

The Scranton Tribune

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THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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SCRANTON, APRIL 19, 1901.

The remarks of the young woman from Petersburg who did not know that it was against the law to stone people who worked during a strike suggest that it would not be a bad idea to include a study of ordinances in the public school curriculum.

Turn On More Current.

THE ARGUMENT of Mr. T. J. Foster that a trolley line on Wyoming avenue would by its noise disturb occupants of the lecture and study rooms to be located in the fine new building soon to be constructed by the Colliery Engineer company is entitled to respectful consideration by councils, for it is not to the interest of this city to put obstacles unnecessarily in the pathway of an institution so beneficial to Scranton as is the immense and growing establishment of which Mr. Foster is the directing head.

Exchanging School Ideas.

THE PUBLIC school system would become very much more effective if provision were made by which each teacher should be both permitted and required occasionally to visit other school rooms and observe the methods of other teachers. Such visits at reasonable intervals would be fruitful in good suggestions, whether from seeing good results or being warned by poor ones. The observations thus made and suggestions received would be of great practical value to the inexperienced teacher, and would save many of our errors from settling down into ruts. In all cases the pupils would receive ultimate, and often decided, advantages.

Fiction and Fact About Cuba.

THE affairs of government it is as true as in other walks of life that "the shallows murmur while the deeps are dumb." The situation in Cuba offers itself as a timely exemplification. On the surface, the frothy, professional patriot is making itself conspicuous by effervescent fault-finding and grandiloquent swagger. Nothing that is done by the intervening government displeases it. It has no use for the Americans, anyway. They are interlopers; they do not understand the Latin or his native haunts; they may mean well but they lack tact, they lack finesse; had they gone differently at the things which they have done, all would have been well, etc. Their man Wood is a good fellow, but he does not know the Cuban people; he permits his ears

to be filled by false reports; he is only a military martinet and not at all an administrator. Nothing that is in his right. Nothing will be right until "we, the people"—the simon-pure, Cuban patriot, blue-uniform-and-gold-braid poole, get hold of the offices and likewise the emoluments.

So runs the tenor of the gabble and gossip of the cafes, which is conveyed straight up by newspaper correspondents at Havana and cabled to the United States for the delectation of yellow journalism. Every few days there is a big-headlined prediction of Trouble, based on mysterious hints of deeply-laid plots unearthed by the enterprising reporter in the course of his lynx-eyed researches; and when the grist of hair-raising prophecies runs low at Havana, the button is pressed for reinforcements by the way of Washington. In this way those citizens who are accustomed to derive their hallucinations concerning public affairs from the metropolitan journals are kept in a steady ferment of misinformation and unsettled belief, and the broad fact escapes them that never since Columbus first brought civilization into touch with the "gens of the Antilles has Cuba been so well governed or so fairly started on the road to genuine and abiding prosperity as she is today.

And as for General Wood, there can be no better verdict than that passed by Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times, who has just completed a personal tour of Cuba, which included an intelligent investigation of its conditions. Says he: "Ninety per cent. of all the men in Cuba who are worth more than \$100 would view any such step as Wood's recall with grave apprehension, unless they were assured that a really efficient military governor was to be sent to take his place."

The Wiser Way.

IN NOTING Colonel Reiff's clear business suggestions—not a novel one by the way—that the workmen should, as a class and as individuals, secure a share in the directorate of each of the corporations for which they work, the Philadelphia Ledger closes by saying "few of them as yet seem ready to view the proposition approvingly." That is apparently as true as is the other statement, with which it begins its comment, that "the world will take a long step forward in the march of civilization when the workmen of this country, or any other, generally accept the advice to become stockholders in the corporations for which they work."

Why they have not come to consider and adopt this thoroughly practical, conservative plan, thereby promoting their own prosperity and that of the entire communities in which they live, is indicated by contraries, as may be said, in Colonel Reiff's preliminary question addressed to the Ledger's New York correspondent: "Do you know what I would do if I was a labor leader with the real interests of my fellow-workmen at heart?" The public has come to know by repeated experiences of needless loss and business stagnation that what the majority of the labor leaders "have at heart" is their personal ambition for "recognition" as the bosses and autocrats of labor organizations. That is why the business of this country is forever in dread; why prosperity when it does break in its appearance, is at once broken in its duration by the threat of strikes or their actual outbreak. The day has come to be an abnormal one when the wires do not report some fresh event of the kind.

Imformation and Entertainment, Too

IN AN ANALYSIS of the mental quality which has raised J. Pierpont Morgan to his present commanding place in the world of finance and industry, "Holland" cites the instance: "In 1861 Secretary Chase came to New York to plead with the bankers for their aid in carrying the government through an emergency that was the time more dangerous than the armies of the South, he met at a banker's house up town a group containing about a score of the leading bankers of New York. The secretary told them that the government must have aid, and he added that he was not a financier, only an administrator of the law as it related to the treasury department. They were flattered and to a certain extent emboldened to create the ways and means for meeting an embarrassment of that kind. The bankers hummed and hawed; they weighed every detail and the next morning when the secretary met them in the directors' room in the old American Exchange Bank building, he found that they had agreed to loan him \$50,000,000 in gold they had no clear idea of the best way by which that could be done, and it was a week before an understanding was reached. In the six years ago when the secretary of the treasury, who had watched the drain of gold from the treasury department until he saw that within a day or two his savings bank would be gone, sent in despair for Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan was chosen, the secretary not more than an hour, but in that hour he revealed to the secretary a better method of the conditions of the treasury loan the secretary himself possessed, and he laid before Mr. Carlisle a plan involving the turning over to the government of a good many millions more than Secretary Chase asked for in 1861. It was a plan that involved mastery of foreign exchange, a grip upon the international markets lasting for six months and a promise that if the secretary made instant agreement Mr. Morgan would guarantee not only that the drain upon the treasury department would at once be stopped, but that the supply of gold would be replenished within a week by some sixty-six millions. That interview of an hour involved not only absolute comprehension of the whole field of modern finance and the specific application of financial conditions in such a manner as instantly to relieve the embarrassments of the treasury department, but a promise to continue that protection for a year, and yet Mr. Morgan had had less than twenty-four hours to consider this subject. Probably had Mr. Carlisle called upon him at 10 o'clock in the morning and laid his embarrassment before him, he would have gone away from Mr. Morgan's office at 11 with the difficulty ended.

the agency of a school savings bank, which they could make weekly deposits without regard to the smallness of the amount. A friendly savings bank helped his plan by agreeing to receive savings accounts from five francs up. The system was in operation for thirty years when it attracted the attention of the French government and official sanction was given to it. Since then it has spread all over Europe and more than 100,000 schools are enjoying its benefits. French 2000 years ago the school savings bank was introduced into the United States by a retired Long Island capitalist, who has since given up his whole time to its interests. Last December J. H. Brown, a Chicago bank president, established the system in Chicago, and it has since spread to other cities. The plan contains an aggregate of 200 notes, each of which is a savings bank of five francs. The notes are made up of 100,000,000, in which 6,000 depositors participated. Now the savings of the school children amount to nearly \$2,000,000. The school savings in St. Antonio are well known.

Last year our national liquor bill amounted to \$1,000,000,000, an average per capita of \$12.24, or 47.68 gallons. The people of the United States are consuming larger quantities of alcoholic liquors than formerly. Last year the average consumption of spirits reached a per capita of 1.27 gallons, more than since 1851, when it was 1.24 gallons; 49 gallon per capita was consumed since 1867, when the average was .92 gallon; and 14.01 gallons of beer more than since 1860, when it was 14.25 gallons. The increase in the drinking of beer has been more than 200 per cent. in either spirits or wine. The average of all alcoholic

drinks per capita—17.68 gallons—has only been exceeded once since 1861, when, in 1867, the average reached 18.70 gallons. More gallons of coffee are consumed than any other drink or stimulant, amounting in 1900 to 1,237,985,250 gallons, compared with 1,221,500,100 gallons of beer, the next most popular beverage. In 1900 we also consumed \$27,212,000 worth of tea and \$5,000,000 of cocoa, bringing the total for alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks to \$1,229,874,025, an increase over 1899 of \$1,777,100.

It is noteworthy to read of the present public exhibition in Philadelphia "of interesting manuscripts by Americans antedating the discovery by Columbus." Such "manuscripts," of course, are understood to be hieroglyphic and picture writing by the various races now known to have inhabited this hemisphere in dim and distant ages; races, some of whom had left nought but hieroglyphs, monuments or temples in ruin, at periods antedating the arrival of the Indians whom we call aborigines. The vast field of research into the history of the human race "in this new world which is the old" seems to be as yet scarcely more than touched.

A brilliant Illinois legislator has introduced a bill providing that "voters who are too drunk to mark their ballots may be assisted by two election officers." We agree with the Chicago Record-Herald that the state and the country can spare the ballots of such voters. Even the "women, minors, idiots and criminals" whom the law of most states excludes from voting could do better than such voters as those whom the Illinois lawmaker is so anxious to have help decide elections.

The Chicago Evening Post, which attempted to follow the Harmsworth idea of publishing newspapers in magazine form, has given it up. It is useless to attempt to do anything in a small way in the publishing business in Chicago.

If assertions from some sources are to be believed, the great Chinese diplomat could be more appropriately named Prince Li-lar.

Colonel Abud, of Maitindque, has surrendered. He has no further desire to be a bad man save in name.

SOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by A. J. Achus. The Tribune Astrologer.

A child born on this day will take that property is destructive to the eyesight of some people.

The bicycle bump is about to give way to the automobile curve.

The left-over Easter egg will now go into cold storage.

Indelible sometimes has more influence upon a writer than the efforts of actors in shading a dramatic criticism.

Many people who throw bricks at random all ways appear surprised when anyone is hit.

Ajachus's Advice. Do not feel too much elated when a leading citizen asks your opinion upon the political situation. He may intend to run for office.

COMMERCIAL BOSS OF THE WORLD.

Editor of The Tribune— Sir: A very interesting and able article appears in the April issue of the Fortnightly Review, entitled "Will Germany Fall?" The contention of the writer, who, by the way, is anonymous, is this: That Germany has reached, and is now reaching, the climax of her industrial and commercial expansion as it is; that she is one day to become a great manufacturing and industrial center like England she must by and by succumb to the military and naval day-dreams, and depend upon the agricultural resources of the United States to sustain her in her industrial competitive struggle against this country, Great Britain, Japan and Russia; that the German Empire has overreached its ambition; that while she has undoubtedly the greatest army in the world at the present moment, the campaign in China has demonstrated that the German military machine, perfectly automatic as it is, undoubtedly is, is far from being invincible, and has certainly lost some of its prestige.

This writer points out that Germany, as a nation, has not yet reached the point where she can afford to neglect her military and naval armaments, and to upset the Monroe doctrine on the American continent.

How is this to be done? Her first step should be to beat and humiliate Germany, would, of course, be mistress of the seas. Nothing earlier than that to usurp England's dominion in Canada, to which not only the German navy, but the German doctrine applies, predicated as ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans do at this moment that the Monroe doctrine is one which is only effective in regard to the South American republics.

With a foothold on the American continent, the German "invincible" army would pick its way through Austria, the Balkan provinces and work her way quietly toward Constantinople, where, noble as she is, the emperor of Germany and the emperor of Russia would be able to effect some arrangement to suit their own purposes.

The German press is outrageously insulting toward Great Britain; it is hardly less so toward this country. Why? Because in the future domination of the world is the immediate future—and the next century—practically only two factors can or will count—the Teutonic and the Anglo-Saxon. What about the Slav? I have not the space to enter into a detailed factor; but we can leave him out of account for the next decade or two, except in China, in considering the commercial units of the world.

The Teutonic nations, millions of the most prolific race that ever trod the surface of the globe; the Anglo-Saxon eighty millions, relatively decreasing in birth rate, growing more inventive and resourceful, yet developing a luxuriantness and egotism which their fathers knew not.

Against whom are we training our fleet, building ship against ship? Against England? No; such a war, that God, is unthinkable. If England loses her trade, we shall get it, and Englishmen know it and accept the situation. But Great Britain's commercial and industrial decline will be a black day for us. No nation can afford to lose a market of a million customers thrown out of world, so to speak, would not add to our revenue.

But Germany is praying night and day that John Bull may be thrown out of work in order to step into his shoes. But that stolid old gentleman is holding his own with a wry on his hand, or rather two hundred and fifty thousand men in the field trying to make war, that is making his saturnine temperament more gloomy and despondent than it actually need be. Who, then, are we building our fleet against—not our enemies, but our friends? Against the German Empire? Why, against the jackboot agrarians and slave drivers of Prussia, who have less respect for us and infinitely more hatred than the poor Spaniards who never us not better than to call us "pig-stickers."

We have ten million of German fellow-citizens in this country, as loyal and faithful as ever bred. But if Germany, of these countries, visits the old country the German soldiers are as happy to nab him as a trapper in the Hudson Bay territory is to trap a silver gray fox. This is not because the German authorities are so zealous to trap a customer from the United States to add to the army, while, to say the least of him, he would be discontented by indirect ways to show his contempt and fear of the United States. Yet whatever may be the case of England, Uncle Sam will remain boss of the commercial world.

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Of the 100,000,000 Mohammedans in the world only 10,000,000 are in Turkey.

Notwithstanding Paris and Berlin, London is the best tree-shaded city in Europe.

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It is related of Partridge, a celebrated almanac maker, that he once received a rude rebuff, administered unwittingly, in an offer to whom he applied for information. While on a journey the old-time almanac maker put up at an inn for refreshments. On setting out again he was advised by the rustic to hurry while, inasmuch as rain was coming, Partridge laughed to scorn the unlettered offer. Yet the prediction proved fallacious, and Partridge, intent on obtaining accurate statistics for future editions of his almanac, hastened back to interrogate the apparently weather-wise yokel. Having received a crown the latter freely explained his meaning. "Sir, we have a Partridge's almanac, and the fellow is such a notorious liar that whenever he promises to a day we know it will be the contrary. Today is put down as settled, fine weather, and this is the reason I urged you not to set out!" This story would almost apply to the Scranton weather clerk at times.

Charles M. Schwalb, the 35-year-old president of the biggest corporation on earth, who twenty years ago was earning \$1 a day driving stakes in an engineering corps, gives as the secret of his rise and other people's success this maxim: "Make yourself indispensable to your employer instead of continually looking at the clock."

Sixty years ago a French school teacher conceived the idea that the children under his care might be taught habits of frugality through

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An ordinance is pending in Cincinnati for the establishment of three floating public bath houses along the river. The houses are to be built and maintained by the city.

There are no millionaires in Louisiana. The people there are all poor, but there are no dependents and no paupers in the land. All are self-supporting. There is little or no crime in that land.

A Minneapolis man bought from a Russian in Halifax five years ago a curious rough stone of a reddish hue, sitting on a recent link he sent the stone to a harness City and cutter developed ten fine Siberian rubies worth \$25 a karat.

A large chestnut factory at Lyons, France, employs 350 women and girls. The chestnuts are peeled and boiled, and placed for three days in a vanilla syrup; then they are drained, coated nicely with vanilla and prepared for shipment.

A bill which has the support of Governor McLean in Connecticut appoints a tax commission with a salary of \$2,500 a year, who has power to go into any town and examine assessed tax dollars under oath. One same bill penalizes to \$100 fine and 25 per cent. addition to a tax the refusal of a taxpayer to hand in a list.

Hill & Connell

Seven Floors Full of Exclusive Designs in New Furniture.

Prices in Plain Figures.

121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Furs That We Store...

Receive protection, insurance and actual benefit from the process employed. Repairs skillfully, economically made. Furs called for and delivered free. Free storage when repairing is done.

Attend Our Special Sale of Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits. From 25 to 33 per cent. off regular prices.

BRESCHER, Reliable and Up-to-Date Furrier. 124 Wyoming Ave. "Leader's" Old Stand.

Piano Tuning. H. K. ZERBE, 507 Prescott avenue. Best local references.

There Is Only One LANSDOWNE

Which You Will Find Perforated W.M.F. READ Every Five Yards On the Selvedge. Ask for the Genuine And Insist On Seeing the Perforation

TRY Clock's Best Tobacco Union Made

A Good Smoke or Chew. A Trial Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed. MANUFACTURED BY The Clock Tobacco Co., 644-46-48 Wyoming Ave. Scranton, Pa.

Don't Be Too Fly Said the bait to the fish. Or next thing you know you'll garnish a dish. I came from the store of Florey & Brooks, And I'm dangerous.

FLOREY & BROOKS 211 Washington Ave.

FINLEY'S

The Pan-American Exposition Is the attraction of the country at the present time. But no less alluring are our Exposition Suits, shown in light, medium and heavy weights, just the right material for traveling suits or rainy-day skirts.

39c 36 inch all wool Suits, in Greys, Browns, Blues, etc. 50c 50 inch all wool heavy Suits, in new Spring mixtures, Oxford Grey, Silver Grey, Browns, Blues and other popular colors.

75c 54 inch all wool Scotch Homespun, Tan, Grey and Brown mixtures. \$1.00 54 inch extra heavy double faced Suits, in Grey mixtures, narrow stripes and Checks. \$1.50 Extra heavy double faced Melton Suits, Oxford Greys, Tans and Blues.

Also a fine line of Imported Suits for tailor-made dresses.

510-512 Lackawanna Ave. P. J. HONAN, Merchant Tailor. 319 Lackawanna Avenue.

The Dickson Manufacturing Co. Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Manufacturers. LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES Boilers, Hoisting and Pumping Machinery. General Office, Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON BUSINESS HOUSES.

Grid of advertisements for various businesses including: GUERNSEY HALL, BRESCHER'S, J.W. GUERNSEY, HANLEY'S BAKERY, HUNTINGTON, W.A. HARVEY, J.B. WOOLSEY & CO, REI'MAN BROTHERS, IMPORTED CIGARS, DEAN, GOODMAN'S SHOE STORE, W.H. GORDON & SON, F. L. HITCHCOCK & SON, O.S. BLOSS, LACKAWANNA UNDERWEAR STORE, SCHREYER, FOR SALE, BERNHARD, JEWELER, EDWIN S. WILLIAMS, CONTRACTOR, BUILDER, THE SCRANTON UMBRELLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and others.