

THE DYING CENTURY PASSED IN REVIEW

AMAZING GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

What Made the Nation's Rise Possible and the Condition of Her Free States Which Have Had Equal Opportunities with the United States.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

From the fifteen sparsely populated states that in 1800 stretched along the Atlantic seaboard as the United States of America, the republic today reaches westward to the Pacific in an unbroken chain of forty-five states. From a population of 3,300,000 in 1800, the census of the new year is promising a grand total of 70,000,000 inhabitants. In riches, from the almost bankrupt original state, the census of 1900 may show a total visible wealth of \$90,000,000,000, a per capita increase from \$308 in 1850 to \$1,285 in the present year.

Nothing in the accomplishments of the last 100 years can compare with such national progress as has been shown in the United States. From a governmental experiment, frowned upon by European economists, to a leading place in the procession of the world has been beyond the dreams of an Aladdin.

It was a stupendous task that lay before the young republic in its first steps toward the shores of the Pacific. Unexplored wildernesses, untracked by civilization and harboring a thousand dangers for the adventurer, stretched through forests, plains, mountains and deserts to the westward. Young men, like the Mississippi valley had been peopled "the Great American Desert" was a recognized geographical district, in which today millions are gaining a livelihood.

Of the types which made this great westward march, the hunter, trapper and Indian fighter and lover of forest solitudes, Fremont, Lewis and Clarke were of another; Kit Carson, Jim Bridger and Buffalo Bill still another. Joseph Smith, head of the Mormon church, had his part in the work. Adventurers from the old world joined in the great march toward the sunset and European immigration became a factor to be reckoned with in the development of the republic.

GROWTH OF IMMIGRATION.

In 1850, just after the discovery of gold in California, the returns from the census showed nearly 10 per cent. of foreign born residents in the United States. In 1860 it was 13 per cent.; nearly 15 per cent. in 1870, 14 per cent. in 1880 and nearly 15 per cent. in 1890. And in this period the total population was growing steadily, with an average of more than 30 per cent. increase for each decade.

Immigration to the United States more than once has been checked by legislation, but as a factor in its advancement it will not be questioned. In the stormy period of Napoleonic conquests in Europe these tides set in strongly toward the new world. The alien law, under which the president of the United States might banish any foreigner whose presence was suspected of being prejudicial to the welfare of the country, was one of the acts of the Van Buren administration directed against immigration. But still Castle Garden in New York became one of the evolutions of the century.

The foundations of the republic had been laid in opportunity for the individual. The right of earning citizenship and its accompanying privileges of a voice in government were strong incentives to the European emigrant, and in addition to these were the natural opportunities in a new country. These opportunities may be measured geographically by the census returns of the government. In 1890, for instance, the population of the two Dakotas was shown to have increased nearly 50 per cent. and in that section in general nearly 30 per cent. of the inhabitants were foreign born.

New England and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania had 23 per cent. of foreign residents, while in the south only 2.7 per cent. of the people were alien—figures which show that where the wheels of the factory are turning and where the desert is being made to blossom the immigrant is busy with a helping hand.

INCENTIVES TO EMIGRATION.

In the development of the great west the traveling out of government lands and the passage of homestead laws have been of signal import. The riches of the great forests, the wealth of furs from the native animals, and, above all, the gold of the California and of the Rocky Mountain regions have lured the settler until the term "wilderness" no longer finds place on the continent.

In all that makes up the picturesque, the adventurous and the romantic this peopling of the great west stands out in startling vividness and color. It has not found lasting reflection in the world's letters, but one day, as with the forests of the carboniferous period, its wealth will be uncovered, only ripened and accentuated by the course of time. Adventurer and Indian trader, soldier and priest, gold-seeker

and home-maker were joined in this resistless march, and the emotions of all humanity will be found in the ineffaceable track of the prairie schooner lying like a scar across the face of the plains country.

BENEFICENCE OF INDIAN CORN.

Some one in that time may recognize the influence of the maize ear upon the civilization of the Occident—may read in the sloven corn patch of the rude Indian village a higher scheme and older than was that of the human founders of the republic. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the regal corn-stalk has been made to flourish as the ally of civilization. For the red nomads of the wilderness it stood for all that was suggestive of home—of fixed habitation—and to the white settler it was the winter's daily bread, molded and kneaded only the baker. No other grain could have taken its place in the commissary of the white man. From the formation of the grain upon the stalk it was food for him. In its natural state ripened, it was more adapted to his crude milling processes than any other cereal could have been. Primarily it was a food for the pioneer, adapted to the needs that came with the long cold winter, and without its bounteous yield the history of the United States might have been written more slowly.

In this peopling of the central and far West millions of acres of forest lands have been stripped and their timbers brought to the saw. Semi-arid plains have been criss-crossed by irrigation ditches and made fertile. Rivers have been made to take new channels. Mountain ranges have been tunneled through and through. The pick of the miner has dismembered the solid ground. Cities have been planted and grown up in a day. And all this only after every mile of it had been fought for against some of the most savage races that have peopled the earth.

In this stupendous accomplishment, where the utilitarian has been so necessary and so fruitful of results, the mark of it has been put upon the age. But no less certainly in this latter part of the century the fruits of a ripening process are manifest. Circumstances and environment cannot long be such as to put upon the United States in New Zealand, in the same sense, the brand of "the age of steel."

OTHER NATIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

For the other and newer civilizations of the earth one may see in their steps of progress the halitings that educational defects and prescribed liberties entail. Mexico has made a wonderful leap in this century, yet in the crossing of the Rio Grande there is a transition of 200 years backward. South America beyond the equatorial zone has done much in the progress of liberty, but it is dragging in its train into the past age. Its governments generally are unsettled and unstable.

Australia, from a penal colony for Great Britain, has become an island nation of the magnitude of a continent. New Zealand, in the same zone, has given some startling examples of governmental expediency to the world.

South Africa, as a geographical possibility scarcely second to that of the United States, does not promise to the new century the mark that America has put upon the old. Lack of homogeneity in the structure of its civilization points to less rapid progress. Just to the extent that the broader liberty of the age is abridged to that extent must its accomplishments be abridged. At this end of the century, however, the milling processes of war are busy with it, and gauged by the past of history the way is to be made plainer for that larger liberty that has been promised as the world's legacy to the future.

GREAT ARMIES CAUSE DEBTS.

Everywhere the century has marked progress and wealth for the world. With the growth of individual riches however, the national debts of the world have grown to the incomprehensible total of \$37,524,978,918, an increase of nearly \$20,000,000,000 since 1848. In their order of indebtedness come France, Russia, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain and the United States. The total indebtedness of the United States in 1899 was \$3,045,000,000, a total that in ten years was reduced by \$1,018,000,000.

For the world at large, militarism and its exactions even in times of peace have been responsible for most of this burden. Armed Europe, when not at war, has been in a competitive struggle for modern armaments that scarcely less costly than open conflict would have been. The evolution of arms and arm-making has made this struggle as necessary as any campaign in the field might have been in time of war.

Yet the dawning of the twentieth century finds every nation of the world with its hand upon the sword, building, arming and equipping, one against the other. No one has seen the end of it. Perhaps only the unaccountably optimistic hope to do so.

YOUNG AMERICA REACHING OUT.

Frank G. Carpenter Tells About Chances for Americans in Japan.

Frank G. Carpenter is writing a series of articles on "chances for young men in the Far East" for the Saturday Evening Post. In the issue of March 11 he told many interesting facts about Japan. "On the steamer in which I crossed the Pacific from San Francisco to Yokohama," he writes, "were a number of young Americans who were starting out to try their fortunes in the countries of the far east. One had an engagement to act as book-keeper for a great exporting company of Kobe, Japan; another was on his way as the representative of one of the biggest milling machine organizations of the United States, to put up a modern flouring mill, at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars for some Chinese capitalists at Shanghai; a third expected to take charge of a wholesale foreign grocery at the same port.

"We had, also, several mining and electrical engineers who had been sent out to look into opportunities for investments in Asia, an American professor connected with the University of Tokyo, who was to give a series of lectures, each of whom had a line of American goods for which he expected to take orders in the different countries. Two of the commercial men were selling machinery, one was introducing fancy American groceries, another carried with him a stock of jewelry and plated ware which he expected to dispose of at different ports of Japan and China, and another was the agent of an Ohio oceanic title company who was making an experiential trip of about fifty thousand miles, to take orders for and introduce his wares into the chief cities upon the way. In addition to these there were a number of young Americans going to China, Japan and the Philippines to take advantage of whatever good

things they could turn up, and several buyers for some of the largest importing establishments in San Francisco, Chicago and New York. It was altogether a typical crowd of the classes of our young men who may now be found on almost any of the large trans-Pacific steamships, a living evidence of how the young American is reaching out into the new fields beyond the seas."

GENESIS OF TRUSTS.

Sketch of Their Development in This Country and of Legislation Intended to Checkmate Them.

From the New York Herald.

The idea of combinations to oppress the producer or the consumer has always been repugnant to the public conscience. The old common law principle of equality for all was inspired by fear of them, and the American courts and legislatures from early days have been called upon to combat them. The Connecticut constitution frowned on them away back in 1818, in its provisions that "no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community," and in 1824 the monopoly of steamboats on the Hudson river, given by the state of New York to Robert Fulton, to run his steamboat, engaged the attention of Chief Justice Marshall and the United States Supreme court. The United States bank was stricken down as a monopoly in money. Railroad consolidation was the next form of the trust idea, and the early anti-monopoly trust put a clause in the Colorado constitution forbidding trusts.

New York caught the first scent of the modern form of industrial combination, and as early as 1881 made it a misdemeanor to create a monopoly or restrain competition in any commodity in common use. The principle of this act has since been embodied in the legislation of a large number of the states.

IN VARIOUS STATES.

The Indiana statute of 1890 prohibits combinations that prevent dealers from selling supplies to other dealers, mechanics and artisans. The Kansas law of 1887 forbids confederacies to increase the fees of attorneys or doctors even; and the act of 1890 goes to the protection of middlemen, whose occupation usually goes with the trust. It is in the scene, by forbidding combinations to prevent the shipment of grain unless controlled by a warehouseman.

In several of the states it is a violation of the law to hold a trust certificate, some states, some to protect protect holders of life insurance against increases by federations.

These laws are not always of equal application. That of Illinois, for instance, makes combinations whose chief object and one of its main ends or increase wages lawful; and there are several other states in which similar exceptions are made. These are, of course, concessions to the voting power of the laboring classes, organized and unorganized.

Labor leaders do not hesitate to admit that the trades union is itself the most autocratic of trusts, and the United States Supreme court has put it in the category with all the other classes of obnoxious combinations.

FAVORITES IN TRUST LAWS.

Not is labor the only interest that the legislatures have tried to exempt. Many of the grazing and agricultural states take live stock and agricultural products in the hands of raisers or producers out of the barred classes of production. The United States District court of Illinois, in the case of the United Sewer Pipe company vs. Connel, has just decided that this exemption makes the act unconstitutional.

"The statute," the court says, "by virtue of this clause contains no class and no exception, and is in contravention of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution."

United States District Judge Swayne has likewise declared the Texas Anti-Trust law unconstitutional, because it exempts, in the family of lawyers, four-fifths of the people of the state from its operation. These decisions would seem to destroy all the state acts in which the exemptions are made.

The state law of North Carolina permits combinations of lawyers to protect themselves against imposition in the cost of articles for their own use. In two or three states the sale of the good will of a business cannot be affected by the trust act; and South Carolina makes an exception for the whiskey business, in maintenance by making the Anti-Trust law inoperative as to "officers performing official duties under the laws of the state."

SEVERE PENALTIES IN LAWS.

The penalties that are visited upon offenders are sometimes severe to the point of harshness. In Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Tennessee the courts will not assist the trusts to collect their debts. In Illinois a grain combination was exempted by the court from accounting to one of its constituent members in the use of the common fund.

The Texas and Indiana and the Southern Pacific Railway companies, competing carriers, pooled the income of their business between certain points in Louisiana and agreed to divide profits. The former of the roads eventually sued the latter for \$500,000 due on the demand, and the court refused to aid it to collect the little fortune. The Chicago Milk Shippers' association was debarred by an Illinois court from collecting from one of its customers the charge for his milk supplies.

One trust was permitted to infringe a patent of the Harrow trust, because a combinator held it; and a certain Mr. Klotz was barred from the American Biscuit trust after he had joined it, because it could not make a lawful contract with him. Another court forced a member of the Chicago Gas trust to stay in it because he had done a wrong act in helping to make the trust. These decisions are all based on the principle that no man shall profit by his own wrong.

MUST FORFEIT FRANCHISES.

The laws of Iowa, Michigan and Utah give a company thirty days to withdraw from its trust or forfeit its franchise. Nebraska permits it to do business for a year before losing its franchise. But in twenty-two other states partnership in a trust works summary forfeiture. Several of the states visit heavy penalties upon those who are associated with them. In Illinois a fine of \$15,000 is possible after the third offense. In Alabama combining insurance companies must pay 25 per cent. penalty in addition to the policy losses. In Arkansas, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and North Dakota the maximum penalty runs as high as ten years in the penitentiary. In Minnesota and Montana it runs to five years. Imprisonment for any time between thirty days and a year is a penalty

Advertisement for Jonas Long's Sons featuring a fashion show illustration and text: 'The First Glimpse of New Millinery, New Gowns and New Wraps at The Big Store. Spring is budding into Summer. Easter is but two weeks away. So it is that Fashion sets the date for this marvelous show of Millinery beauty. Today, April the 4th Thursday, April the 5th Friday, April the 6th. It is an exhibition worthy of the store. The box of style was filled wherever fashion-beauty blooms. Whatever of artistic Millinery beauty has emanated, from London on the North to Italy on the South, finds expression in the collection. Here, in an hour, you see more in variety of style and representative Parisian Millinery beauty, than you would see in a day's travel for many miles around. As London leads the world in smart Outing Hats, so you see them first here. Mourning Hats from Mangin-Maurice define all that is clever originality in comely black. Pauline Gaspard, of Paris, caters to the little folks, and they and their mothers will like the show. Millinery never attained a higher standard of true beauty than it shows this season. The best of all arts has been applied. Neither grotesquery nor eccentricity has any place. Every touch is for beauty, harmony, grace and becomingness. We have never had more nor finer Hats than will be shown during our Opening Days. We have never gathered together such a charmingly elaborate array of Gowns and Wraps. It is the most distinguished collection that Scranton has ever seen. The whole store thrills with the inspiration of the highest artistic beauty from two continents. This is your invitation, and your friends' invitation to be with us. SECOND FLOOR. Jonas Long's Sons

frequently imposed by the states. And, besides, there are daily penalties of \$50 and upward for continuance of business with a trust. In Montana the property of the combination goes to the state on conviction. It is comparatively easy for the state to control the trust as long as the trust is where it manufactures. A new condition is encountered when the product of the mills begins to move toward the markets of other states. Here the state comes in contact with the prerogative of regulating interstate commerce, which belongs exclusively to congress. This power rests there not alone when congress chooses to exercise it, it is latent, inherent and exclusive. Congress must specifically permit the states to act before they can move. There formerly was nothing in the federal law to forbid the rum making states from sending their intoxicants into the prohibition states. The Iowa state prohibited the sale of any intoxicants except under license from a country court. An Illinois liquor man sent packages of liquor into Iowa, and a constable confiscated them. On appeal the court held that "the absence of any law of congress on the subject is equivalent to its declaration that commerce in that matter shall be free." And so the constable had to return the goods. CONGRESS TAKES UP THE QUESTION. This state of things aroused the feettotallers of the country, and they had congress pass an act providing that upon arrival in a state with anti-liquor laws liquor shall be subject to the laws of that state, and a Missouri distiller who tried to do in Kansas what the Illinois distiller had done with impunity in Iowa went to jail for his temerity. When the trusts began to go from state to state with their goods congress aimed two or three acts at the traffic from the interstate commerce point of view. The most important of these was what is known as the Sherman law, and a series of nice questions arose at once as to what it all meant. There was first a doubt as to what constituted interstate commerce. One aspect of that was speedily settled by a ruling in the Knight case that "an article does not become a part of interstate commerce until it is started for another state," and that "therefore monopolies in manufacture are not affected by the trust act." There is no law in the country big enough to stop the Standard Oil company from piping its oil through the territory of a score of anti-monopoly states. The decisions as to the degree of restraint required to bring a trust in conflict with the Interstate Commerce act are quite as much at war with one another. It is generally held that the effect on trade must be direct and not incidental or collateral. But when the court comes to deal with the question whether the restraint must be partial or complete it flounders.

Advertisement for Easter and Confirmation featuring a man in a suit and text: 'For Easter and Confirmation. The progressive store is always on the alert to obtain the noblest and choicest things for the little men. Our display for children's wear for Easter and Confirmation this year far surpasses anything we have attempted. On the ground floor you will find a Children's and Boys' store, well lighted and equal in size and variety to any three departments in this city. Call and see the great changes we have made for the comfort of mothers and boys. See Our 12 Grand Window Displays of the Newest Spring and Easter Novelties

Advertisement for Samter Bros. featuring a man in a suit and text: 'For Confirmation. Boys' Suits, two-piece double-breasted coat with short trousers, \$1.75. A finer quality of black clay worsted for boys, from 8 to 14 years of age, well tailored and finished, \$3.00. Young Men's Long Trousers Suits in fine quality clay worsted made up in the latest Spring style. See This Spring Topcoat. Just to open the Spring Overcoat season we offer this special. Silk lined throughout, double strapped seams and cut very full "Box," equal to any custom tailor's at \$25; our price to open the season, \$12.00. For Easter. Vestee Suits in new Spring color combinations. A much larger variety than you will find in any two stores in this city from \$1.75 to \$5.00. Our Easter showing of Boys' Blouse Suits will surprise many mothers who have traded here for years. We have already been complimented for our original ideas. SAMTER BROS., Scranton's Leading Outfitters.

Advertisement for Darkness Flies Away featuring a sun illustration and text: 'DARKNESS FLIES AWAY. When the sun goes down there's a good substitute in Headlight Water White Oil. The antidote to darkness. The oil that can't explode, doesn't smell, doesn't smoke. Your dealer has it. Atlantic Refining Co.