

The Scranton Tribune

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General Funston's desire is to become professor of American history in the Luzon university after the war is over, so that the new generation of Filipinos may be taught to know better than to get in the way of the bandwagon of Anglo-Saxon progress.

The Traction Company and the Park.

The extension planned by the Traction company for its Nay Aug park service, the legality of which is in question, was meant more as a public accommodation than as a means of profit to the company.

It is a bold prophecy and its fulfillment would undoubtedly lift from the minds of far-seeing Americans of both colors a load of apprehension.

We call attention to the article elsewhere reproduced from the Philadelphia Press explaining the difficulties encountered by the administration at Washington in securing an adequate army for the Philippines.

By its location the park is rendered inaccessible to many persons unless they shall be afforded proper street car facilities. In most cities the question of giving such facilities for quick transportation to and from the parks is held to be hardly second to the question of having parks at all.

It would not be a bad idea to give the Cubans who still wish to carry arms, an opportunity to fight at Manila.

The Future of the Negro.

In the Forum for July appears an estimate of the future of the negro by a representative of that race which will provoke discussion. The author of it, President W. H. Council, ranks among the ablest educators of Alabama and in his personal career as a public official, editor, lawyer and finally head of a large educational institution, he represents in an unusual degree the higher capabilities of his race.

First of all, he regards the race problem as inevitable and views it without passion. "Take one thousand white men and one thousand black men, representing the highest intellect, virtue and industrial skill, trained in all the principles of the Gospel of Jesus of Nazareth, and place them, above want, remote from the contaminating influence of race-hating men, and before the end of the third generation," says he, "the race question would be raised and racial lines would be drawn. It is as difficult to equalize races as it is to equalize wealth."

President Council favors education for the negro, but not because it will solve the race problem. He favors thrift among negroes but not in any hope that it will make their lot in America tenable. "Dollars," says he, "never solve problems. Problems are born in the souls of men and if solved at all, must be solved there."

He is, says our author, "a fervent, long-suffering, forgiving Christian. He is every man's friend. Every man is welcome to his humble cabin and to the best he has in it. He is a non-striker; a jolly, docile laborer; a loyal, sober, industrious citizen,—and a brave soldier. He has reduced his illiteracy 45 per cent. in thirty-five years. If we turn on the light of the eleventh census we find: (1) Negroes are more eager for education than whites. The whites enrolled 14 per cent. of their population in 1870, and only 22 per cent. in 1890; the negroes, 3 per cent. in 1870, and 19 per cent. in 1890. (2) The whites have 9 criminals to every 10,000 of their population; the negroes, 33 to every 10,000. But the whites have 100 to 1 in educational advantages, have the entire machinery of the courts in their hands, and 100 chances to 1 to evade the law and to escape punishment. (3) Whites and negroes each have 8 paupers to 1,000 population; while the whites are 64 to 1 in wealth, and 100 to 1 in good paying positions. (4) The negroes die twice as fast as the whites; but the whites have greater comforts, and many advantages as regards skilled medical attention. (5) The whites have .61 of 1 per cent. divorces; negroes, .67 of 1 per cent. The whites have 2,000 years' advantage in civilization. (6) In the whole country there are 25 negroes to 75 whites who own their homes; the proportion should be 1 negro to 6 whites. (7) Of the negro homes, 87 per cent. are freeholds; of the white homes, but 71 per cent. (8) Of farms owned by negroes 83 per cent. are unencumbered; of those owned by whites, but 71 per cent.

(9) Forty-one per cent. of negroes are engaged in gainful pursuits; while only 36 per cent. of whites are thus engaged. (10) Government reports show that the negro is the best soldier in the regular army.

Yet, all these points, the writer contends, offer no escape from the stern logic of human nature. The race problem remains; "whether North, South, East or West be his ambition, the American negro's aspirations are chained to a stake, are circumscribed by Anglo-Saxon prejudice and might. There is no solution except in complete surrender of racial pride and ambition; in absorption by the very worst element of whites; or in voluntary or involuntary deportation." Dr. Council favors deportation. Says he: "Anglo-Saxon prejudice is but the voice of God calling to the negro to arise and go and make himself a people." From Africa he came; to Africa he must eventually return.

It is a bold prophecy and its fulfillment would undoubtedly lift from the minds of far-seeing Americans of both colors a load of apprehension.

We call attention to the article elsewhere reproduced from the Philadelphia Press explaining the difficulties encountered by the administration at Washington in securing an adequate army for the Philippines. It makes clear that the combine of senators which emasculated the army reorganization bill did so with the deliberate purpose of hindering the government and aiding the Filipino rebels. The leader in this treasonable combine was Arthur Pue Gorman, late Senator from Maryland and now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States. We hope that Gorman will be nominated.

Bounds of Justifiable Criticism.

A libel case of some interest has just been tried in Michigan. A member of the state legislature sued to recover damages from the directors of the Good Government league because they had opposed his re-election by circulating literature charging him with having promoted legislation of an "immoral nature." The ground for this charge was that he had introduced a bill to legalize the sale of liquor on holidays. He claimed this was not immoral legislation and that the printed assertion to the contrary did him grievous injustice.

When the case went to the jury the trial judge directed it what verdict to return. He ordered a finding for the defendants on the ground that the alleged libel was a privileged communication and that the right of the defendants to criticize honestly and in good faith the plaintiff's record as a legislator and candidate for public office was not exceeded in the publication complained of.

General Miles is in the position of the ball player who is kept on the bench during the championship games. Fourth of July will be at least forty-eight hours long this year.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

A child born on this day will notice that bankers are always anxious to loan money when no one wants it. The mother is always happy when her son has passed the period of life that is devoted to criticism of everybody and everything.

A good many persons mistake the crank's runway for the path of duty. Sometimes a man can "see the editor" better before than after the interview.

Yale colors were certainly blue last night.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Do not try to begin life at the top of the ladder. You may become dizzy. Do not be too anxious to persuade people that you are smart. Give them a chance to guess it.

SICKNESS AT MANILA.

From the Times-Herald. It will fill the anti-imperialists with an almost mortal grief to learn that instead of perishing like flies in the moist heat of Manila the health of our troops in that insular climate has been astonishingly good. In a period of almost a year, from the landing of our first hurried military expedition near Cavite, June 30, 1898, to the date of General Otis' last report, June 5, 1899, there have been only 363 deaths from disease in our Philippine army, which from first to last has numbered 150,000 men. Moreover, the 24, or less than 1 per cent. of the men exposed to the insalubrious climate of Manila, includes all those drowned or who died from injuries other than those received in battle.

THE SONG OF THE REEL.

I have heard the peerless Nilsson to the heights of heaven float. On the outspread soaring pinions of a transcendental note; I have listened unto Scalchi in a melody divine. Till my blood was all a-sparkle like her own rich native wine; I have heard at early morning, breaking through the woodman's bush, The rapt, inspired trilling of a love-delighted thrush. And my soul has echoed eagerly to every touching strain, Forgetting all its weariness, its sorrows and its pain. Yet all those blended harmonies could never make me feel The enchantment that o'erwhelms me in the singing of the reel.

Oh, it has a sweeter metre than such melodies as these, As its buzzes, buzzes, buzzes like a coming swarm of bees, There's electrifying icher in the rapid monotonous. That enkindles exaltation in the marrow of my bones, No miser ever revelled so at clinking golden galls— My blood goes coursing madly to the rhythm of its strains, My heart and soul go dancing in a mad, voluptuous whirl; My brain's a raging fire; all my senses in a swirl. Ah, no language can depict it! No power can reveal The ecstasy that trembles in the singing of the reel. —Cluskey Cromwell, in Washington Star.

The Secret of Our Trouble in Manila.

From the Philadelphia Press. THE close of one campaign in the Philippines, brought to an end by the rainy season, is reported by General Otis in his last despatch, reviewing the results of his operations. When the next begins at the opening of October and the beginning of the dry season, a force of 40,000 men will be under his command. This display of adequate and overpowering force will alone go far to a close struggle which has left but one organized force of 4,000 men opposed to the authority of the United States. For six weeks to come 2,000 to 3,000 men a week will reach or leave Manila, a larger force than England sent in the same period to the Indian mutiny, and a larger force than is today gathered in South Africa awaiting possible war with the Transvaal. If, as General Otis shows and the record of a score of conflicts demonstrates, the superiority of American arms has been established by the past campaign, their supremacy will be put beyond doubt by the force which will be present in Manila by the end of September, full 40,000 men.

But the resistance which the country has faced in Luzon and the delay in its suppression are the direct result of the long opposition in the senate to the Spanish treaty. This encouraged resistance at Luzon and by forcing a compromise on the army bill it retarded the force at Manila. In the command of the government in Washington. With resistance in Luzon as a result of opposition to annexation at Washington the country is familiar. The relation between opposition at Washington and the lack of an adequate force at Manila has been less apparent. With delay in the ratification of the treaty went opposition to the maintenance of the army on an adequate scale. Both were supported by the same men, both had the same purpose, and both have had the same result, the needless loss of American soldiers in the rice fields of Luzon, the needless cost of prolonged operations and the needless injury to national prestige and authority caused by resistance at Luzon protracted through months instead of weeks.

With troops enough, none of these things need have occurred, and of troops the government was deprived by the same votes which delayed ratification. By law, the army gathered to fight Spain disappeared with the appearance of peace, and the only legislation which could be secured from the senate last winter for a new army abruptly reduced the regular army to 27,500 men and provided for new enlistments and a new organization to supply new forces. The volunteers, all to be mustered out, and but for the patriotism of the volunteers who remained at Manila the country would have fared as ill as Senator Gorman and his associates proposed. Instead of being able to use the forces with which it brought the war with Spain to a triumphant close, the administration was required by law to part with all its volunteers at the earliest moment, summarily to reduce the regular army to 27,500 men, and then, if need were, enlist, first, enough regulars to raise their force to 65,000 men, and then, if need still were, enough volunteers, 37,500 in number, to make the entire force 102,500 men.

In the spring of 1898, a regular army of 27,500 had to be raised to 267,000. This spring this army by discharge was reduced to 27,500 and then the army began expanding it, first, to 65,000, and then, by adding 35,000 volunteers, to 100,000 men. Having begun by making resistance certain in Luzon by delaying the ratification of the treaty, the opposition, by the army legislation it exerted as a compromise, rendered its suppression difficult by requiring this spring not the maintenance of the war army but the new organization of a new army.

Since March 38,000 men have been enlisted in the regular army. Many of these are re-enlistments, but the new ones have been 1,000 a week. These troops had to be enlisted, mustered in, distributed and organized. The labor, while attracting less attention, has been only second to that of a year ago, and the field of operations was this time 15,000 miles across. These troops had to be enlisted, mustered in, distributed and organized. The labor, while attracting less attention, has been only second to that of a year ago, and the field of operations was this time 15,000 miles across.

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