

The Scranton Tribune

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

- National. President—WILLIAM McKinLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Governor—GALTSOFF. Auditor General—A. B. GROV. County. Judge—JAMES H. WATSON.

"If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

An Intricate Problem.

IN CONSIDERING the situation presented in the present strike in the anthracite mine fields, observers at a distance need to bear in mind that there are two classes of mine operators—the individual operators, who own or lease coal properties, invest large sums of money in expensive mining machinery and are dependent not only upon the general market conditions for the amount of coal they can sell and for the price they receive, but also upon the railroads, which decide how many cars they can have to carry their coal to market and fix the selling price; and the great carrying companies whose excessive and unreasonable profit in the freight haul to tidewater recoups them for any losses incurred in their coal departments.

It is important to note this distinction for it will explain many things otherwise difficult of comprehension by the lay public. One of the things it will explain is that the individual operators, whose interest and the interest of the men coincide in desiring steady work in the mines with a selling price for coal sufficient to enable the payment of good wages to the mine workers, are practically prohibited from effecting any adjustment of the wage problem which does not have the sanction of the railroads. The individual operator who might be able to figure out a margin of profit for himself after an advance in wages if he could be assured of a large and steady output could under existing conditions take it for granted that a difference in policy between himself and the railroad company doing his hauling would soon reflect itself in his inability to get cars.

Before there can be any considerable permanent betterment of the conditions of employment in the anthracite industry two things must be brought to pass and those people at a distance who rightly sympathize with the miner must also get correct views of the operator's attitude and prepare themselves to help to bring on the settlement. One of these things is that the present indefensible high charge of the railroads for hauling anthracite, a charge from three to five times as much as is charged for the hauling of bituminous coal for corresponding distances, must be reduced to the level of business equity; and the other is that the public must be prepared to accept an increased price for anthracite. The first proposition is self-evident and needs no elaboration. The second ought to be, for anthracite is a commodity of limited quantity, non-renewable, and every ton sold makes the unmined ton more valuable.

The miner who looks no further for remedy of grievances than to the man for whom he works is as liable to see only a part of the question as is the haughty president of a coal carrying railroad whose knowledge of anthracite conditions is derived principally from columns of statistics placed before him by ingenious mathematicians. It is a question both broad and intricate and solution of it is not to be expedited by popular abuse of "coal barons" because when coal prices are low and freight charges are high the barons cannot pay high wages and are accused of robbing their employees; and because when the effort is made to raise coal prices and reduce freight charges so that the ability to increase wages may be prevented without losses in operation the barons are on the other hand denounced for scheming to rob the consuming public. Solution cannot be reached without distribution of the burden.

"I am satisfied," says Governor Stone, "that the mine strike is a race between soft and hard coal, and I do not hesitate to say to the operators and miners that every day that the strike lasts is a day in favor of the soft coal."

he helped to frame put the mines in the worst distress they were ever in and threw more than 2,000,000 workmen out of employment. Free silver would do worse.

Authority with Responsibility.

THE AMERICAN people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or ninety inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which had been loyal to us, to the cruel ties of the guerrilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government, and to this end repress all opposition by the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Filipinos, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and easy the commission of such atrocities as were secretly planned to be executed on the 23d of February, 1899, in the city of Manila, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldiers and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings.

In short, the proposition of those opposed to us is to continue all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, only changing the relation from principal, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be no less, but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our obligations last. In the language of our platform, "Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands.

The Illinois Democrat who is going to vote for the "advance agent of prosperity" because McKinley has delivered the goods" puts the argument in a sentence.

As to Idle Soldiers.

IN A RECENT speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan is reported to have spoken as follows: "Can 100,000 soldiers in a country like this take charge and change the form of government? No, but the fact that people like ours permit this, bodes no good to American institutions. If 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do, what are we coming to?" If this extract is correct, it is interesting to see that Mr. Bryan has abandoned the Kansas City platform and his own message of acceptance, in so far as they define the danger of militarism. The absurdity of speculating on an army of 100,000 men as a threat to the country, when one-third of them are volunteers and the regulars provided for for only two years by congress, is so palpable that the mere statement of the case is sufficient for refutation. But it is no more absurd than the extraordinary position actually taken in the above quotation. What is it that bodes no good to American institutions? Is it the sixty odd thousand regulars for the most part in the Philippines? Under President McKinley while there was war in the Philippines, our regular army has shrunk to but little more than half the relative size which it had attained at the end of President Jefferson's administration during a period of profound peace. Even more extraordinary is the statement that 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do. If it were not for Mr. Bryan's other utterances on the subject it would seem absolutely impossible that this statement could have been correctly reported.

A hundred thousand soldiers in idleness! Think of these words being spoken by a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people of men who have passed a year of such grinding toil and desperate danger in the Philippines that we have can hardly form any conception of all that they have tried and risked and endured. They have been worn down month in and month out, marching from dawn till darkness through the mud of the tropical swamps, sleeping when and how they could, eating what they could get or going without, facing death by bullet at every step from a foe ten times as numerous as themselves and ignorant, and besides facing what was infinitely worse than death, the most dreadful torture. With patient, unflinching, unflinching, never-wearing courage, they have done all this, and their reward is that the chosen representative of one of the two great parties sneers at them as walking about in idleness.

Some of them no longer walk about in idleness. Lawton no longer walks about in idleness. Liscum no longer walks about in idleness. Reilly no longer walks about in idleness. Many an officer, many a soldier rests forever in peace—peace because his life of toil and effort for his country has come to the kind of end which should at least occur freedom from slights or slanders, both for the valiant dead and for the noble, the valiant living. One soldier do the work of these men! Are our memories so short as already to forget the hurry with which we drew troops both from America and the Philippines when the blood of our people called from China and the awful danger of the women and children in Peking stirred to its utmost soul the blood of all Christians? Every American public man who holds high the honor of his country should have graven on his heart the solemn prophecy of Lawton. Let him beware above all else the words that speed the bullets of our country's enemies.

Idleness! Was Leonard Wood idle when for the first time in 200 years he cleaned a Spanish city? Was he idle when he fed and clothed and schooled the child of the reconcentrado? Was he idle when he lifted into active labor the man sunk into shiftless apathy by centuries of Spanish tyranny? Was he idle when he started this man with long strides on the path of self government? Were Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Young idle when they drove plunderers and murderers before them that under the shadow of our flag the scared wilderness might again become a fruitful field? Was Chaffee idle when, eager to obey the president's command, he led the march toward the Forbidden city? Was the boy Titus idle when, springing lightly from the ranks, he planted on the walls of an immoral despotism the flag which stood for rescue and freedom? Idleness! Such idleness is of the kind that plain men call heroism, and three happy is the country which can command it.

We challenge any fair-minded American to read the report of the present Philippine commission, printed elsewhere on this page, and then to say that it lends support to the Democratic sham outcry against "imperialism" or that it gives color to William J. Bryan's theory of immediate Filipino independence. This whole matter is a condition, not a theory; and to appreciate it the public should study the facts.

Speaking of coincidences, four years ago we borrowed of Europe \$66,000,000 in gold, and today the great majority of American loans to the national treasuries of Russia, Germany and Great Britain is just \$66,000,000. Our history shows no parallel to such rapid transition from panic to plenty.

There is no use of talking, the American people admire a man who has the courage of his convictions and the nerve to fight his opponents to a finish. Democrats trying to make capital for Bryan by abusing Mark Hanna are finding this out.

The fact is that Mr. Bryan's real paramount issue is an itch for office.

SCRANTON.

William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record. Scranton is one of the most attractive, wealthy and cultured cities in the United States. Long shaded rows of beautiful houses line the streets and many of artistic design and luxurious appointments. No city of similar population surpasses it in the architectural excellence of its residences and business blocks. It is one of the handsomest schoolhouses and churches in the country and its public library is incomparable. The exterior is a faithful copy of the old Palais de Clugny in Paris, now used as a historical museum. A Methodist church here is said to be the largest Protestant house of worship in the world, and well comfortably seat 5,000 people. It is certainly one of the most imposing. The people are prosperous, progressive and contented, and the basis of their wealth is the coal-mining industry, from which the income of three-fourths of the population are directly or indirectly derived. Hence they are appalled at the prospect before them and anticipate a winter of privation and suffering among the poor, and of anxiety and self-denial among the well to do.

MCKINLEYISMS.

"Openly made was the treaty of peace, openly ratified by the senate of the United States, openly and publicly confirmed by the house of representatives; and those islands stand today the territory of the United States, as long as they are our territory the sovereignty of the United States must be supreme."

"There are, unfortunately, those among us, few in number, I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times, and who, when good times overtake them in the United States, feel constrained to put us on bad terms with the rest of mankind."

"The people are doing business on business principles, and should be let alone to increase the trade of the country and find new and profitable markets for their products."

"It is for us to guard the sacred trust transmitted by the fathers and pass on to those who follow this government of the free, stronger in its principles and greater in its power for the execution of its beneficent mission."

"The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit itself to be ruled by any government which they foster and defend."

"No political outcry can abolish our treaty of peace with Spain, or absolve us from its solemn engagements."

"The people of the United States never had an appeal made to duty which was in vain."

"The vigilance of the citizen is the safety of the republic."

Report of the Philippine Commission

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 19, 1900. On AUG. 17 Secretary Root called the Philippine commission for a report of the operations to date. Following is the dispatch and the reply of the commission cabled on Aug. 21:

Washington, Sept. 19. "War Department Telegram."

"To Philippine Commission, Manila, Aug. 17, 1900."

"The president wishes you to report by cable the views of commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry, business and revenue conditions prevailing, progress of opportunity for education, disposition of the people toward the United States, what improvement in this particular, the present extent of the insurrection, how much of the archipelago is tranquil, how much is still in disturbed state, probable continuance of guerrilla warfare and influences operating to prolong it, how it can best be brought to a close, conditions and requirements of civil government."

"ROOT."

"Secretary of War."

"Manila, Aug. 21, 1900."

"Replying to dispatch, commission reports: It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing. Mass of the people have aptitude for education, but in general are ignorant and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops in 200 posts by contact largely dispelled hostilities and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement, furthered by abuses of insurgents, affirms that large number of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under United States. Insurgents now surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become Ladrones. Nearly all prominent generals and politicians in insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken oath of allegiance. Policy of leniency, culminating in amnesty, had marked success in inducing surrenders until defining of political issues in United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms, of changed policy. Insurgents had marked success in inducing surrenders until defining of political issues in United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms, of changed policy. Insurgents had marked success in inducing surrenders until defining of political issues in United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms, of changed policy.

"Secretary of War, Washington."

"Buffalo, Sept. 19.—A. Coffin, of New York, has been appointed director of art for the Pan-American exposition."

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consequent delay and expense in landing goods, is a greater embargo on business than many nearly prohibitory tariffs later inherited from Spain and still operative.

"With proper tariffs and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient. Spanish revenue laws throwing burden of taxation on the poor give the wealthy comparative immunity. Tariffs now prevent importations from America of canned goods, machinery and other necessities. Spanish island revenue chiefly derived from poll tax, tax on small business, fishing license, the like, but no land tax. Are formulating laws remedying these evils, and confident that by judicious customs laws, reasonable ad valorem land tax, and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in the average American state, will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenue sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including military and constabulary. Bad condition of currency hinders business. Steps should be taken towards early resumption of gold standard. Are preparing stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for former where qualifications are equal to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. Municipal corporations should be organized on popular basis. Much needed reform in civil and criminal procedure, criminal code and judicial system favored by Filipinos but will be effected. Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutionize life and business in these wonderfully rich, beautiful and healthful tropical islands. Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate curing tropical diseases. Railroad construction will give employment to many, and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands. Calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers are greater than commission can provide until comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demands. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices and between different tribes, will be English. Creation of central government within eighteen months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in bill of rights in federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

"William H. Taft."

"Dean C. Worcester."

"F. C. Wright."

"Henry C. Ide."

"Bernard Moses."

ART DIRECTOR AT EXPOSITION.

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Tribune's Educational Contest

The Tribune is going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in its Educational Contest. By scholarships is meant a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, the Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any point.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board... \$1,000. 2. Scholarship in Bloomington State Normal School (3 years) including tuition and board... 600. 3. Solmer 5-B Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 214 Washington avenue)... 455. 4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music... 75. 5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers, 242 Wyoming avenue)... 75. 6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course... 60. 7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course... 60. 8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 417 Lackawanna avenue)... 50. 9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 417 Lackawanna avenue)... 40. 10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 417 Lackawanna avenue)... 30.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One Month's Subscription... \$.50 1 Three Month's Subscription... 1.25 8 Six Month's Subscription... 2.50 6 One Year's Subscription... 5.00 12. The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after credits has once been given. All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 25, 1900.

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