.

At \$500 per speech Mr. Bryan is willing to fight the octopuses until they squeal for mercy.

REALITY.

And found a shining nut Without a kernel,

down

So that he could walk straight no more, And went erratically Where Right and Wrong held sway,

He sought for Power And cursed his awful luck, While men, like pupets, Bowed and fawned beneath him-

He sought for Love

the bargain. They are not miners nor have they any commercial predilce-But they are avaricious and en-President Kruger is said to be in immensely rich man, his wealth havbeen acquired somewhat after the t or fabled treasures of Li Hung hang. The fact is the Uitlanders do of want to become citizens of the Beer epublic under any circumstances. They

ould not take an unconditional gift of as matters stand. They despise the ers, and the Boers despise them. A8lation between the two races is as possible as between the neuroes and whites of Georgia. It is so in Cape Colony where the Africander (the decednant of the Dutch colonists), and the Englishmen are ethnologically, polit-ically, socially and religiously as dissociated as Zulus and Kaffirs. All this agitation about taxation and representation is mere pretence. What the Uitlanders are aiming at is a war between the Boer republic and Great Britain in which they assume that victory on the side of England would lead to the an-nexation of the republic. I will not decant upon the ethics or morality of such

a scheme, but pass on. Now, you will ask, have the Uitlanders no grievances to be redressed, no hard-ships to endure, nothing which foreigncan complain of in the treatment the government under which they of live temporarily or wish to live permanently-men who have immense stakes in the country and who wish to pretect them? Undoubtedly they have, I have said the Boers are suspicious of all Brit-

shers. From their contact with the English no doubt they have good reason to be so. But they also imagine that they are a chosen people, living in the Promised Land. They believe that the hand of the Lord directed their forefath-

ers into this territory, and that the influx of strangers is a scourge. Some of these liver farmers would allow, and often did, wandering Uitlander to die of drought n the veldt rather than give him a

drink of cold water. Their women are pretty enough when girlish, but they grow extremely ugly long before they ch middle age even, and the women in Transvaal are a controlling power. I mean it in no metaphorical sense, when say that in many a hard fought field-he women cast the bullets which their husbands and sons and brothers fired, and that at their sides. Now, if there is one creature on the face of the earth

whom a Beer woman detests, it is an Englishwoman. She will not reciprocate favors with her at any price or assoclate with her on any terms. There is no use in me detailing where this leads to,

Then there is the question of educa-

tion. In the government schools, the language taught and spoken, written and oral, is Dutch. English is not permitted to have a place in the curriculum. The Citlanders pay a heavy school tax and in these deep strata is enormous. There are other minor grievances, all stern re-allties to those who have to submit to them, which are provocative of bad blood between Boer and Uitlander. There, ex-

fare of the Transval. The Jamieson raid fulfilled the object votes cast for him be counted. in so far as it made these matters bet-ter understood in England, and gained sympathy there for the Uitlanders. Pres-

oung fellow over very carefully. "Humph!" he retorted, "I guess ompany can stand it. I didn't miss Then everybody laughed, the young

fellow got red in the face, the motorman turned on the current and the car sped nward.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Second Legislative District.

Notice is hereby given to the Republi an voters of the Second legislative dis trict that a primary election will be held on Saturday, July 1, 1899, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said legislative district in the coming Republican state convention to be held in Harrisburg. On account of the following Tuesday being a legal holiday, the convention to compute the vote will be held on Monday, July 3, 1899, at 1 o'clock in the court house in Scranton. In ac-cordance with a resolution adopted by the last district convention the candl dates for delegates to the state conven tion will be voted for directly by the voters at the polls. Fach candidate must register with the district chairman

his full name and postoffice address and shall pay his assessment ten days before the election or his name will not be placed on the official ballot, neither will any votes cast for him be counted. The regular vigilance committee to gether with the return judge to be appointed by the chairman will conduct the election and the result will be report-ed by the return judge to the district convention which will be composed of the return judges of the various districts.

Frederic W. Fleitz, Chairman, Attest: M. W. Lowry, Secretary. June 12, 1899.

Third Legislative District.

Pursuant to a resolution of the standing committee of the Republican party of the Third legislative district of Lackawanna county, held on Saturday, June 24, 1890, the district convention will be held on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1869, in the Arbitration room, court house Scranton, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing one person as delegate to the state convention. It was unanimously resolved by the

committee to submit to the convention for adoption or rejection, a new code or rules commonly known as the "Crawford County Rules."

T. J. Matthews, Chairman, J. E. Watkins, Secretary, Scranton, Pa., June 17, 1899.

Fourth Legislative District.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of the Second legislative dis-trict that a primary election will be heid on Saturday, July 1, 1859, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said still their children must be taught pri-vitely, or go without any education at all. Again there is the dynamite monop-can state convention to be held in Harwithout any education at all. Again there is the dynamite monop-oly. The company which controls it is established at The Hague, and fixes the price of dynamite on its own terms. Mining for gold is not like mining for coal. The amount of explosives necessary in these deep strata is enormous. There in these deep strata is enormous. There allities to those who have to submit to dates for delegates to the state convention the candi-dates for delegates to the state convention. dates for delegates to the state conver-tion will be voted for directly by th voters at the polls. Each candidate must cent that they afford a sense of petty persecution on the one side, and of unrelenting resentment on the other, are shall pay his assessment ten days before absolutely of no consequence to the wel-fare of the Transvanl. the election or his name will not be placed on the official ballot, neither will any

The regular vigilance committee, to-gether with the return judge to be ap-pointed by the chairman, will conduct the ident Kruger is practically an autocra The Baad, or parliament, simply regis-ters his decrees, good or bad. Ho is a very old man and as the world has learned, a very stubborn one. He has not the slightest conception of religious

Ranges The Most Perfect Gas FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 119-Washington Ave.-119 Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wirlng, Gas an Electric Fixtures, 434 Lackawanna Avenue aining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokelet talety Fuse. Caps and Exploders Room 401 Conusti Building. Scranton. AGENCIES THOS. FORD, - Pittston, JOHN B. SMITH & SON, - Plymouth, W. E. MULLIGAN, - Wilkes-Barre, THOS. FORD. Pittston.

last found a cure. I cannot praise them too highly, and I recommend them to all humanity who are suffering with indigestion and dyspepsia, I am not troubled now with that grouchy ill-natured feeling, and my friends think I am more sociable than I have been for years."