

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, MAY 7, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. State.

Congressmen at Large—G. L. SHA A. G. GROW, KURTZ H. FORD, R. E. HARGREBER.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS.

Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR.

Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR.

Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

The healthful condition of the treasury of the poor board as revealed at the last stated meeting in a cash balance on hand of over \$11,000 is a matter concerning which the members of the board are to be congratulated.

A National Object Lesson. THREE YEARS hence, as our readers may know, there will be held in St. Louis a world's fair to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana purchase and incidentally to glorify one of the large chapters in the history of American expansion.

Some remarks were recently made by Secretary Wilson upon the subject of the fertility and value of the territory comprised within the Louisiana purchase which merit reproduction in this connection.

He pointed out that during the war with Spain all the horses and mules and all the beef used by the army of the United States came from the Louisiana purchase, and this section is now furnishing Great Britain with most of the horses and mules which she is using in her South African campaign.

In addition to supplying her people at home with their food supplies.

As demonstrating the wonderful productive capacity of the Louisiana territory, Secretary Wilson furnished figures on the wheat output for 1899.

The total production of wheat in the United States in 1899 was 547,303,816 bushels, and the farm value of the product, on Dec. 1, 1899, was \$319,545,259.

The states which may be properly included in the Louisiana purchase are: Texas, Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and the Territory of Oklahoma.

The wheat production of these states was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Bushels, Amount. Includes Texas, Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Oklahoma, and Totals.

It will be seen from these figures that the Louisiana purchase states furnish more than one-half of the entire wheat production of the United States, and the states of Oregon and Washington, which many authorities claim were really a part of the Louisiana territory, and which produced nearly 4,000,000 of wheat in 1899 are not included in this tabulation.

The amount which Thomas Jefferson paid Napoleon for the Louisiana territory was \$15,000,000. Less than 100 years from the date of this real estate transaction the Louisiana territory is now producing an annual wheat crop the market value of which is over ten times the purchase price paid for the territory by Jefferson to the French emperor.

Every argument now used to discredit American retention of the Philippines was hurled against Jefferson for making his so-called ridiculous dicker with France. Jefferson's vindication has long since been acknowledged by all. The vindication of William McKinley is none the less certain.

Fact is safer than fiction. In another column will be found a statement in detail of what the Porto Rican tariff on American imports amounts to. It dispels a large volume of manufactured clamor.

Old Age Pensions. WHEN THE Pennsylvania Railroad company recently introduced a system of old-age pensions the belief was generally expressed that its action would mark the beginning of a widespread industrial movement toward this end, the ultimate effect of which will be to remove a great deal of friction from the labor market and to establish a better social order.

Indications point to the fulfillment of this prophecy.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company was the first initiator of the Pennsylvania corporation; and now comes the announcement that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road is maturing a plan to put its 24,000 employees on a similar basis. It proposes to combine with the retirement pension feature a system of sickness, accident and disability insurance. This insurance is to be provided for by monthly contributions from employees, who are to supervise its administration through a committee of their own selection; but the pension fund is to be contributed by the railroad in annual instalments, the money thus contributed to be disbursed on the basis of the salaries received at time of retirement, which is optional with the employee after 20 years of service and 60 years of age, but compulsory at the age of 70 years.

It may be argued that it is the duty of every wage-earner to protect himself against non-productive old age by laying aside from current earnings enough to insure a comfortable period of retirement. The argument is sound, but the fact is that a large proportion of wage-earners neglect it and, in old age, have to depend for support upon either relatives or charity. In a well ordered social state this should not be. Each industry should bear the cost of the incapables created in its service, charging the same in the expenses of production. In this way an incentive to faithful service is supplied which should make the pension system an economic success and at the same time an element of equity is introduced into the relations between employer and employee which today is too often absent.

Among the large problems which the twentieth century will offer for solution in the United States none will have a broader significance than this problem of humanizing the attitude of those who hire toward those who serve.

Regarding cases like that of Mrs. Newell, of Throop, who died after child-birth because she would not permit a physician to be summoned, preferring a fanatical form of faith to modern science, the law is evidently powerless. Common sense alone is adequate to dispel such manias.

Not Sectional But National. NOT A WORD has been spoken adverse to Charles Emory Smith for the vice-presidency except the unimportant and inaccurate remark that he is geographically at a disadvantage. His exceptional fitness is recognized and attested everywhere. Prominent Republicans representing all parts of the United States admit that his presence on the ticket with McKinley and his active participation in the public discussion of the great issues of the campaign would in every way be helpful and advantageous; the single point at which there is apparent hesitancy concerns the fact that Mr. Smith is a resident of Philadelphia instead of some western city; that the state from which he comes is next door to Ohio, the home of the presidential nominee.

It seems absurd to be compelled to consider this alleged objection seriously, yet as there are those who appear to be affected by it perhaps a word on the subject may not come amiss. It must be borne in mind that the great issue of the campaign; the great issue, in fact, of the next generation, is to be the issue of expansion in its various phases; commercial, political, maritime and strategic. Not simply is it a question of keeping the flag flying where it has been lifted in triumph, but in a thousand details it is to be the problem of establishing American ideas, American trade, American supremacy. Do the leaders of the Republican party appreciate the magnitude of the country's indebtedness to the business interests in and about Philadelphia for the educational work, the organized effort, the persistent keeping of export problems to the fore which has made possible the vast expansion now visualized by the flying flag in our eastern and western possessions? Are they aware of the fact that but for the well directed energy of such institutions as the National Association of Manufacturers, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the Philadelphia Trades League and scores of similar associations originating or largely sustained in Philadelphia and the territory immediately adjacent expansion would today be a high sounding word only, without practical immediate or prospective meaning?

With this splendid preparatory work covering years of quiet study and intelligent mastering of export problems and reflected in a continual increase in the sales of American made goods abroad, no man is more creditably identified or concerning it and its future no man is better qualified to be the national spokesman and expositor than Charles Emory Smith. If we go below the surface of the mere political custom that in the past has made a sectional geographical question of the vice-presidency and look upon the present situation with an eye to its vast national and international aspects, surely of all the men who have been named not one is more happily located to be the chief instructor of the public as to what this great new issue of expansion really portends.

The Minnesota federal judge who has decided that the constitution of the United States applies automatically in all its parts to new territory the moment new territory is acquired is it is needless to say, a Democrat and a mental descendant of John C. Calhoun, the founder of this dogma of constitutional interpretation. Judge Lochren's ruling represents only one man's opinion. The Supreme court of the United States is the tribunal which must define the binding law on this subject.

The discussion in parliament of the British war office's course in publishing Lord Roberts' censure of General Buller five weeks after the fact evoked no rational reason. It did, however, elicit one clever bit of rhetoric. "Mr. Gladstone," said Lord Rosebery, "once said to me of a statesman who is now dead, that he was of a composition to which water would add strength. I am afraid history will write that epithet on her majesty's government."

The next legislature must elect a United States senator. To this end no

man should be sent to it who will not agree in advance to enter the caucus of his party and abide its choice.

Under the provisions of the army reorganization bill as it passed the senate, the commanding general is hereafter to have the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant general, obviously a proper idea. But more important than rank or pay is the question of duty. Is the commanding general to remain a mere figurehead?

By extending for seven months the period of time allowed for the exchange of ratifications, the negotiators of the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty evidently intend to let presidential year politics effervesce and subside before pressing for a final vote. Next winter the senate will be in a mood to listen to reason.

The work to be done on the county roads by the prisoners in the county jail will be good for the prisoners and good for the roads. It will not, moreover, compete with the work of free labor. In every respect, therefore, the experiment promises to be salutary.

Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana, would be an appropriate running-mate for William J. Bryan. He has an unbroken record of having been on the wrong side of every public issue which has arisen since he entered politics.

The more the Charles Emory Smith vice-presidential boom is examined the larger it grows. It is a proposition that bears analysis.

It seems pretty evident that the South African war has resumed with a vengeance, on the telegraph wires at least.

THE OCCASION AND THE MAN. Roosevelt Out; Smith Remains. From the Washington Star.

The Republican leaders no longer have any idea of being able to make a vice-presidential candidate of Governor Roosevelt. Within a few days he has been sounded as to his course if he were nominated by acclamation, notwithstanding his repeated refusals to be a candidate, and he has succeeded in having it very definitely understood that he would decline the nomination even after action by the convention. In view of this it is not believed that there will be any effort in the convention to nominate him.

Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith are both being more seriously considered than they have been heretofore. Mr. Smith is very kindly spoken of. It has been argued in some quarters that Mr. Smith is not available because of his geographical location, Pennsylvania being such a strong Republican state. A prominent member of the administration discredits this feature with a reporter of the Star said:

"The geography of the situation should not be considered, except that the nomination should come east. What we want is a man thoroughly in touch with the party; a record clean and honest, without family skeletons, and one who commands the respect of the people. Charles Emory Smith fills this bill better than any one I have heard mentioned. He would make an ideal presiding officer and would bring added dignity to the ticket. And what a campaign he would make. To my mind he is the best speaker in politics, and his arguments are forceful and clear. I do not think we should necessarily nominate a man from a doubtful state this year. We are strong enough. What we want is the best available man, and Charles Emory Smith is the one. It is well known to members of the cabinet stands better with the president than Mr. Smith and I happen to know the president has no personal objection to Mr. Smith as a running mate; in fact, would be pleased to have him."

Merit Recognized. Henry Hall in Pittsburgh Times.

The latest and one of the most favorably received names mentioned in connection with the second place on the Republican national ticket is that of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Smith was first brought out, many people believed that his location would be against him, and that Pennsylvania being adjoining states. It would seem, however, that the voters are not taking geographical considerations into serious account. Republican papers throughout the Union are speaking very favorably of Mr. Smith, and it is said that he is receiving a large number of letters favoring his candidacy and asking him to allow his name to go before the convention next month.

In Every Way Fit. From the Philadelphia Record.

The Hon. Joseph H. Mandley suggests that Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith would make a strong running mate for Mr. McKinley. There is no doubt of it. He would also be a fit man to take up the reins of government in the possible eventuality which might make the executive chair vacant. No lesser man should be named, and no better has been named, for the vice-presidency.

AN APPRECIATION. From the Montrose Independent Republican.

At Harrisburg, when the outcome of the contest for congressmen-at-large was somewhat in doubt, and when there were indications that an attempt was to be made to elect Hon. Galvin

A GENEALOGICAL HOMILY. You may believe 'tis true that your courting blood is blue; But science stern assures us that all healthy blood is red. And the longest pedigree that grows on a family tree, Don't half as beneficial as a good, long head.

You may revel with pride to your ancestors, beside Whose fame your light is dim, for letters, art or skill; But I trust you will believe it is nobler to achieve Enough that you may be some time an ancestor yourself.

The watchdog well who serves and who carefully observes The stranger who approach and wakes the family with his bark; Tho' he had to peddle is a better dog for me Than the dog that sleeps, 'e'en tho' his ancestors were in the Ark.

It is right that you admire, and admiring, you aspire; To trace a noble pathway in your genealogy. But permit me to assure that no person, rich or poor, Ever plucked a plum of greatness off the grandest family tree.

The man who is a King, Duke or Lord, or anything That's noble, tho' his ancestors were cobblers at the last. Has a much more honored way in this little world to live, Than the cobbler whose ancestors governed kingdoms in the past.

And full many a man today to whom honor we might pay Has been overcome in living up to a proud ancestry. And full many a man been laid in an everlasting shade By the branches of a towering, spreading, ancient family tree.

So don't take it much to heart when a man takes you apart; And tell you he was bred 'mid aristocracy's entours; Tho' his ancestors came o'er in the Mayflower to this shore; The best blood, still, may show that every one came o'er in iron.

—Blamrock Tribune.

COL. EDWARD M. M'LEARNAND.



Colonel Edward M. McLernand, son of General John A. McLernand, has been appointed Military Governor of Manila. He will be duly installed with appropriate ceremonies.

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ALWAYS BUSY. Illustration of a man in a suit holding a briefcase, with text: SHOES FOR SPRING, BASE BALL SHOES, CUTTING SHOES, TENNIS SHOES, FISHING BOOTS.

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