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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 shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 31, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Legislature.

First District-THOMAS J. REY-Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR

The Tribune acknowledges with appreciation the compliment paid it by the Times in giving it due credit for its part in securing the enactment of the asphalt repair contract, whereby the city of Scranton is assured for ten years of streets that can be used by If the Times will consult the men who use the streets of Scranton it will discover that The Tribune's advocacy of that ordinance has their almost unanimous approval.

The United States Army.

URING THE debate on the army appropriation bill, Representative McClellan presented without comment some figures comparing the cost of the American military establishment with the cost of the military establishments in other countries. He had found in the several appropriations bills for the current year items for the military account amounting to \$135,297,653. This, he went on, was an average of \$1,502 per man of the 40,000 men now in the army. If to this total was added the expenditure on account of the war of the rebellion and other wars, the total for the current year would be \$291,-589.342. Austria-Hungary, with an army of 354,000 on a peace footing, the pended \$56,000,000; England, with an army of 150,000, expended \$89,000,000; France, with an army of 539,000, expended \$125,000,000; Germany, with an army of 598,000, expended \$136,000,000, which included the expenditures on account of other wars; Italy, with an army of 101,000, expended \$23,000,000. Although the gentleman from New York expressed no opinion as to whether the United States is paying for its military service more than it is worth, the inference which he evidently wished the public to draw is that it is. But without explanation his cita-

tion of figures is unfair. He takes for comparison the extraordinary expenses of our army when nearly all of it is engaged in a most difficult campaign in an unfamiliar country many thousand miles removed; a country into of the army's supplie have to be transported at large expense; and on this basis, without pointing out that many of the items in the sum cited represent the accrued costs of the volunteer service now discontinued, he compares them with the ordinary peace expenses of European armies which are inactive. If he had wished to be fair, he would have used for comparison the expenses of our regular army in an ordinary season: as, for example, 1892, when 26,900 men cost \$31,357,785, of which only \$23,404,-533 was for the actual support of the army, a cost in round numbers of \$1,000 a man. The question of pensions is a subject apart. Now, without reference to what may

be the cost of the military service in foreign countries, where wages, too, are low and where the private soldiers are treated as little better than serfs, who in America will seriously contend that \$1,000 a year is an extravagant cost for a regular soldier, counting in his pay, keep, travel expenses, equipment, salaries of officers and executive costs-everything, in fact, properly belonging in the military equation? There are very few civilians of any importance who would care to put themselves up as a target at that price. with all the discomforts of a soldier's life thrown in.

With the bringing in of a verdict for the defendants in the surcharge case against the former county commissioners, an end is put to a chapter of litigation believed by many to have originated wholly in the spirit of factionalism. Use of the courts in political intrigue rarely succeeds,

A Question in Equity.

N INTERESTING point equity has been raised by the courts at Frankfort Germany, in a decision, just handed down, that an employer is entitled to all the inventions of his employes and to any other fruits of the thought and labor which he pays for. This question," writes W. E. Cur-

tis, "has been before congress for several years in connection with certain inventions in ordnance by officers of the army and navy, and there are numerous bills now pending to define property rights in inventions made by such officers. Senator Chandler, for example, claims that, having educated these officers, having paid them salaries and having provided pensions for them, the government is entitled to the full benefit of their entire time and talent; but the secretary of the navy, under a ruling of the attorney general, ds that an officer is individually entifled to the results of his study and ingenuity unless his invention is produced in the regular line of duty to which he may be assigned by his sueriors. For example, if an officer is detailed to make expriments and sugother part of the armament of opera-

ery or invention in his leisure hours, utside of his regular line of duty, alhough he may be on shipboard or at a any party to a dispute which is before navy yard and working with the tools it to appear, and if he refuses can proand materials of the government, he ceed without him. It can enter and should enjoy whatever pecuniary bene-

fits may be derived from it." It would seem that no hard and fast rule should be laid down but that eachcase should be decided in the light of its peculiar circumstances. One rule, lowever, is pertinent in a general way: and that is that the employe who wishes to advance himself can do so more surely by making his services of increasing worth to his employer than by devising ways and means secretly to cheat that employer or to sell him a divided service. On the other hand, the generous employer is not unwilling o encourage original thinking and inventive ingenuity on the part of his employes and can usually find ways to do this without unfairness to either

Governor Stone's estimate is that in the primaries thus far held the Quay people have lost one member an' won fourteen. No wonder the insurgents are talking of a fusion with the Demo-

Intelligent Benevolence.

HE SUCCESS of the Mills hotel for workingmen in New York, both as a financial investment which is now earning a reasonable profit, and as a contribution of genuine value to drivers without danger to life or limb. the philanthropy of the time, is having the natural result of encouraging men of means in other cities to imitate the enterprise. The latest instance of such imitation to come to our notice is reported in the Pittsburg Times.

In that city, according to the Times three projects are being matured simultaneously which have for their end the establishment of more comfortable living places for families or unmarried men of limited incomes. One is to be a model tenement or apartment hotel. The other two are for hotels for men alone. clean, home-like, moderate priced hotel for workingmen in a down town section of the city will." says the Times, "be an assured fact within a short time if present plans are carried out. The building planned is eight stories high having an attractive front with large windows, high ceilings, elevators, electric power and lighting facilities, and accommodations for 300 guests. The house will be conducted

the lines of any first class hotel, but there will be no bar attached. There is to be, in its place, a large, well lighted reading room and library. supplied with as large a collection of good books and the current literature of the times as means will permit of There will also be a restaurant in connection with the establishment, where the guests can secure meals according to their means. In the new hotel, the influences that will surround the men will be home-like, wholesome and an inducement to self-culture. It is intended to have the hotel a distinctively self-supporting one, and there is to be nothing in the line of charity or mission house. The desire is to make the place attractive to men of independent natures, who would not for an instant tolerate the idea that they

were being made dependent." Such enterprises as these ber and scope of which are continually increasing at a rate we believe faster than the increase in population renresent a part of the better side of society's account with the sociological problems represented in the modern city. Intelligent benevolence along these lines is doing much to overcome the evils incident to the crowding of great masses of people together within narrow limits. The necessity which has called into being the Mills hotel in New York city and which is prompting the establishing of similar institutions in Pittsburg has fortunately not yet become acute in Scranton; but a long step toward preventing its development will be taken when the new Young Men's Christian Association building shall offer home-like lodgings to young men at rates which will constitute a genuine benevolence.

It is strange that experience does not teach the Democratic politicians how futile a campaign device the championship of anarchy really is in this order-loving country of ours.

Compulsory Arbitration.

N VIEW of the large number of labor troubles which are occurring throughout the country in consequence of more prosperous times, it is interesting to examine a measure for compulsory arbitration which is on the statute books of New Zealand, and which forms the subject of a timely special article in a recent issue of the New York Herald. We have gone to Australia for a model in ballot legislation; who knows that we may not in the same country find a remedy for the strike nuisance?

In New Zealand there is a division of the country into industrial districts and for each district there is a board of cenciliation, composed of an equal representation of employes and employers with a presiding officer appointed by the governor general. Tha board of conciliation is a primary tribunal and when trouble arises in any industry between the employers and the employed, upon application of either party the board is empowered to use its good offices to effect a friendly settlement. It is clothed with sufficient powers to render its services effective in the majority of differences. which have their origin chiefly in mis-

understanding. But when this primary tribunal fails there is a higher court with greatly enlarged powers, known as the court of arbitration. The court of arbitration consists of three persons, who hold for three years, appointed by the governor general, and of the three appointees one must be chosen by him from men nominated by the working men and one from among men nominated by the capitalists. The third is a judge of the Supreme court. The moment either side with a grievance, or any apprehension of a strike of lock-out, summons the other before the labors; but, on the other hand, if an for the intered but, on the other hand, if an lor the workmen to stop work or the The mayor an efficer should make a valuable discov- employer to toge down. Both must try arbitration.

keep on until the court has come to a final decision. The court can summor investigate any premises and question any persons there without warrant. It can permit any party who might appear to have a common interest in the matter to be joined in the proceedings.

It can receive such evidence as it

thinks fit "whether strictly legal cyl-

dence or not." It has the power of other magistrates to take evidence at a distance. None of its awards can be set aside for any informality; it is required that they be not framed in a technical manner. They cannot be challenged, repealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question by any court of judicature on any account whatsoever." An award of the court settles wages of other conditions for two years, if it does not specify a shorter time. Any workman may stop work or employer may shut down during arbitration or after an award if he can show the court a good reason, but if he wants to resume during the life of the award he can do so only by obeying its terms. Violation of the award is not necessarily an offense. It is left to the court to decide whether it shall be punished or not, but, of course, the court does make such disobedience a punishable offense, and triffing with its decisions is likely to prove expensive amusement. A penalty of \$2,500 may be imposed for viola

ion of an award. The writer of the Herald article Henry D. Lloyd, an Australian, who thus tells of the results of the law's operation since its enactment five years ago: "There has not been a strike by organized labor, with one insignificant exception, since its passage. It has harmonized all the labor troubles brought under its cognizance. The courts have been constantly strengthening themselves and the act by their administration of it. Capital has not fled, but, on the contrary, industries of all kinds have been flourishing as never before. There have been a few attempts to evade or disregard the decisions of the courts; these the judges have proved themselves fully able to control and punish. Although the decisions have almost all been in favor of the men, because it is a time of prosperity and their demands have been made on a rising market, the employers have found no serious embarrassment in complying with them, and some of the employers are the strongest supporters of the measure."

It is easy to see how a tribunal of this character might be perverted through politics, but the gain through the doing away with strikes would probably compensate for occasional instances of blased rulings; and in the event of notorious injustice by the court the people could seek redress through the ballot if not otherwise. This Australian plan seems to possess more than ordinary merit. It is worth trial in this country.

If we deduct the cost of the armies of occupation, which is paid directly by Uncle Sam, every one of the new possessions is already more than selfsustaining. By this we mean that in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, the receipts exceed the expenses other than military. Of course these non-military expenses will increase as the functions of the civil governments to be established in the islands shall broaden and as necessary public improvements, such as roads, harbors, modern sanitary appliances, school equipment, etc., shall be developed. But as these shall increase so will the ability to pay of the people who are benefited increase and it may, we think, very justly be said that there is no serious danger that these new possessions will financially be a load on

To Samuel Dickie, the Prohibitionist, is credited the assertion that at a dinner in St. Louis he saw President Me-Kinley actually taste four different kinds of wine. On the strength of this assertion 47 members of a Methodist conference which met in Wilmington. Del., the other day, voted to condemn the president as a tippler. It is proper to say, as a matter of evidence that Mr. Dickie's assertion is flatly denied by the Epworth Herald, a temperance newspaper; but the raising of such an issue helps to illustrate how pleasant a job the president of the United States has.

In view of the rumor that in return for their services in South Africa Lord Roberts is to be made a duke and Lord Kitchener an earl, some Americans are again wondering what reward is to be conferred by the American congress upon the commander who more than any one else engaged in the war with Spain facilitated victory for the Stars and Stripes. Is William T. Sampson to be entirely ignored?

Some of our nervous contemporaries, in announcing the recovery of Hon. G. A. Grow from his recent illness, state that the machine leaders are endeavoring to perfect plans for his defeat, Mr. Grow, however, does not seem to be losing any sleep over the subject which is causing anti-Quayites and Democrats so much trouble.

Under its new ownership and management, the Stroudsburg Jeffersonian has been thoroughly modernized and improved until it is now one of the most creditable and promising weekly papers in the country. We proffer most cordial congratulations.

According to one authority the Sugar trust is actually losing at present something like \$20,000 a day. Its patriotism in continuing in business for the benefit of mankind will doubtless be duly appreciated.

And still the streets of Scranton are scraped or swept on windy days without first being sprinkled so as to check the distribution of microbes.

The "liberty-loving" Boer is liable to lose his halo unless the press censor takes charge of Julian Ralph's correspondence.

The mayor and the controller migh

MAN WHO GRASPED THE SITUATION

KEEN FORESIGHT OF CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

He Saw the Dangers of a Free Trade Policy with Puerto Rico-The Good Effects of Statesmanship Again Demonstrated-A Mistake Promptly Corrected-The Week of Con-

pecial to The Scranton Tribune. Washington, D. C., March 30 .- The Puerto Rican tariff agitation is a fair ample of the political hysterics that always precedes a presidential campaign. It is a sort of introductory hapter to the campaign text book. It always happens in a presidential election year. The under dog in the fight starts it. It is newspaper agitation, and, of course, almost always harmless. Newspaper people don't lie just for the fun of the thing. Hardly a line has een written on the Puerto Rican question from a partizan or interested standpoint that bears the remotest resemblance to the truth. Every issue of dese papers is a gratuitous contribuion to the slander and misrepresenta ion of a vicious partizan press. In whose interest? Certainly not in

the interest of American labor. In the nterest of humanity? What nonsense. The simple truth is the non-partizan and Republican free-trader, so far as Puerto Rico is concerned, is a trader. It seemed to be a very innocent matter when it was first suggested in the president's message to congress last December. And when the truth comes out it will appear that the president was unwittingly misled by Republican leaders who were influenced by local

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, was conspicuous among his advisers in the preparation of his message recommendng free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. Senator Davis is chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations. It was entirely proper to advise with him and his judgment naturally carried very great weight.
It is not pleading the "baby act" to say that the president was influenced by it. At the time the Washington papers noted the senator's daily visits to the White House. And it can be re-

called how unctuously the Minnesota senator was heralded as "the president's closest adviser." These same papers, about that time, suggested Senator Davis' name for the vice-prestdency on the Republican ticket this year. So much prominence was given to the suggestion it was at once said that it came directly from the president

THE MAN OF PERCEPTION. Though questioned on the subject by the newspapers Senator Davis failed to deny the soft impeachment. Denial now is not necessary. Time has settled that. People will not wonder, however, when the story is told hereafter that the free-trade suggestion in the president's message was due largely to Senator Davis, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. They will show still less surprise when it is also known that the one man in the cabinet who resolutely and vigorously opposed the Davis departure from the inherent Republican policy of protection to home interests was Charles Emory Smith. He saw the danger at the grasped the situation with the mar-

With unerring, dispassionate judgment he saw intuitively what the Republican policy should be and must be in dealing with Puerto Rico. He was right. He was more than right. He was wise.

once saved the administration from

The Republican majority in congress sustains him. It is another vindication of rare statesmanship, of practical common business sense, of splendid judgment, of conspicuous readiness. It is ideal candidate for the vice-presidency. The place would be honored by his nomination as it has never been honored in the history of its existence. A clean, able, strong man, A loyal, broad, undisguised Republican. The represen- What is the matter ther below? tative of the greatest and strongest of all the states.

Pennsylvania may be indifferent to its opportunity, but the Republican party will see it when the convention meets in Philadelphia next June. It to the exception that the June convention will be the most notable political gathering in the history of the country. The history, the courage, the achievements, the wisdom, the patriotism of the Republican party will be there in the eminent men and distinguished leaders of the party. Charles Emory Smith will need no introduction to such a body of stalwart, honest, uncompromising, progressive Republicans, It is this fact, growing more obvious daily as the time approaches, that induces the confident belief in the nomination of the postmaster general. The first whisperings indicating the drift in this direction comes from prominent members of congress. They are now talking quietly, but significantly, about the wisdom of Mr. Smith's nomination. As postmaster general he has been in a position to do some very effective electioneering, but he hasn't done it. If a: all inclined to do it, it is questionable if he would know how. His official action is absolutely free from even a suggestion of political aggrandisement. If the Philadelphia convention comes up to the public expectation it will be looking for just such a Republican candidate for the vice presidency as Charles Emory Smith.

MISTAKE PRØMPTLY CORRECTED. But to go back to the land of molasses and rum. There has never been doubt about the final action of the tariff agitation in congress. When it was discovered that absolute freetrade with Puerto Rico at this time was inexpedient, the mistake was promptly corrected. Since the passage of the Ways and Means bill in the house nobody who knows anything about the situation here has doubted what the final action would be. Nobody has supposed that 170 Republicans would surrender to twelve in the house or that forty-four Republican senators would yield to a half dozen in the senate. So from the beginning it has been clear to all who wanted to understand the matter or wanted to tell the truth about it, that Senator Davis free-trade policy had not and has not

But if there has been any honest doubt about it hitherto the senator's recent speech ought to remove it. It was a sorry failure and in the estimation of many people and some sena position. It is known, of course, that Senator Davis represents great flouring

mills in Minnesota, but as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations it was not expected that his vote would be influenced by local trade conditions. Well, the end of all clamor and senseless speculation of disastrous political results is at hand. When the senate votes next week the agitation will cease, because the speculators will have

no further interest in keeping it alive. Delay has done no harm. In the meantime the annual appropriation bills are being railroaded to completion and by the first week in June, in all probabil ity, congress will be ready to adjourn. The national conventions will meet soon thereafter, and by midsummer the old fight between Republican prosperity and Bryanism will be humming along to the complete satisfaction of the Republican party and with every assurance to the country of an indefinite continuance of Republican pros

perity. The party that is "hell for war in time of peace and hell for peace in time of war" will ignominiously end a short lived existence with the close of the approaching campaign. Pennsy.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 4.32 a. m., for Saturday, March 31, 1909.

(5) A child born on this day will rejoice that he is not old enough to be sammoned as a vitness before the Scranton Lexow.

The faculty of being able to forget the proper time is often nore valuable than a good memory.

Man's vanity is never an indication of his mental weight. When a poor man makes a lucky strike he is always surprised to find how many men were "with him" all the time. Some men are born lucky; others ge

elected to the councils when quite young. Some promising young men remain in that condition all their lives. Whether or not ignorance is bliss ofter

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not be blinded by prejudice. out on the streets of Scranton and give the dust a chance at your eyes.

Do not be too ready to question the motives of a reformer. He may be on salary and inspired by a desire to earn wages. Do not attempt to argue away the hal-lucinations of a crank. Take a club.

PERSONALITIES.

Paul Potter, former journalist and new dramatic author, has formed a syndicate to control the English and German plays. Leo XIII. has now been more than for years a priest, more than half a century a bishop and almost half a century a

James P. Sterrett, who retires in Janu ary from the chief justiceship of the Pennsylvania supreme court, was once the law preceptor of Senator Quay. Lord Fredegat, of London, who is one of the survivors of the Balaklava charge, has had his entire stable of 18 horses requisitioned by the government for the Transvanl.

Miss Birdie Raum, Columbia, Mo., Is freight agent for the Wabash railroad She meets every train through the day and superintends all the freight and transfer business.

Professor Archibald Cooledge, of the department of history of Harvard uni versity, and his father have given the university library their valuable collec-tion of 10,000 volumes bearing on the Crusades.
Miss Eva Grace Snell, granddaughter

of Amos J. Snell, the Chicago million very inception of the proposition. He aire, who was murdered ten years ago is going on the stage. She is 20 years old, beautiful, and has a fortune in her own right.

Judge John A. Barnham, who is men-tioned as the successor in the senate of Senator Stephen M. White, is one of the best known jurists in California, and is said to have been the richest lawyer in the state.

THE CROAKER.

HENRY BELIN, JR., Once on the aige of a pleasant pool, Under the bank where 'twas dark and beneral Agent for the Wyoming

Where the bushes over the water hung, ment, of conspicuous readiness. It is And rushes nodded and grasses swung, characteristic of the man. What an Jest where the crick flowed outer the bog There lived a grumpy and mean old freg Who'd set all day in the mud and soak, And just do nothing but creak and creak

Till a blackbird hollered, "I say, yer

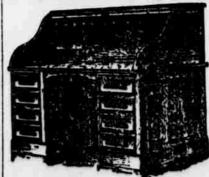
Are you in trouble, er pain, er what?" The frog sez: "Mine is a crful lot; Nothin' but mud and dirt and slime Fer me to look at jest all the time; It's a dirty world," so the ole fool spoke Croakity-croakity croakity-croak.

"But yer lookin' down," the blackbird "Look at the blessoms overhead, Look at the lovely summer skies, Look at the bees and butterflies;

Look up, ole feller. Why, bless your soul, Yer lookin' down in a mus' rat hole." But still, with a gurglin' sob and choke. The blamed ole critter would only croak

And a wise old turtle who brooded near. Sez to the blackbird: "Friend, see here; Don't shed no tears over him, fer he Is jest low down' cause he likes ter be; He's one er them kind er chumps that's

glad be so mis'rable-like and sad; I'll tell yer somethin' that ain't no joke; Don't waste yer sorrow on folks that croak."



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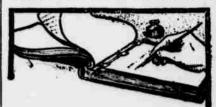
Among the newest things shown we mention the CHAR-METTE SUEDE in New Gray and Gum shades with pearl clasp-Napoleon "Suedes" in Modes, Taus, Greys and Blacks. New Pastel Shades in Suede and Glace, kid with clasp to match. Our one dollar Glove is the best on the market at the price and is fully guaranteed.

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A hotel keeper had been suffering for four years with indigestion and dyspensia. Night after night he would lie awake in bed tossing and rolling, the inside of his stomach seeming all on fire, the food fermenting and causing violent vomiting. His stomach, being thus disordered, contaminated his blood, making it impure, so that rheumatism eventually took hold upon him and it was with difficulty that he was even able to walk. At the climax of all this, he heard of Ripans Tabules. The first Tabule gave him relief. As soon as the entire package had been taken, he found that there was a marked improvement in his case. He states that the illness has now entirely left him and that he believes that Ripans Tabules have made a new man of him.

A new style packet containing ten arrays rangers in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—ron rive cares. This low-prised our is intended for the good and the contended. One does of the five-cent cartons (1901atules) can be had by until by sending forty-eight cents to the Branc Chemical Compart, No. 19 Sprace Street, New York—or a single carton of Tabletast will be sent for five cents.