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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, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions of whatever nature are by whomsoever sent shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 18, 1899.

There is no profit in predicting with reference to the Quay case. It is the voting which will count.

The Law's Delays.

THOSE WHO attended court last week noticed what was said by habitual attendants to be an unusual insistence from the bench upon promptness, both in the attendance of witnesses, talesmen and jurors and in the presence in court of attorneys interested in cases marked for trial. We cannot say from personal knowledge what the custom has been heretofore in these respects or how far Judge Archibald last week departed from it; but we do know that the expressions of opinion among the taxpayers in attendance at court was without exception favorable to the judge's attitude.

There is, we suppose, a reasonable margin of courtesy due from bench to bar in the matter of adjusting court business to fit the convenience of practitioners; but common sense would seem to indicate that this margin is overstepped when the money of the people is wasted in unnecessary delays. It costs the understander, somewhere in the vicinity of \$10 a minute to operate the courts of this county; and when many minutes of the court's time are exhausted in easily avoided interruptions or in the sheer carelessness of some individual attorney, juror or witness, an injustice is worked upon the whole body of the people as well as upon the attorneys, witnesses and litigants who are thus held up.

In a newspaper office it would hardly be claimed that the absence of one individual should cause suspension of publication. Railway trains do not stop running when an engineer or conductor or superintendent takes a day off. Very few lines of business succumb to personal convenience. Yet there are attorneys who sometimes appear to believe that an expensive system of court administration representing more than any of these other institutions a public property and a public necessity should adjust its workings to accommodate their personal appointments. We cannot assume that this is a real belief. It is doubtless simply one of the tricks or traditions of the trade, more, we think, to be honored in the breach than in the observance.

When a court is at work at its very best speed the delays of the law are provoking and costly enough to tax both the layman's patience and his purse. We, therefore, consider that Judge Archibald is entitled to public commendation for endeavoring to obviate delays which by the exercise of a little forethought and public spirit could easily be avoided.

No doubt Senator Hanna had satisfactory reasons for speeches the plan to give representation in future Republican national conventions proportionate to the Republican votes cast; but he will find it difficult to eliminate the impression that this was the only fair basis.

General Wood and Cuba.

IN ALL BUT name, Major General Leonard Wood, now on his way to Havana to assume the office of military governor of Cuba, will be a civil administrator possessing extraordinary power. In every delivery of opinion which he has made upon the subject of Cuba's needs, he has strongly emphasized his belief in the wisdom of using no more force in the government of the Cuban people than was necessary, and has asserted his confidence in the friendly disposition and honorable intentions of the masses of those people with respect to the United States. We may therefore expect that his assumption of the supreme command in Cuba will be followed as quickly as possible by the introduction of American ideas and ideals in Cuban public affairs, not pompously at bayonet's point but tactfully under circumstances which will seem to give to the representative Cuban advisers, upon whom it is General Wood's policy to seem to lean, the power of initiative and the courtesy of voluntary acceptance. General Wood's policy is well expressed in the adage that more flies are to be caught by molasses than by vinegar; and his continual and unvaried practice has been to attain results through native cooperation, by putting the natives on their pride and honor. He is firm and stern, but the hand of steel is gloved in velvet.

If Cuba can be fitted in one generation for independent selfhood; if the dream of a Cuban republic, once of taking its place among the sovereign nations of the world can be fulfilled by any power short of a miracle of heaven, the policies and methods and personal influence represented in General Wood's promotion to the supreme position in Cuban administration will effect this result; if Wood shall fail it will mean that the task set before him was an impossible task. His appointment is a guarantee, which the conscience of mankind will accept and endorse, that the American executive has kept faith. It was not within President McKinley's power to go further toward establishing in this dependent island good order, intelligent methods and stable government. He has, at the beginning, done his best; it is for Providence and the Cuban people to do the rest.

It is a mistake to assume that the

American people in general are fired with any desire to appropriate Cuba. A population unit to govern itself would not represent a desirable addition to our domestic race problems. The Cuba which Americans would welcome should be a Cuba capable of standing alone but sufficiently intelligent to prefer identification with the creator of her enfranchisement. For this reason, self-interest no less than duty calls for the education of the Cuban population; for their uplifting mentally and morally as well as in respect to production and commerce. If after all has been done which duty says should be done it shall yet appear that independence will not be possible, the recognition of this fact must by no means be limited to ourselves; the appeal for permanent guardianship must come with substantial unanimity from the representative Cuban people themselves.

Opponents as well as friends of Attorney General Elkin concede that on Saturday's hearing at Washington on the Quay case he carried off the honors. It will add local interest to this triumph to say that Mr. Elkin was materially assisted in the preparation of his brief by his efficient deputy, Hon. F. W. Feltz.

The Beale Case.

AN EXAMPLE of the occasional inconsistency of juries was shown in the verdict returned on Saturday morning in the case of the Commonwealth against George W. Beale, charged with embezzlement. This case grew out of the disappearance of certain funds held in trust by Mr. Beale as executor of the Ellis estate. The sum of \$1,500 was involved, belonging to Mrs. Esther Mead, one of the heirs. The Commonwealth alleged that Beale had guiltily appropriated this money to his own use; the defense, that he had invested it at Mrs. Mead's direction in stock of the Morris Ridge Coal company, now without value. The conflict in evidence upon the essential point in the case—that is, as to whether Beale's purchase of stock with Mrs. Mead's money had been made upon his own prompting, with fraudulent intent, or in execution of a verbal order from his client—was direct and irreconcilable. One or the other side was mistaken. One or the other side rested upon a foundation of false swearing. If Beale did not invest this money on his own prompting, fraudulently, he is innocent of embezzlement and should have been acquitted. If he did so invest the money his crime was flagrant and there existed in the testimony no extenuating circumstances. The jury's verdict of conviction, coupled with a recommendation of extreme clemency, is to be construed, we dare say, as a compromise between obstinate jurors rather than as a satisfactory expression of justice.

Quite aside, however, from the question of the justice of the jury's opinion on this subject, this case presents before the community in its wider bearings a most impressive object lesson. Upon the defendant's own version of the facts we have illustrated a loose estimate of the moral responsibility belonging to the office of a trustee. To the widow client who sought advice as to the investment of her little legacy the defendant recommended purchase of an admittedly speculative stock which had been put into his hands to sell. The risk in such an investment was obviously larger than any widow or orphan should have been asked to take; and that the defendant in this case was willing to unload such a risk upon a woman unpracticed in the arts and wiles of business exhibits a view of fiduciary obligations which can hardly be too strongly condemned.

In humorous or satirical literature the typical attorney is often depicted as a human shark seeking whom he may devour; and this conception no doubt owes its origin to instances like the one we have been considering. It is unnecessary to add that this view is not to be accepted seriously. The majority of lawyers are on principle the first to condemn an abuse of trust by an unprincipled or a misguided member of their honored profession.

The Democratic representation in congress, although proficient in lung power, is already showing signs of great weakness in its thinking department.

The Examination Fad.

INQUIRIES regarding school methods in other cities has developed the fact that in one respect the system pursued in Scranton is not abreast of the best educational thought of the day. We refer to the examination fad which prevails here. The tendency all over the country is certainly in the direction of shorter examinations and fewer of them. Some superintendents do not permit an examination of more than one subject in a single day and in many schools pupils are not required to do any study or class work during the remainder of the day. In the public schools of Scranton four subjects embracing the most difficult in the curriculum are frequently undertaken in one session. In many progressive schools in other cities examination in a subject is held informally and while a pupil may be called upon to review previous topics he is not subjected to an examination in them more than once.

There is a growing practice of submitting examination papers to specially appointed examiners. In some instances this work is done by older pupils; in other cases by teachers employed in conjunction with the grade teacher whose class is involved. Many superintendents, in fact those who are recognized as the progressive representatives of modern day education, positively forbid the now infrequent practice of compelling the teachers to work over the papers after school hours, and a more sensible regulation could not well be devised. A teacher who has worked until midnight reading and marking papers is not in a fit condition to carry on her class room duties next day. It is an imposition on the pupils, if no mercy is to be shown to the teacher. It is upon them that the evil reacts. Certain it is that the pupils have rights in the matter. Certain it

is that they have the right to the service of a teacher who has not been worn out with midnight toil. The informal opinion of about two hundred superintendents seems to be that written examinations are not a test of the pupil's progress, still less of his scholarship; and that the teacher's judgment of the pupil's capability is a safer criterion is almost a unanimous decision. In consequence of the multiplicity of examinations and the extra work they entail, the Scranton teacher in a number of grades is fast becoming a mere drudge with little or no opportunity for bringing to her pupils fresh outside interest and therefore for doing the best work in her power. This we consider a serious mistake.

The soldiers of Great Britain do not lack personal bravery; but their officers appear to lack the fertility of resources and ready adaptability to unforeseen emergencies which characterize above all others the men who wear the shoulder straps of Uncle Sam. The more we learn about how things are going in south Africa the better satisfied we are to belong to the American wing of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A Philadelphia woman has just left her husband because he would not give her a deed to his property. While this action should not be encouraged, it is probable that the wife who holds the leads for real estate cuts more of a figure at home than the one who allows the husband to have full control.

Root and Hoer, as opponents on the vice presidential ticket, offer a delightful prospect for the funny paragrapher.

Critical Situation of British Empire

From the New York Sun.

WRITING immediately after the defeat of General Buller, the London Times said that the English nation "has not been confronted by so painful and anxious a situation since the Indian Mutiny." Actually, however, England and the British Empire must go far back of that Indian episode to find anything approaching a parallel of the present situation. If, indeed, in all English history there has been any likeness to it. The Indian Mutiny of 1857 made manifest a violent and widespread native discontent with British rule which rendered necessary vigorous repressive measures, which were applied successfully. The defeat of General Buller, following in rapid succession the similar defeats of General Gatacre and Lord Methuen and the earlier reverses of General White, has been of far graver consequence. The military prestige of England has received a stunning blow. The standing of the British empire as a first-class power of the world, as the foremost power in the world, is being questioned and searched than any other it has been called on to endure in a century.

England entered upon this war with the Boers without a single misgiving, and there was none in its army. Its confidence of speedy and complete victory was absolute. General Buller himself, upon leaving England for the field, proudly and vauntingly proclaimed his intention of eating his Christmas dinner at Pretoria. Throughout England, and more especially in the London Stock Exchange, the contest was regarded simply as an easy opportunity for the British army to demonstrate its resistance power; and even in foreign countries the more or less speedy victory of England was looked upon as almost a foregone conclusion. It is true that acute and well-informed military critics, in our own and other armies, had long questioned the efficiency of the British military system and the practical ability of the British officers to meet the exactions of modern war; but the general public, more particularly the English public itself, had formed a conception of British military resource and prowess which made impossible to it the thought that a state like that of the little South African republic could withstand them for more than a few weeks if they were exerted even to a small part of their extent.

The conduct of the British campaign has amply justified these military criticisms.

It has not only not afforded any example of generalship on the English side indicative of capacity to deal with present military conditions and exigencies, but it has also demonstrated continuously from the battle of Glencoe to the defeat of Buller at the Tugela River the incapacity, the carelessness, the professional ignorance of the British officers, while on the side of the Boers and their Free State allies all the requisites of such warfare have been satisfied in a distinguished degree; the whole military ability has been with them. The English officers have neglected to study the practical requirements in every war with a civilized people, and have proceeded as if their mere approach, with all the pomp and circumstance of war, were itself enough to strike confusion into the heart of the stoutest foe. Probably there is no other army in the world in which the officers, as a mass, have given less thought and less heed to professional study and preparation than the English.

Kipling's stories, though written to appeal British military superiority, reveal, incidentally, this deplorable negligence. Sports and pastimes take the place of arduous military maneuvers and patient study of the practical questions and problems of war. Of course, as papers of the United Service Institution bear witness, there are conspicuous exceptions, known throughout the military world, but the great run of British officers have devoted themselves with the notion that their personal bravery only rendered them competent for their duty, though of course mere animal courage is a relatively insignificant element in war. Foreign military students visiting England have long been surprised to find so much of professional ignorance among officers of the army; they are likely to know more about the history of the mess plate than about the construction and capacity of their ordnance and the details of their duties.

The bitter test of the South African war is simply bringing to view the inevitable consequences of these pervasive defects in the training of British officers. They are compelled to surrender to forces of Boer farmers, regulars yielding to volunteers. The errors and omissions, the carelessness and neglect of the first principles of modern war, with the display of which they began, have been repeated almost without variation from Glencoe to Tugela River, whether the commander was White or Gatacre, Methuen or Buller, and always with the same disastrous consequence. So far, they have learned no lessons. Meantime, probably inferior forces of the Boers are beating them continuously with a relatively small loss. The strategy of the British campaign, with its division of the three columns, led respectively by Gatacre, Methuen and Buller, has proved so far defective that now it may be said that the work has all to be done over again, a new campaign laid out, and new armies collected to carry it on. Boer soil remains untouched by the invaders and the British are still everywhere on the defensive, with beleaguered armies or with armies shattered by defeat.

It is, then, a situation which imperils the prestige of the British empire. As a military power purely, England is making an exhibition of her weakness in the presence of an enemy of insignificant numbers which brings satisfaction to all her rivals or foes and pain and mortification to her friends and admirers. Accordingly, consols have fallen to par, the lowest price since 1853, and all England is roused to the necessity of exhausting every resource of the empire to retrieve her military reputation and maintain her front rank place among the powers of the world. That she can do this we do not doubt, but before the end is accomplished she will need to dismise other delusions as to her army and be forced to recast and reform her military system, putting into it new vitality and adapting it to the conditions of war as it is now, not as it was a century ago. For this purpose, out of the long test which the South African conflict is likely to furnish, there will come eventually a nucleus of officers about whom this reorganization can be made—not mere polo players, club fencers and drawing-room heroes, but actual soldiers taught the art of war in a strenuous conflict with a dangerous civilized foe.

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