

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics. But its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1899.

The fact that the Wannamakerites refuse to talk of the reported anti-Gun movement that was born in Philadelphia the other night, may be taken as evidence that the new reform infant is not in a very promising condition of health. It would be impossible for the Wannamaker wing of discontent to act without talk.

A Long Felt Want.

GOLDEN RULE JONES has issued a proclamation embodying his deductions from the vote received by him in the recent Ohio election. Encouraged by the support which he received, he intends to push along the non-partisan movement, substituting for Republicanism and Democracy as soon as possible an ism of his own, namely, Jonesism.

"Parties and their legitimate products, bosses, have served their day," says the Toledo reformer, "and the people are now in the process of taking another step toward a better political system. It does not require the eye of a prophet or seer to fancy that our legislators next winter may enact the municipal code commission bill into law, and we shall at once have a better and a scientific system of non-partisan politics in every municipality in Ohio. At one stroke this will destroy every political machine in our cities, and with machines in our cities destroyed, the machine in county and state will soon be at an end. Then the people will be freed from the traditions of the past, from bigotry and superstition, and will no longer vote according to the direction of men who say, 'Put your mark under the eagle, and let 'er go at that.' Our electorate will become enlightened and free, and we shall have taken a large step towards a free government, the only purpose of which should be to make it easier for every man and woman in it to live full, free, noble and beautiful lives, rather than having it administered for the sole purpose of securing to a few special privileges that are always purchased at the expense of the many."

Just what the "municipal code commission bill" is which will at one stroke revolutionize municipal politics we are sorry to say that we do not know. It must, however, be a wonder. The statute which ran at one stroke convert the superabundant ignoramus, whose voting power has become the problem of government in all our large cities, into "enlightened freemen," living full, free, noble and beautiful lives," will certainly fill a long-felt want and it is to be hoped that Jones will hasten the hour of its general introduction.

Recent news from the Philippines is enough to throw the anti-expansion elements into continuous sinking spells.

Two Billion a Year.

PHENOMENAL increases in our foreign trade have become so common of late as no longer to excite surprise, yet the facts presented in a recent bulletin of the bureau of statistics deserve attentive study since they indicate that the present year is to be a record breaker by carrying our foreign commerce beyond the \$2,000,000,000 mark.

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 our exports have been \$1,925,242,000, against \$957,579,000 for the corresponding ten months last year. This remarkable increase, the bulletin points out, is the more surprising because of the absence of the excessive demand abroad for our breadstuffs which characterized the year 1898. In that year the short crops abroad and plentiful supplies of breadstuffs of all kinds in the United States resulted in an abnormally large exportation of breadstuffs, so that the exportation of agricultural products in the present year naturally falls about \$50,000,000 below that of the corresponding period of last year. Yet the total exportations for the ten months are, as already indicated, more than \$40,000,000 in excess of those of last year. An examination of the detailed figures of the nine months of the year already accessible shows that the exports of manufactures in that period were \$50,000,000 in excess of those of the corresponding months of the preceding year, and \$85,000,000 greater than those of the same months of 1897, while the products of the mine were \$4,000,000 greater than those of the corresponding months of last year, and those of the forest \$6,000,000 in excess of the corresponding months of the preceding year. Thus the year's exportation of agricultural products will be quite up to the normal, while those of manufacture, mining and forestry will exceed those of last year and, indeed, of any year in our history.

The total importation in the ten months ending with October, 1899, is \$865,875,000, against \$527,734,000 in the corresponding months of last year. This large increase in importations is chiefly in supplies for the manufacturers, whose increased exports are already noted, and in foodstuffs, which cannot be produced at home. The increase in importations of material for use of manufacturers, including cotton and partially manufactured, was in the nine months ending with September \$50,000,000, a sum just equaling the increase in exportations of manufactures during that time. In foodstuffs the increase in importations during the nine months was in round terms \$38,000,000, of which nearly \$30,000,000 was in sugar, the increase in importations of manufactures ready for consumption being \$8,000,000, and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., \$15,000,000.

In the last decade there have been 47 years in which our imports have exceeded those of 1899, taking account of the first ten months only. These were in 1890, '91, '92, '93 and '95. But in three of those five years, namely, '91, '92 and '93, our exports exceeded our imports. Today the exports exceed the imports by more than 50 per cent., and the gain in imports does not, as in former times, mean an increase in dependence upon foreign supplies but a utilization of foreign raw materials in our manufactures for profitable export. We buy certain rough goods abroad, make up what we buy into finished products and then sell those products to foreigners, keeping the profits at home. The dream of the fathers is being realized. America is becoming the workshop of the world.

The Hanna-Payne Shipping Bill.

WITH ADMINISTRATION endorsement and the urgent support of commercial organizations generally the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill, which failed to get through the last congress will be introduced in the next and there is reason to believe that it will soon afterward become a law. The purpose of it, briefly stated, is to offer not over \$3,000,000 a year to ship-owners in the hope of securing an American merchant marine capable of earning a large part of the \$200,000,000 now paid by American exporters to foreign ship-owners for ocean freights. The bounty is necessary in order to enable American vessel masters to pay the higher wages and the higher prices prevalent among American sailors and ship-builders and yet compete with the carrying vessels of foreign lines.

The bill provides for bringing under the American flag and the protection of our laws the foreign-built ships now actually owned and contracted for by American citizens, and in which and in their trade American capital has been and is actually invested. The American registry of these foreign-built ships is conditioned upon their owners building here and putting into our own trade at the earliest practicable time new vessels of a tonnage fairly proportionate to that of the admitted ships. None of these foreign-built ships, or the new ships soon to be built here, are permitted to engage in trade with such ports belonging to the United States as ships under foreign flags are permitted to trade with. All the owners of American trading ships now existing, before they can get the benefits of the act, must undertake the construction of new tonnage fairly proportioned to that of the ships claiming the benefit of the act. All these ships are required to carry the mail of the United States free of charge. All the new ships must be so built so as to be readily converted into cruisers or other auxiliary aids to the military power of the United States whenever needed for such purposes. All these ships are bound (in addition to the training of their crews) to constantly educate and train American boys for the various necessities of naval operations.

The subsidy provided for in the bill is allotted as follows: (a) On each entry of a sail or steam vessel not exceeding sixteen entries in any twelve consecutive months, one and one-half cents per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles not exceeding 1,500 nautical miles sailed outward bound and one and one-half cents per gross ton for each one hundred nautical miles not exceeding 1,500 nautical miles sailed homeward bound, and one cent per gross ton for each additional 100 nautical miles sailed. (b) Steam vessels which may be suitable for carrying the mails of the United States or as auxiliaries to the forces of the United States in time of war or other need, if of the following tonnages and capable of maintaining the following rates of speed under the conditions hereinafter provided, shall, in addition to the compensation provided in paragraph (a) of this section, receive compensation per gross ton, for each 100 nautical miles sailed, at the following rates, viz.: Vessels over 1,500 gross tons: Fourteen knots and less than fifteen knots, one cent per gross ton. Fifteen knots and less than sixteen knots, one and one-tenth cent per gross ton. Sixteen knots or over, one and two-tenths cents per gross ton. Vessels over 3,000 gross tons: Seventeen knots and less than eighteen knots, one and four-tenths cents per gross ton. Eighteen knots and less than nineteen knots, one and six-tenths cents per gross ton. Nineteen knots or over, one and eight-tenths cents per gross ton. Vessels over 5,000 gross tons: Twenty knots and less than twenty-one knots, two cents per gross ton. Twenty-one knots or over, two and three-tenths cents per gross ton. No vessel shall be entitled to compensation under any more than one of the tonnage and speed classifications in this clause specified.

The question raised in this bill is the most important practical question now before the people. Our foreign trade has made us a world power of the first class; destiny has forced territorial expansion upon us; there is no drawing back from a larger and larger participation in the commercial activities of civilization. But shall we, as Americans, remain content to do our traveling and our shipping of ocean freight in foreign vessels? Are the other nations to monopolize the profit growing out of the transportation of our increasing foreign trade? They have practically a monopoly now, because they have encouraged their ship-owners while we have discouraged ours. Let us reverse this policy which has produced only disaster to our shipping and show to our trade rivals that we can match them at sailing as well as in manufacturing.

Another victim of initiation ordeals has been reported. The person referred to was a man fifty years of age

who succumbed to the initiation attendant upon his becoming a member of a liquor dealers' association. It seems that there are organizations almost as dangerous to enter as college societies.

Holland offers to act as peacemaker or referee in the South African affair, but wisely discards all intention of inserting a finger in the pie without the consent of the parties most deeply interested.

The New Naval Programme. THE DECISION of the naval construction board to recommend to congress the building of three armored cruisers of 13,500 tons displacement, three protected cruisers of 8,000 tons, and six light-draft gunboats of 1,000 tons and six gunboats of 800 tons each appeals immediately to public approval. Including the boats now building, the United States has for the present enough battleships. Warships of the Indiana type, good only for about 12 knots on the average, are useful in action when once an enemy's fleet is cornered; but with outlying territories extending into both hemispheres and vast sea spaces to traverse the necessity for speed becomes far superior to the need of heavy armor sheathing. The recent war exploded effectually the opinion once dominant in congressional circles that the requirement in war craft was limited to purposes of sea-board defense. The old notion that we must await the enemy's approach and give him battle under the shelter of land fortifications has been abandoned. Americans realize now that they must have a navy sufficiently large and swift to administer, in case of war, the first vigorous blows and defend by immediately taking the aggressive. The Santiago fight taught that thirteen-inch armor plate is more of a nuisance than a benefit; that speed and good gun fire are far safer. Hence the fast cruiser is properly emphasized in the recommendations for future construction, and instead of three more Brooklyn we ought really to have a dozen.

The gunboat type of ship is for police service in shallow waters, and in recommending the building of twelve new ships of this type the board evidently adopted without modification the expert advice of Admiral Dewey. Vessels of this kind are an absolute necessity of our new responsibilities in the West and East Indies.

The Berliner Kllnische Wochenschrift calls attention to an evil that threatens to seriously impair the attractions of the goddess of fashion, in pointing out the fact that an abnormal redness of the nose is one of the sure consequences of wearing a veil in winter. This writer states that the effects upon the face of the fair wearer are pronounced at those points where the veil is most intimately applied to the skin. This is due to the mechanical action of the sharp and rough texture upon a sensitive cuticle and to the influence of the watery vapor which collects within its meshes and prevents evaporation. As the application of the veil has similar effects upon the cheeks many will probably still cling to the mask of netting in order that the bloom of youth may be counterfeited upon other portions of the face. At present the question is one of perplexities and it is impossible to arrive at any solution other than through the designing of a veil having an aperture of sufficient dimensions to allow the end of the nose to protrude.

NEITHER SIDE WAS ABLE TO SCORE

HARD FOUGHT GAME BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS. Williamsport and Scranton Played Two Twenty Minute Halves at the Park Saturday Afternoon but Were Not Able to Get the Ball Near the Goal Line—Way the Teams Lined Up—Men Who Won Prizes for Particularly Brilliant Plays—Notes of the Game.

A large number of spectators attended at Athletic Park Saturday afternoon to see the Williamsport High School eleven battle with the local High School team for the state championship. The result of the game was a big disappointment to the local boys, as the score at the end stood, Williamsport 6, Scranton 0. Two twenty-minute halves were played.

The game was played under the most favorable circumstances, in every way. The weather was splendid, the field was in good condition, although a trifle soft, the officials were impartial and fair-minded men with an expert knowledge of the game and both teams were in the pink of condition.

The Williamsport boys presented a very uniform appearance, being very evenly matched as to size and weight. There were no very large men on the team, and no very small ones. Not a Williamsport player was as heavy or big as either Horan or Mallia, Scranton's strapping guards. What they lacked in weight, however, they made up for in skill and science.

SCRANTON WON GOAL. At 3 o'clock the two captains tossed for goal, and Captain DeBow winning he took the south goal. Lundy kicked off for Williamsport and the pigskin fell to the arms of DeBow. DeBow made quite any material gain, however, the feet-footed Williamsport ends were on him and dropped him in his tracks. Scranton now started off most auspiciously. DeBow and Horan smashed through the line for a net cap of fifteen yards, before DeBow could make any material gain, however, the feet-footed Williamsport ends were on him and dropped him in his tracks. Scranton now started off most auspiciously. DeBow and Horan smashed through the line for a net cap of fifteen yards, before DeBow could make any material gain, however, the feet-footed Williamsport ends were on him and dropped him in his tracks.

Trapp passed the ball hurriedly to the ex-Lackawanna player, and tucking it under his arm, he dashed around left end, and did not stop until he had reached the goal line. DeBow, however, Williamsport now took a brace and held High School for four downs. Vall then smashed into the Scranton boy's line for good gains and was followed by Wheland, who made a beautiful twenty-five yard run.

His Schuch then regained the ball from a fumble, but gave it back to Williamsport in a short time as the penalty for holding in the line.

The half was soon brought to a close, time being called. Score, Scranton 3, Williamsport 0. Trapp knocked off and then Williamsport steadily worked the ball up the field. Time after time Fullback Vall would dive through the line for long gains, and at last Fullback Wheland sped down the field with it, for what looked like a touchdown. Trapp, however, made a heading dive for him and brought him down by a pretty tackle. Williamsport continued down the field and at last had the ball on Scranton's five-yard line. Here the local boys pulled themselves together and held their opponents for four downs. Vall and Wheland in vain tried to buck the line.

MADE A DESPERATE EFFORT. It was like hitting against a stone wall. High School now made a desperate effort to win, and DeBow and Brown darted around the ends for fine runs. McFugh, the left end, was also given the ball and made a splendid drive. Chance seemed bright for a Scranton touchdown, when suddenly Umpire Thorne dashed into the line and ordered the ball to be given to Williamsport. In the heat of the game Quarterback Trapp, forgetting himself, held the scrumming player, and this piece of foul work was deservedly punished by the umpire. Vall promptly punted the ball out of danger, and from there on it was anybody's game, the ball wavering between both sides. The game ended with the score still a tie.

For High School excellent work was done by Brown, DeBow, Horan and McFugh, while for Williamsport, Wheland, Hess and Vall did the best playing. Vall in particular did splendid service, his kicking being the best seen at Athletic Park this season. "Arch" Brown was, however, the hero of the game his tackling being fierce and strong, and his runs the longest made by either side. The line-up of the game follows:

Williamsport: center.....Scranton; right guard.....Epton; left guard.....Horan; left tackle.....Mallia; right tackle.....Shultz; left end.....Welderfish; G. Lundy.....quarterback.....Trapp; Van Fleet.....right end.....Vaughn; Hess.....left end.....McFugh; Wheland.....right half back.....DeBow; Vall.....left half back.....Brown; Vall.....full back.....Williams. Referee—Dr. Craven, Umpire—"Brink" Thorne, Linesman—Mooser, of Scranton; Campbell, of Williamsport.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The game attracted the largest number of spectators seen at a game this year. Both of the officials governing the game were ex-foot ball stars. The referee, Dr. Craven, is Williamsport's coach, and played for four years as right end on Dickinson university. "Brink" Thorne, the umpire, is one of the first backs that ever donned the mole-skins, and when he played with Yale, was a terror to every collegian in the country.

After the game the prizes offered by the merchants of this city for the best plays were awarded as follows: The head-gear, given by Epton, Brooks, goes to Arch Brown, as playing the star game of the day. Jonas Long's Sons' sweater will adorn the person of John Horan, who earned it by the splendid exhibition of line-bucking he gave. Alex. Dunn's necktie was magnanimously given to Williamsport, and the first back that ever donned the mole-skins, and when he played with Yale, was a terror to every collegian in the country.

Superintendent Howell was one of the interested spectators at the game. Harvard-Yale. Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 19.—The eventful game of the foot ball season took place yesterday on South Street field, when Harvard and Yale struggled desperately for supremacy on the gridiron. It was the game of 1897 over again. The brassy wearers of the crimson, victorious over every team they have faced in the last two years, flushed by an easy victory over Pennsylvania, were confident of defeating Yale by an even larger score than they had defeated the sons of Eli by last year. And the result was a tie! Harvard, 6; Yale, 6.

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Which are attracting more attention than any similar line of goods ever shown in this vicinity. The goods are so elaborate and the line so extensive that a personal inspection of the same is the only way you can get acquainted with what we are showing and we suggest that you make an appointment to look them over, when we will be pleased to give you all the time and attention at our command in helping you to make your selections.

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Other Saturday Games. At Easton-Lafayette, 12; Buskell, 0. At Lancaster-Franklin and Marshall, 9; Temple college, 0. At Pittsburg-Duquesne College and Athletic club, 29; Orange Athletic club, 0. At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 0; University of Virginia, 0. At West Point, N. Y.—West Point, 12; Syracuse, 6. At Annapolis, Md.—Naval academy, 24; Lehigh, 0.

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The ticket agent at one of the Connecticut stations of the New York and New England railroad states: "I suffered for years with my stomach. At times I've been so bad that I couldn't walk a block after eating my dinner without spitting out particles of food, and I've been troubled a great deal with rheumatic gout. Parts of my feet would be so sore that a slight pressure would make me wince with pain. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced taking a RIPANS TABULE after each meal, and in two weeks they did wonders for me—positively wonders. My food stays down now, and the pain in my feet has gone away. In me the Tabules are sure of one friend for life."