The Scranton Tribune

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

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

DISPLAY.	Run of Paper	Seding on Reading	Full Position
Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.155	.17	.185
6000 "	.15	.165	.18

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Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 15, 1901.

The Cubans are evidently not so much worried by the presence of United States troops on the island as the yellow papers would have us believe.

New School Legislation.

THE FORD compulsory education bill, having passed both houses, the senate without a single negative vote, and gone to Governor Stone, by whom its approval may be considered certain, it is in order to note that the changes in its provisions from those of the previously existent laws are of a character to make it of more value. Briefly summarized, they require the attendance of children during the entire school term, instead of but seventy per cent. of it, thus providing for continuous instead of a broken course of instruction. This, in the case of the vast majority of children, will do very much more than double the value of that instruction. Working children must attend school until fourteen years of age, thus making their time for school one year longer than by the present law. In case of a real hardship to the family, fully proved, provision is made in the law for exempting children from remaining so long in school. The law gives the power to imprison as well as to fine parents or guardians violating it.

An exceedingly important clause, one in line with the juvenile court law, provides that incorrigible and disorderly children may be committed to the care of children's societies in cases where it is not advisable to send them to the house of refuge.

The bill has been drawn with the utmost care by Samuel Hamilton, superintendent of the Allegheny schools, and was submitted to and approved by a joint committee of the Public Education association, of Philadelphia, the Civic club, and Dr. Edward Brooks, superintendent of Philadelphia schools, and also approved by the Philadelphia board of education, after its committees on legislation and on compulsory education had given it most careful examination.

Philadelphia has had for some time two ungraded schools for backward, deficient and refractory children who, in the other schools, have been discovered to be simply a drag upon others, or inciters constantly to serious trouble. Two such schools are far from being sufficient for that city's needs, but they have been clear proof of the value of making special provision for such children. The individual attention that in such schools can be given to each pupil has, in the cases of many backward children, brought them up to a point in which they could resume and maintain their places in the schools where they had formerly failed. In the cases of many unruly children of the kind who usually easily become vicious, and often criminal, they have been actually influenced to a degree that gives fair promise of their becoming useful citizens.

That there will come to be a larger number of such schools provided not alone in Philadelphia, but in all other cities of the state, in every one of which there is greater or less need of them, may be expected as one result of the revised legislation.

The favorite sons will now probably have difficulty in keeping their presidential booms from escaping too early in the season.

An Evil Crop-Sowing.

THE Southern Industrial convention, now in session in Philadelphia, is urgent in its statements that the South wants northern capital to invest in the southern states. Meanwhile one southern state after another proceeds to disfranchise the negro in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, proposing at the same time to hold on to as full representation in congress as though it had the full number of voters, and thereby to secure an illegally preponderant vote and influence in the national councils. Virginia's convention members having determined in advance to follow the example of other southern states in this, have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The other states have simply set it at naught. One Virginian the other day told the southern people they were simply deliberately sowing another crop of dragon's teeth to ripen into another civil war before the twentieth century closes. A great many people, south and north, will scoff at such a prophecy; but so did millions upon millions of people less than a decade before the firing upon Fort Sumter.

The president of the New York chamber of commerce, Morris K. Jesup, before sailing for home on Wednesday, told a representative of the Westminster Gazette that the only thing which marred the pleasure of the reception accorded in London to the members of the visiting delegation of that body was the English papers' announcement of them all as "millionaires." Messrs. Carnegie and Morgan, he said, are probably the only millionaires in the delegation, but all were impartially "snowed under with begging letters and callers asking for money." There are inconveniences in mistaken reputations.

Yale will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Archbishop Ireland at its approaching bi-centennial exercises in October. The university corporation voted unanimously three months ago that this should be done, and the archbishop on being notified cordially accepted the prospective honor. It is well deserved and well placed.

Moran's Sea Story of the Nation.

THE GREATEST work of the famous marine and landscape painter, Edward Moran, who died on Sunday, June 9, at his home in New York, ought to be in either the city of Washington as the property of the government, in the Metropolitan museum of New York city, or in the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. The last named city was that in which he studied art under James Hamilton, famed as a marine painter, and Paul Weber, distinguished as a landscape artist. It was his home from 1845, when he came to it as a lad of sixteen, until 1869, when he removed to New York.

The work of which we speak consists of a series of thirteen magnificent pictures illustrating the sea story of the United States. The first of the series he named "The Ocean, the Highway of All Nations." It is a wonderful picture imbued with the might, the majesty, the mystery of the wide seas. The closing picture of the series, completed by him last year, is entitled "The Return of the Conquerors: Typifying the Victory of the Navy in the War with Spain."

Edward Moran was born in 1829 in England, and was brought by his parents, with their other children, to America in 1844. Two of his brothers, Thomas and Peter, have also won distinction in art. All of them studied art here, all became most thoroughly American. Once Edward went abroad to visit the art galleries of the Old World, but he returned to his American home after a very few months' visit. His paintings are noted equally for their fine technique and for originality and poetic quality. We hope soon to hear that the great series of which we write, and to which he gave the most of his working time during the last twenty years, has been securely placed in one of the three splendid art galleries we name.

The accounts coming from South Africa of the condition of the reconcentrado camps into which the British have crowded Boer women and children indicate that Weyler is rivalled by British officers. An official report by Dr. Ronald P. Mackenzie of the British army, made in February last, is quoted, in which "the British government is notified that the conditions are horrible, the death rate appalling, and the food furnished wholly unfit to eat." Reports sent in June in private letters from Pretoria to New York say that the reconcentrado camps are far worse in condition now than in the winter.

The American anti-cigarette league, which now numbers many more than 100,000 pupils of the public schools in its membership, will hold an international convention from July 11 to 14, inclusive, in Convention hall of the Pan-American exposition. It may well be hoped that as a result the league will largely increase in numbers and influence.

Yet another plan to reach that elusive goal, the North Pole. This time the scheme is to reach it by a submarine boat designed by Herr Anschutz-Kampe, of Berlin, the funds for construction, equipment, and voyage being supplied by a wealthy enthusiast of Berlin.

A colored doctor of Washington, who claims power to break "hoodoo" spells and secure the release of criminals, has landed in jail. This seems to be another instance of failure of the physician to obey the admonition: "Heal thyself."

The slaughter of the third term bee so early in the season will deprive the yellows and antis of a large amount of campaign material.

China has produced a Joan of Arc. This seems to be the one element lacking for China's finish.

President McKinley also wisely concludes not to name a candidate.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1.48 a. m., for Saturday, June 15, 1901.

A child born on this day will notice that the sneeze of the hay fever patient is due.

Fame is fleeting, but the effects of a short stock deal will often keep men thinking for years.

The man who has been fooled by a bad woman seldom places faith in a good one.

The footprints of the court house square "ripper" are still apparent.

The "home grown" strawberry still has a far away look.

Rare June days are beginning to sizzle.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Persons who are not aware that Scranton has a town hall, will do well to take a peep at the new armory.

TO ROSE.

For The Tribune—

I'll frame, my Rose, a garland for thy hair,
Which then, in beauty's pride, may not disdain to wear;
For I with tender, nice, white violets will twine
White violets, but not so pure as that pure breast of thine—
I will twine with all the rest, and all the rest above,
Queen of them all, the red, red rose, the flower all lovers love.

—From the Roumanian by Leo Rosa.

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER

In What Paper Should the Merchants Advertise?

MANY TIMES merchants in cities the size of Scranton are puzzled when they come to divide their advertising appropriation among the newspapers. They do not feel that they can afford to put an ad. in all the papers, and when they come to make a choice then trouble begins. If they listen to all that the advertising representatives have to say they are no nearer a decision, and if they do not allow the fact that they intend to advertise to reach the ears of these gentlemen, and quietly make contracts with two or three papers, then as soon as their ad. appears the other fellows come around and the merchant is convinced that he has made a mistake.

In this connection the following paragraph from an article in a recent issue of the Inland Printer will be of interest. The writer is giving "pointers" to advertising solicitors and incidentally gives a few "points" to advertisers:

"It is a mistake for a solicitor to devote his efforts exclusively to demonstrating that his paper has the largest circulation, unless it is the only point of value his paper has. There are some few advertisers to whom the mere quantity of circulation is the only consideration. To many others the character of circulation should be clearly demonstrated. The man who carries a stock of furniture, of shoes or any other commodity that appeals to all classes of people, can not hope to reach all classes by advertising in a medium that circulates almost exclusively among one class even if that medium has the largest circulation. The man who has gilt-edge securities to sell can not hope for the largest returns from a poor man's paper.

"After all, the strongest claim of any newspaper, is that no matter how large a circulation contemporaries may have, or how thoroughly they may be read by any given class in a community, there is only one way to reach the particular readers of any given newspaper, and that in by advertising in that paper. If a merchant can afford to advertise in but one paper, and his goods appeal to all classes, then he may be expected to select the paper with the largest general circulation, but he can not reach all the people without using all the papers."

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

LI — POLICE CONDITIONS IN TWENTY DIFFERENT CITIES.

New York, June 15.

THERE IS no police department in the world so expensively conducted as that of New York city. Metropolitan London as the police district of that city is called, has an area of over 500 square miles, and is most efficiently policed by 14,000 men, the expenses of the department amounting to a little less than $9,000,000 per annum. New York, with its 365 square miles and 7,582 policemen, pays over $11,000,000 for the support of the police department every year. There are about twenty-four policemen to the square mile, which is equal to one policeman to twenty-seven acres.

Practically the same problems in the prevention and suppression of crime confront both the great cities, and each handles them in a different way. It is commonly believed in this country that there is no city in the world as wicked as New York, but were the facts known it would be readily seen that London carries off the palm by all odds. All sorts of crime and vice is more rampant in London than in New York, particularly the social evil. There it is given far more leeway, while here it is recognized everywhere as an unlicensed evil, although there is a tacit understanding in all the large cities and most of the smaller ones in the United States that it is a necessary evil, and, therefore, it is handled circumspectly by the police authorities. In most cities an effort is made to keep the evil within certain bounds, and in all cases it is made to hide its head. Boston prosecutes the traders in vice wherever it finds them; that is, the official attitude of the department is nominally one of uncompromising hostility. But as a matter of fact, the evil is winked at in that as in other cities. Minneapolis imposes and collects a fine of $50 per month from all keepers of disorderly houses, while St. Paul collects the same sum every two months, and Baltimore regulates the fine according to the amount of business done. These are the only ones out of the twenty largest cities which openly share in the proceeds of the evil. Of course it is a notorious fact that New York shares in the spoils, although it is behind closed doors, the same as in most other cities.

The question of music concerts in saloons has caused the leading cities more or less trouble, until it has become necessary to take an official stand one way or another upon this phase of the subject. For example, seven of the largest cities—Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Detroit, Washington, Providence and Indianapolis—officially do not permit musical concerts in saloons. New York bans them from barrooms, while Chicago has no law against them. Baltimore grants a special license for the music in saloons, as Buffalo did until May 1, 1901, when they were no longer allowed in any saloon. Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Jersey City permit their existence under special license. Cleveland allows music until 10 o'clock at night, and Boston grants the privilege to only twenty-one saloons.

It is not a difficult thing for even a novice to obtain liquors of all kinds in most of the large cities all days of the week and at all times of the night, but in Boston it is not possible to have anything in the way of intoxicants served after 11 o'clock at night, nor to mention Sundays, even to guests stopping at a hotel. In Washington the rules are almost as strictly observed, for the laws governing the closing hours are rigidly adhered to. A few saloons in New York city are officially allowed to keep open all night long on a special license, and unofficially most of them do about as they please, so long as they put up the requisite amount for police protection. Chicago has a law requiring all saloons to be closed between the hours of 12 and 5 a. m., but, as a matter of fact, it is not a difficult thing to get what you want on any day of the week or any hour of the day. Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Jersey City and Louisville permit saloons to run all night, but Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Washington, Minneapolis, Providence, Indianapolis and St. Paul have a nominal law prohibiting all night saloons. It is not generally rigidly enforced in these cities, as is pretty well known.

The following table of statistics, made up from the reports for 1900 of the twenty largest cities in the United States, affords interesting food for thought relating to the conduct of the police departments:

	Population.	Total annual expenditures.	Total No. Arrests
New York	3,437,202	$11,102,722	152,805
Chicago	1,698,757	3,304,084	70,473
Philadelphia	1,293,697	2,951,084	65,630
St. Louis	575,238	1,039,082	23,489
Boston	560,892	1,063,084	53,675
Baltimore	560,957	905,596	50,821
Cleveland	381,768	398,316	15,051
Buffalo	352,387	773,957	25,347
San Francisco	342,782	889,057	26,148
Cincinnati	325,902	573,495	14,291
Pittsbur	321,616	486,921	22,065
Detroit	285,704	557,804	7,445
Milwaukee	278,718	539,045	4,794
Washington	278,718	495,782	25,984
Jersey City	206,433	407,189	7,676
Louisville	204,731	292,840	8,018
Minneapolis	202,718	212,001	4,800
Providence	175,501	309,069	9,449
Indianapolis	169,164	149,723	6,876
St. Paul	163,065	191,631	4,242

The three most efficient departments in the United States, in the order of their merit, are Cincinnati, Washington and Boston. These departments are the least controlled by politics of any in the country. The worst are New York, St. Louis and Chicago. There is no doubt that where the state constabulary has been fairly tried, as in Cincinnati, Boston and Washington—the latter is controlled by the federal government—it has given better results than local control.

GOOD USE FOR BANK ROBBERS

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: Your article in this morning's issue on the James and Younger brothers calls to mind the circumstances under which I met one of the raiders after the attempt to loot the Northfield bank. It was in the dissecting room of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, the following winter.

At the time of the shooting there were four medical students living in Northfield. The laws which now provide material for anatomical research and prevent grave robbing were not then perfected. The night after the robbers were buried these medical students resurrected them and shipped them to Ann Arbor. The friends of one of them came to Ann Arbor and claimed his body, but the other found its way in due time to the dissecting table next to the one at which I worked, where those four students from Northfield for several weeks turned to practical account his broad frame, nerve and brawn. The father of one of these students kept the hotel in Northfield and it was from the window in his room on the second story and with his rifle that Medical Student Wheeler shot one of the robbers. The other was shot by a hardware clerk, who used an outside stairway for protection while reloading. Dr. Wheeler is now practicing at Grand Forks, S. D., and his friend, from whose room he fired and with whom I roomed the following winter is at Crookston, Minn. Both are active surgeons in the employ of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, thus showing how enterprising medical students can utilize even dead robbers for the benefit of humanity, making them more useful to the world dead than alive.

This tragedy is of especial interest to Scranton people, since the daughter of the bank cashier, who lost his life on account of his fidelity to his trust, lives in Scranton, the wife of Edwin C. Dean.

When the cashier recognized the nature of his customers he rushed to the vault, closed the door and refused to give them the combination. When they saw by their falling comrades outside that the game was up they were so exasperated that they turned and shot the cashier.

L. M. Gates.

Scranton, June 14.