

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. G. F. BYRBE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. R. S. VHELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its readers 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.

SCRANTON, JUNE 28, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen-at-Large—GALUSHA A. CROW, ROBERT H. FOERSTER, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH. County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Prothonotary—JOHN COPLAND, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS F. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BOSS, Register of Wills—W. K. BECK, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STUBBS.

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHUECK, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

Things are warming up about the Scranton fire department in a way that may make it necessary to turn the hose upon some of the officials.

Confidence in Americans.

IN VIEW of the notes of alarm sounded and the slanderous insinuations against the United States government that have been uttered for months past by the traitorous element known as anti-imperialists, the recent expression of faith in the administration on the part of Li Hung Chang is refreshing proof that the efforts of the mischief makers have not been so far-reaching in results as the noise made would indicate. In discussing the gloomy situation in the Orient, Li Hung Chang, the greatest of Chinese statesmen, says that the Americans alone want no territory and that he is willing to trust the case to them unreservedly for settlement. The viceroy understands and appreciates the wisdom of the administration in Washington in taking prompt measures to protect American citizen in the localities where disorder threatens to grow beyond control of the officials of the Chinese government, but feels no alarm over the anti-imperialistic and Democratic campaign battle which would accuse the president of a desire to acquire territory beyond the seas. The resolution and philanthropy displayed by the government of the United States in accepting the burden of an incident of war have produced an effect upon the nations of the world that can scarcely be comprehended by the narrow-minded breeders of discontent, who manufacture arguments to be used in efforts to belittle the president and high officials in Washington.

When one contemplates the work accomplished by our troops at Manila, it is not surprising that the United States should be rated among the most formidable and generous powers of the earth. The rapidity with which organized forces of insurrection were dispersed and the consideration that has been accorded the vanquished foe have not only established the prestige of the American soldier as a fighter, but have demonstrated to the world the unselfishness of the United States government in dealing with the vexed problems brought about by the war with Spain.

The coterie of discontent that is tolerated with good nature in this country can not or will not view the situation as it is, but to the world at large the course of the government has ever been of a nature to inspire respect and confidence.

The story to the effect that the Prohibitionists will embrace Democracy if a temperance plank can be spiked to the Chicago platform will find few believers. The elements of Democracy and Prohibition can never be successfully mixed.

Mr. Hoar's Preference.

DURING THE months following the close of the war with Spain it is probable that the utterances of no other man in the senate gave more delight to the Bryan journals throughout the country than those of Senator Hoar. The arraignment of the administration of the Philippines policy by the venerable statesman from Massachusetts, who has been among the front rank of Republicanism during the most critical periods of the nation's history, was one of the choicest bits of thought ever laid aside by Democratic spell binders for future campaign material and effective work was expected of orators and writers who could give the most startling reproduction at the coming battle for the presidency. It must be with sadness and chagrin therefore that leaders in the unpromising struggle in the interest of Bryanism contemplate the recent remarks upon the subject by Senator Hoar. While declaring that he has been and still is opposed to the policy which brought on the war in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Hoar emphatically asserts:

"President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt will have no more earnest supporter in the country than I shall be, whether we consider the character of the candidates, the character of the counsellors they will bring with them into power, the effect of the prosperity and happiness of the American people, or the ultimate triumph of liberty and justice in the distant islands which have been brought under our control."

Further on in his statement he says: "I think the future of the Philippine islands safer in the hands of President

McKinley than Mr. Bryan, in the hands of the Republican party than Tammany hall and the solid south."

Ignatius Donnelly states that "money is a necessity of civilization." Mr. Donnelly is to be commended. This is a much better way than to continually remind us that "money is the root of all evil."

Compulsory Arbitration.

CAN PUBLIC opinion under our form of government put forth sufficient power to make compulsory the acceptance, by either party in a wage dispute, of the award of a court of arbitration? In the public a sovereign remedy for the great loss and inconvenience which a prolonged strike inflicts upon persons not directly connected with the starting of the strike—loss and inconvenience usually far in excess of those experienced by either of the immediate participants? This question, which is forced upon public consideration by such frightful upheavals of disorder as characterized the recent street railway strike in St. Louis, is variously answered. The Republican of this city thus well states the negative view:

"Public opinion never can and never will make acceptance of the award of such a tribunal compulsory upon both parties to the litigation. It would be possible by extreme measures to compel one party to the dispute to accept the judgment of a court of arbitration, and it would be especially easy to do so if that party were a corporation or had possession of a public franchise which was necessary to the conduct of its business. Let us take the St. Louis strike for an illustration. Under a compulsory arbitration law the dispute would have been submitted to a court with power to adjust the difficulty. When the decision was reached it might not be acceptable to the railway corporation. But if the law was sufficiently drastic the corporation would have no choice but to accept, for a refusal might mean the forfeiture of the franchise under which the corporation's railways are operated, or it might mean the annihilation of the corporation by the abrogation of its charter. A corporation is an artificial person. It is created by the state and is possessed of certain special rights and privileges bestowed on it by the state. It is, therefore, subject to regulations and limitations which natural persons would not tolerate. The power that creates a corporation may prescribe any rule of conduct for it. The award of a board of arbitration could, therefore, be enforced against an employing corporation without changing the fundamental principles of modern society in the least. But how about the other side? If the hypothetical court of arbitration in St. Louis rendered a decision distasteful to the men how would it enforce its award? If men consider their services worth two dollars a day and a board of arbitration decides that they are worth but a dollar and eighty-five cents, who is going to compel the men to work for the reduced rate? Could the power of the county or the state or the nation put those St. Louis men on the street cars and tell them they would have to run them, and collect the fares? It is the inalienable right of a citizen to work for whom he chooses and for what wages he deems just, if he can get the employment and the wages. But nobody can compel him to work for less, or to work for an employer whom he does not like. An award of a court of arbitration must necessarily be a one-sided affair which may be accepted or rejected by the laborers as they please. This fact keeps the official arbitration idea in disfavor, and would render it useless wherever it might be tried."

Yet it is a fact, stated by eminent authority, that in New Zealand an arbitration law, virtually compulsory in its process, has been in successful operation for a number of years. Under this law either workmen or employer may petition the court to take under judicial review questions in dispute, and the court's decision, subject to one appeal, is binding upon both parties for a term of two years save in the earlier event of the interposition of new and important evidence. The appeal is to a supreme court of arbitration, whose mandate is final. It is made by law the duty of every man affected by a decision of this tribunal to accept the judgment during the period named; and if he disobeys he becomes an outlaw whom the state may seize and punish. The essence of the New Zealand law is that orderly society has the right of self-protection, which is a right higher than the individual right to interrupt or menace the peaceful processes of society by arbitrary stoppage of employment or labor.

We appreciate the practical difficulties in the way of the adaptation of such a plan to American conditions. But are there not practical difficulties under the present plan? Can we view as tolerable in free America the spirit of anarchy that flames into public violence and outrage the moment that opportunity or incitement is supplied by a general strike? Is this to be permitted to develop unopposed in the fear that society, in protecting itself, might here and there step on an individual's toes? Bear in mind, it is not a problem of capital society. The men who get shot when violence occurs as in St. Louis, or the women who are denuded by maniacal mobs, are seldom capitalists. Labor invariably has to bear the brunt of the mischief and in the long run to pay the damages. It is to labor's interest most of all that effort should be put forth to substitute arbitration and common sense for destruction and lunacy; and until the attempt to establish compulsory arbitration is made in good faith, under the general recognition by society of its superiority over brute passion, it seems to us that it will be premature to affirm that it is an impossible remedy. Our courts, imperfect though they be, are already trusted to pass on questions involving life and death and their awards are accepted and respected alike by rich and poor. It is beyond reason to trust with determining judicially the details governing labor's employment

which now, at great expense, go for hap hazard arbitration to the mad court of King Chaos?

An example of what may be accomplished by enterprise and persistent and judicious advertising is illustrated in the case of Three Oaks, a bustling Michigan town which is to be dedicated today. Three Oaks is said to possess less than a thousand souls and is situated far from the main thoroughfares of commerce, yet through the enterprise of its citizens and leading newspaper, "The Acorn," the little town is liable to become as well known as the home of a winning National league base ball nine before the week is over. Unlike the average town of one thousand inhabitants Three Oaks has not been content to sit back in oblivion and allow the convention cities and strike centers to monopolize the attention of the world. At the close of the war with Spain the citizens made request for one of the souvenir cannon that were being distributed and secured a gun. An invitation was also extended to Admiral Dewey to visit the town. The admiral has not as yet availed himself of the hospitality of the citizens but Three Oaks does not propose to occupy a rear bench upon that account. To the dedication of the town today the whole country has been invited. Notwithstanding many regrets, it is probable that the celebration will be a success. The enterprise displayed by its citizens in despoiling of recognition. Other towns could well afford to follow the example of Three Oaks.

The confidence expressed in America by Li Hung Chang indicates that he has not been discredited by the dire warnings from the anti-imperialist camp. Hon. David Hill regards the voices calling him to the vice presidency with suspicion. David realizes that the concerted efforts of a few will often make a great noise. Senator Hill's good resolutions may suffer the fate of the first automobile that ever tried to cross the continent, before they reach Kansas City. The crop of orators assembled will render the cannon cracker unnecessary as a noise maker at Kansas City on July 4. In other words Dr. Swallow will not seek the nomination, but will make it easy for the office to seek the man.

Efforts to revive the kissing bug and milk shake have been accorded but little success this year. The grass at Canton, Ohio, is ready to be walked upon. The white man's burden is becoming yellow.

Contrasts Between the Two Candidates

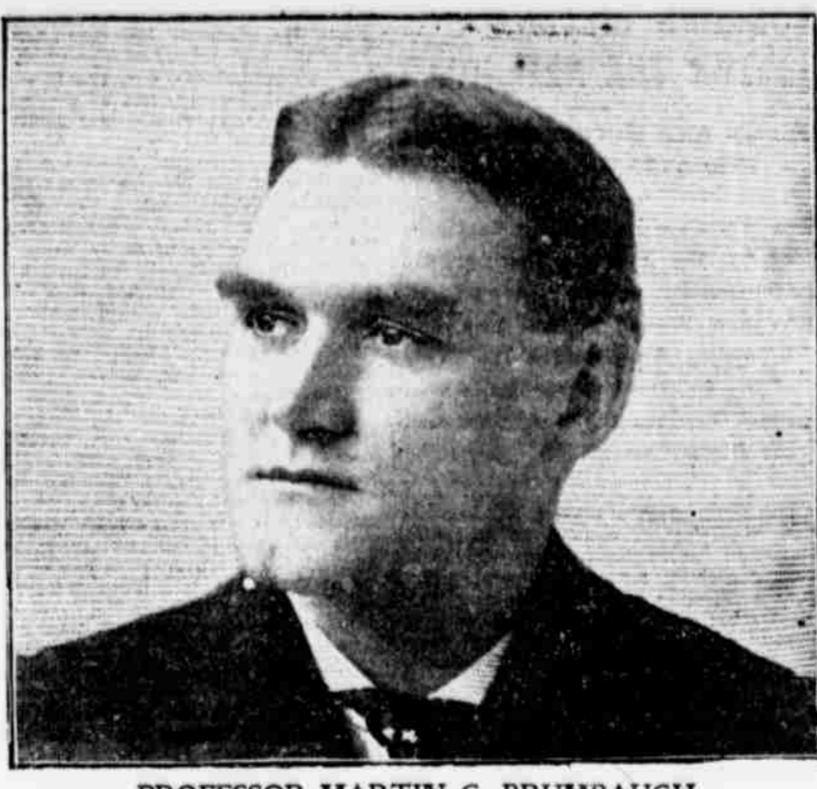
From the New York Times. WE BELIEVE the Democrats must suffer a continuing loss of credit and strength as the people examine from day to day the positions and purposes of the two parties. But if they cannot win on the merits of their cause, can they hope to escape defeat through the superior virtue of their candidate? That again it would seem that the comparison must be fatal to those who have wearied of safe administration and long for an experiment in unsteady government.

Mr. McKinley we know, and we know Mr. Bryan. It would not be easy to tell the people anything new about either, so well are their characters and temperaments understood. Mr. McKinley has been a quarter of a century in politics and public life. Mr. Bryan a decade. He has now gained a firm footing, and his political ideas are so shifty that he has appeared successfully in the Populist and Democratic, two parties whose original principles are wholly incompatible. They are dwell together only under the roof that the supple Bryan has pitched up on them out of the folds and ends of old creeds and new. Mr. Bryan reached the conclusion that the Nebraska is now a more active statesman. He easily learns new parts and plays them with fervor. Without his zeal for the newly chosen issues, trusts and imperfections. Those nearest to him appear to look upon his political beliefs as things that he can assume or lay aside at will and with ease. Some of them are now depending him to abandon the issue of silver free coinage, which stands for nine-tenths of the whole body of doctrine and policy formulated and reasoned-out principle he possesses.

Mr. Bryan is able. He has a remarkable gift of presenting his beliefs to the public. He is personally an engaging type of man, and his oratory is most agreeable. It is easy to understand why he convinces so many of the unthinking. But with all his abilities, his plainness of character, and his pleasing personality and his immense earnestness, it is plain that the American people do not trust him. They withhold their confidence from him. And Bryan himself has done nothing whatever to enhance either respect or inspire them with the desire to see him president. If he proves stronger this year than 1896 it will be because the course of events has made the country distrustful of the party in power, which we do not think is the case.

Insteadness is the besetting sin of Bryan. Governor Flower described him as "ambitious, unsteady, unwise," and no one ever described him better. These three words will be discovered by all students of the career of the man that the principles he professes have been chosen because of their supposed power to make him popular and to get votes for him. Some of them, as to I, for instance, are worn out. He caught up that issue just as the thinking world was ready to throw it into the rubbish heap. The Socialistic and Debatable parts of the Chicago platform, like the advocacy of the income tax and debt repudiation, were put in because of the known partiality of a considerable part of our population for those unwise doctrines. Domagey is the animating motive. Bryan has an extraordinarily keen eye for popular fads and fancies, and is one of the best judges the world ever saw of the directions in which the multitude is willing to be moved. A demagogue—and we would not apply this term to Mr. Bryan in its ordinary sense—but he is a demagogue in his skill in reading the minds of the populace—may upon occasion do the state some service, but you never know what he is going to do next or where he is bound to start. And can people like to have some assurance where their presidents are going to stand.

That assurance they find in the well-poised character of Mr. McKinley. It is impossible for anybody to get enthusiastic over William McKinley, and the great conservative mass of American citizens like him the better and trust him the more for that. They prefer a safe president to a great president. Mr. McKinley is pre-eminently a safe man. He is a product of American inheritance and environment. He was bred in the quiet, orderly, serious, religious life of an average American citizen in a community where brilliant, or any wide departure from the accepted standards of belief or behavior would have caused a man to be regarded with distrust. He has been long in politics, and while that career has not far from its center falls in the case of any man, to develop certain familiar defects of character, it has taught him to hear and lead the voice of the people. He is never found far ahead or far behind the opinion



PROFESSOR MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico.

ion of the public. Regard for public opinion is as habitual with him as it is with Mr. Bryan, but it is the better and safer public opinion that Mr. McKinley is always striving his ear to catch. On that point his judgment is as good as Bryan's is bad, for in the long run the "better element" is in control of public affairs much oftener than the untidy element.

President McKinley's course throughout the Spanish war was admirable. He wisely and firmly resisted the efforts of the hot-headed Jimenez to drive his country into the war until he had exhausted all the possibilities for peace; and meanwhile our preparations went on. His reluctance to go to war then ought to convince our anti-imperialist friends that they misjudge and misrepresent him when they paint him as a man fond of military glory and grasping at power. We think Mr. McKinley understands quite well that he has the people behind him in the policy he has pursued in the Philippines. There are few better judges than he of public opinion, and he has not been observed to swerve from his purpose of performing all our duties in the Far East.

He carried the country creditably and successfully through the war, and he is going to be a wise husbandman in safeguarding the fruits of the war. We think the people fully appreciate the wisdom and probity of his course, and it is quite impossible to imagine any "vicious" or "pretense" that the Kansas City convention can put forth that could induce them to withdraw their confidence from this experienced, tried, trustworthy, and safe president to bestow it upon a man of Mr. Bryan's quite too comprehensive political beliefs and uncertain temperaments. The campaign comparison of the careers and characters of the two men must be constantly favorable to Mr. McKinley with the sober-minded and judicious part of the American people—that is, with the great majority.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Resenting an Insult.

To the growing crop of Roosevelt stories we shall have to make contribution. Early in Teddy's public career, he aroused the dislike of the thug element at Albany by a vigorous championship of civil service reform. In those days he was quite classified in his dress. Between Albany and Waterbury stands a roadside inn, much frequented by pedestrians. Teddy used to take a hasty walk each morning, pause at this inn for lunch, and then equip himself for a day's strenuous life in the legislature. One morning, while eating this lunch, he overheard one of a group of toughs remark on his "shabby blank dude." The remark was made insolently and was plainly meant to be overheard. Teddy quietly concluded his meal, paid his bill, wiped his forehead and snatched over to the fellow who had made the remark. "My friend, can you fight? If you can, put up your hands, for that 'dude' is going to lick the stuffing out of you and Teddy let him have one that sent him to the floor. A moment later the tough was floored again. When he had had enough, Roosevelt invited him and his companions to take consolation at the bar, and afterward bade them good day. Every one of those men has ever since been a die-hard admirer of Theodore Roosevelt.

Not a Hypocrite. W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record. Roosevelt is no hypocrite. He is as far from that fault as any man and has the kindest feeling toward everybody. I know of a certain dangerous man in New York, but you have got a good streak in you for all that. I want your assistance and I am going to trust you, and I want you to pledge yourself that you won't go back on me. Now shake hands. The thug looked the governor squarely in the eye, gave him a crushing grip and replied: "You'll never regret this, governor," and has been as loyal as a dog to this day.

ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the New York Sun. Which do you prefer, to make money or to lose money—to keep your job or to lose it? Which do you prefer, prosperous activity or stagnation and depression? Which do you prefer, steady and healthy markets, business confidence and enterprise moving ahead without fear, or panic and confusion, doubt and disaster? Which do you prefer, to stand fair before the world, or to be despised and distrusted by the world? These questions bring out the chief issue of this new campaign between McKinley and Bryan, which will be recognized by American common sense.

Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.

1901 CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR. An opportunity to secure exclusive patterns and first choice. Tinted Backs, Hangers, Colortype Backs, White Backs, Gold Embossed Mounted Photographs, Half-Tones, Lithographs. Sizes from 5x7 up to 14x22. Prices—From \$12 to \$95 per Thousand. THE TRIBUNE has exclusive control of the finest line of Calendars ever exhibited in Scranton. It is early yet to think of 1901, but it is necessary to place orders early for the class of work here outlined. The full line of samples is now ready at THE TRIBUNE office and is now complete, but the best will go quickly, and no design will be duplicated for a second customer. THE TRIBUNE, Washington Avenue. NOTICE—Orders taken now for December delivery.

ALWAYS BUSTY. FINLEY'S Wash Waists. Some Important Reductions on Wash Waists. It being an invariable rule with us to sell all waists the same season they are bought, we make these reductions and give our customers the benefit while the season is at its best. For One Week Commencing Saturday, We Offer. At 79c. Our full line of best cambric and percale waists, that have retailed so far this season at 98c, \$1.00 and \$1.15. At 98c. Fine assortment of Percale and Gingham Waists, reduced from \$1.25. At \$1.15. Good assortment of fine Dimity Waists, marked down from \$1.65. At \$1.50. Best Scotch Madras Waists that are still good value at \$1.98 to \$2.25. We show a full line of Fine White Waists at the right prices. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. WEDDING INVITATIONS, CALLING CARDS. Are you interested in the above? If so we invite you to call and see what we have in the latest and newest styles of Engravings. We have several new sizes to select from. REYNOLDS BROS., General Stationers and Engravers, Scranton Pa. Hotel Jermyn Bldg.

The Hunt & Connell Co. Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware. #34 Lackawanna Avenue. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District. DUPONT'S POWDER. HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suits. There is not difficult to decide why. And it is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites a better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally is—that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the price.

Philadelphia gentleman suffered from nervous dyspepsia for nine years, so badly that at times he was afraid to eat anything. He concluded to try Ripans Tabules, and at once received great benefit. "They have cured me of that trembling in the chest," he says, "I can eat almost anything, have an excellent appetite and do not have a headache any more." THE TRIBUNE office and is now complete, but the best will go quickly, and no design will be duplicated for a second customer.