

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 1, 1901. The best advice which can be given to an industrious working man is: "Don't strike; it doesn't pay."

Farm School Graduates.

THE FIRST graduating class of the National Farm school established four years ago at Doylestown, this state, on Wednesday of last week received their diplomas and listened to an address by Hon. James Wilson, the United States secretary of agriculture.

The special thing that makes this school of interest is that it is a Jewish school, founded by them for members of their own race, with the avowed intent "to bring the Hebrew back to the tilling of the ground."

Five hundred guests went out by special train from Philadelphia with Secretary Wilson and Rev. Joseph Krauskopf, of the Temple Keneseth Israel. Says one report, through a four years' course the graduates have studied farming as farming can best be studied and the splendidly tilled fields of the 122-acre farm, its well kept stables, barns, dairy, poultry houses and green-houses all attest the amount of real work the pupils have done.

Secretary Wilson referred to "the sensible and thorough manner in which the children of Israel do everything they undertake, and without help from federal or state sources," and expressed the hope that this school will have a reflex influence in stimulating many state-aided institutions to better work.

He spoke of the greater interest shown of late by the people of a large number of the states and territories in scientific agricultural research work that the agricultural department is co-operating in. He earnestly welcomed this new reinforcement of "the sons of Jacob" in advancing the agricultural development of the country. In one passage he said:

"The Jew is a thoroughbred, with a history running back to the time when Abraham dwelt in Ur of the Chaldees, and has a pedigree compared with which modern family trees are bramble bushes. He can look back over the centuries and note the effect of occupation on his race. Other races concede his mental acuteness to determine what is good for his people. He has been denied the privilege of owning the soil by many short-sighted governments, but 'his love of the soil is deathless' to use the expression of one of the founders of this institution. He desires to restore the physical vigor of the race where it requires it, by returning to the early vocation of its founders. It is wisely resolved that young men be educated in the sciences and arts relating to agriculture, and money is contributed for that purpose by far-seeing and good-hearted men. No investment ever made by a people will pay like this one, and that is a venturesome saying in this presence."

Another report mentions that "this school is said to differ from other agricultural institutions in that the practical features are given the greater prominence, and that boys as soon as they have passed through the grammar grades of the public schools are admitted, a clear gain of four years."

The political reform movement that has John Wanaamaker on its front seat will always be picturesque, but will never be convincing.

A Look Before Leaping.

ACCORDING to special cable dispatches sent over from London, "the indefinite postponement" of the marriage, set for the tenth of July, between Miss Vivian Sartoris, granddaughter of President Grant, and Archibald Balfour, cousin of the Tory leader of the house of commons, came from the fact that the two had each "decided opinions and could agree on few things of importance"—that "their quarrels had been frequent, their engagements broken more than once," but the troubles "were as frequently patched up through the good offices of the lady at whose house they had first met."

Under such circumstances it would seem that the "offices" of the lady in question were more to be called mischievous than "good," for there was certainly no prospect of happiness in a married life for such an engaged couple. The dispatch remarks that the breaking off of the marriage, even at this late day after the invitations to the wedding were issued and "its minutest details arranged," is generally regarded as a triumph of common sense.

It was a little late for "common sense" to come to the rescue, but this particular couple are to be congratulated that it was not quite too late in its arrival. Records of the all too greatly crowded divorce courts, and the history of a very regrettable number of "marital infidelities" where the married pair endure each other, point to the wisdom of giving "com-

mon sense" its innings where, too often, false pride prevails in inducing people to go on into marriage after the more intimate knowledge of each other that comes with engagement has shown that their only prospect of happiness lies in deciding to go their separate ways instead.

For this reason it is worth while to quote "the explanation given by relatives" of Miss Sartoris and Mr. Balfour of why that wedding is "off." It will supply a "precedent" that may prevent some other misfit alliances.

Three months' pleasant work for a four years' course in college is The Tribune's educational contest proposition, boiled down. Was there ever a more liberal one?

The Men for the Navy.

A FEW weeks ago appeared the announcement of the utter apathy shown by the naval militia organizations of various states, those of the Atlantic and Pacific coast states alike, their failure to respond, by acceptance of any of the navy department's plans to aid the organizations in education and training, to the government's interest in them.

The plans proposed included the taking of naval militia men to sea in any one of the naval vessels, the cruise of each command to occupy a fortnight, under supervision of naval officers and with the assistance of enlisted men in the navy. Naturally, the navy department supposed that men who had voluntarily entered a "naval militia" organization would take a lively interest in such an offered opportunity to learn the duties they might be called upon to fulfill.

The result of the utter indifference manifested has been the decision of the navy department that it will take no farther trouble about such a militia as that. Announcements from Washington are to the effect that the department's estimates to congress next year will not include the sum of \$60,000 which for several years has been asked, given and distributed by the navy department among the naval militia organizations.

In the presence of such a state of affairs, there is double force in the recent suggestion of the Annapolis academy board that congress shall double the number of cadets at that institution. Not so very long ago congress added ninety to the number of cadets at West Point. Yet this country has reached a point in its history when it has, and will continue to have, far more need of a full supply of perfectly trained officers of all grades for the navy than of those for the army. The National Guard, moreover, not only in all emergencies has supplied men who have some drill and training for active work in war, but has given some good officers to the service.

The naval militia, it is evident, is not going to render any such service to the navy. That makes clear the larger need of thoroughly trained naval officers, and enough of them, to train and to command the men who enlist. Over and over again, within the last three years the country has heard of one and another war vessel put out of commission in order to secure officers for one of the new vessels.

We go on building new battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats, knowing that there is a necessity for a navy adequate to protect our commerce, to preserve peace often by its efficiency, to make swift and of war should war be forced on us. But what use is it to enlarge the nation's complement of war vessels without seeing to providing enough thoroughly trained officers of every rank to make each and every vessel efficient—officers who know every detail of duty and how to train as well as to command seamen? The suggestion of the Annapolis academy board is one to which the next congress should give heed, and should not be allowed to "forget" it until it has taken action.

A word from the president would end the demoralizing gabble over the pension commissioners' act, and he should speak it.

The Act of 1804.

THE LAY mind it does seem singular—notwithstanding the piling up of laws and court decision—that so important an act as that passed by the first United States congress on May 28, 1790, approved by Washington, amended by congress March 27, 1804, and approved by Jefferson, should have passed out of the recollection of bench and bar for many years—constitutional lawyers are now saying. It is evident their saying is correct. But when the whole Philippine sovereignty question was forced upon the United States by the logic of events—when the "anti-imperialists" shut their eyes against the undeniable truth that President Jefferson, whom they had been citing as their own, was the strongest "imperialist" that the country has ever known—that he not only added "an empire" to this country, but ruled that empire by executive power, as the records show—when these things came to pass, it was natural for the people to suppose that "bar and bench" would inform themselves thoroughly on the history of that time. Certainly if the members of the Supreme court of the United States, in their search for what the framers of the Constitution meant it to cover, had read the act of 1790, and its amended form of 1804, there could not have been so wide divergence of "opinions" in their late decision.

Here is the second section of the act of March, 1804: "And be it further enacted that all the provisions of this act and of the act of which this is a supplement shall apply as well to the public acts, records, offices, office books, judicial proceedings, court and officers of the respective territories of the United States and countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States as to the public acts, records, office books, judicial proceedings, courts and officers of the several states. Approved March 27, 1804."

That is, according to the judgment of men who were themselves of those who

helped to frame the Constitution, and others who were in immediate touch with them, in the congress of the United States, legislating there for the country, they declared that their legislation "shall apply" not only to "the several states," not only also to "the respective territories of the United States," but also to "countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

It is not needful here to recapitulate the details of the quest into the statutes of Texas which led Mr. Benjamin H. Curtis back to the statutory law of this land from the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is enough that he did find this which we have just quoted, and that "the constitutional lawyers" of the country are busily discussing it, and "the importance to the counsel representing the government in the regular cases recently passed upon by the Supreme court had the discovery been made in time for the information it contained to have been available to the attorney general." "Countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States" in addition to the "several states" and to "the respective territories of the United States" were expected then; and provision was made for their government by congress as "subject territory," in the very earliest years of the existence of the United States as an independent government.

If the discovery did not come in time to inform the judges of the Supreme court, it is in good time to inform public opinion as to what the framers of the constitution and their associates in political life meant—their own interpretation of the power of this government, in precisely such a case as has arisen, nearly a century later, in our acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The bravery of the Boers, now everywhere recognized, should no longer be tarnished by the madness of a useless resistance. It is time to trade the rifle for the hoe.

More Notes About the Pan-American

IT IS RATHER interesting to a Scrantonian, to whom naturally the Lackawanna railroad is a satisfaction, to hear the various comments concerning railroad travel as heard from the Pan-American exposition. There seem to be two rather general opinions overheard in these conversations, namely, "We are so glad we took the Lackawanna," and "We are so sorry we came by some other route." You will often hear inquiries as to the possibility of exchanging tickets with somebody in order to return by the road which is so praised. On one point there is universal agreement—the freedom of dust. A young woman was heard exclaiming to a grimy-looking friend on the felicity of riding on the observation car. He had apparently just landed, and with a mixture of what looked like lambshead and freshly-cooked asphalt over his countenance was wallowing his discomfort. Couldn't he have a blamed window up," he grumbled, "all the way. I went into the smoker and almost sat on the engine so that I wouldn't get so much soot, but we had to keep the windows shut there. A fellow told me not to wipe my face so much, as the soft coal cinders made streaks like comets, and to blow them off instead. I'd like to know," with fine scorn, "how you're going to blow a big fat snotter out of your own eyebow. So I suppose I've got the comets."

"Yes, you have," assented the girl sadly, and she glanced apprehensively at a young woman who accompanied her and who was being reviled by a coachman before her eyes. The good looks of the man in question, He certainly did resemble a brigand. She then continued: "There was a woman in the Pennsylvania building today who told me she could spot a man who didn't come from Pittsburgh because they were always washing their faces and appearing so unhappy when they were dirty. Pittsburgh people were not thus disturbed over conditions so familiar. It's about the same way with people who come in by the Lackawanna. When you see them with a lot of bags and umbrellas, you know at once whether they have traveled by that road."

They are telling a good story just now about P. P. Cox, the handsome division passenger agent, of Buffalo, one of the few of the old regime who held over with the present administration. He was at the Iroquois the other day and was being reviled by a party of friends, who declared that the local officials of both the Lehigh Valley and the New York Central railroads were claiming the engraving on the Pan-American postage stamps as representing the Empire state and the Black Diamond fields. "Hm," remarked Mr. Fox placidly: "Do you suppose we'd claim a picture of an engine for a minute that made as much smoke as that? Let 'em claim her." And he waved his cigar contemptuously toward the postage stamp in question, with its pinky border.

Few who travel much on our roads in the vicinity of Scranton realize the absolute unlikeliness which can be induced by riding after a soft coal locomotive in this extremely hot weather, thus it is not surprising that New York people crowd the Lackawanna cars and that it is difficult to get a berth or a chair between Hoboken and Buffalo without engaging one in advance. The exquisite scenery all the way from the quiet loveliness of the streams and wide meadows of Jersey, to the majestic sublimity of the towering mountains at the Water Gap, the wild beauty and the refreshing air of the Pocono, must be a continual delight to those familiar or unfamiliar with this infinite variety in the landscape. Then from Scranton on, the charming glimpses of nature all the way to Binghamton are a joy forever, where the wide, splendid river and the rich green of hill and valley intrude the eye, while beyond lie the wondrous lights and shadows on the purple mountains about Danville; the alluring views afar to the northward and the changeful richness of the illimitable distance in Western New York. To enjoy that daylight trip from the rear of an observation car on the Lackawanna train all the way from New York to Buffalo, is to see something of our country which makes one glad to be alive.

The government exhibit at the Pan-American is said to be the best displayed at an exposition. The build-

ing is magnificent, and the opportunities for gaining information on points of history and also on up-to-date matters connected with our nation are plentiful and important. The models of warships and the relief maps, showing our new possessions, are surrounded constantly by throngs of spectators.

Among the interesting features in the Machinery and Transportation building is one under the charge of Mr. Miles Tracey Hand, son of Hon. Alfred Hand, of this city. It is the exhibit of the Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool company and comprises a lot of apparently very useful implements. Being a mere woman, I am not supposed to understand the complications of this outfit. I was very much impressed, however, with the fact that Mr. Hand's machine shop makes the most racket of anything in the entire place, and that among the accomplishments which the apparatus on display is a blast of cold air, which makes many friends for the manipulator these hot days. It is nice and convenient to have pneumatic tools. All you have to do is to attach a rubber hose to a little steel contrivance and you can whittle shavings off a big slab of steel (they don't call it a slab, but that is what it is); drill holes in almost anything, and pound rivets with more celerity and noise than ten men. Then another tool-thing over in the corner plays in a sand bank, and pounds it down very industriously at a miraculous rate of speed, while still another pulls up things to almost any height and drops them where they will do the most good. I should think Mr. Hand's pneumatic tools would be nice to use in executions of murderers. His establishment, in an important corner of the building, is thronged by wise men who want to know about everything. A Russian count and other notables are among his frequent visitors. Mr. Hand and his wife are enjoying the summer in Buffalo, where they will stay until the exposition closes.

—H. C. P.

To Wage Earners and Others of Moderate Income

Do not spend your money foolishly because you have so little of it, but save what you can from month to month and invest it in something that will multiply many fold. The millionaires of this section were laboring men a generation ago and they pursued this course while most of their comrades blew it all in. The prudent ones saw that fuel was a good thing, that the world had to have it, and they bought coal land, a little at a time as they could spare it, and it has made them rich, and their families live and will live in the greatest comfort, while the descendants of their imprudent comrades are laboring as their fathers did for day wages.

Keep this object lesson in mind. The opportunities of that earlier time were in coal, and greater opportunities exist in oil, which is fuel in a more concrete form and is rapidly supplanting coal, because it is easier and cheaper to mine and handle, and is, besides being a more economic fuel so that it brings larger consumers, profitable for a hundred other uses. The oil of California is furnishing that state with cheap fuel, for the lack of which her progress has been woefully retarded. The entire Pacific coast will consume oil as a fuel, so that the demand upon the oil fields of California is unlimited. California oil refiners will hold the markets of the far East and of the west coast of South America. It is plain to be seen that the oil fields of California will be the source of incalculable wealth, far beyond what the coal mines of Pennsylvania have been in the past. All thoughtful men can see that the thing to do now to make money is to buy the shares of conservative, reputable managed oil companies having large secured holdings of undoubted oil lands secured at low prices, and only requiring development to become the source of enormous revenues for shareholders.

THE PACIFIC COAST AND TEXAS OIL COMPANY has in the most important oil fields managers of ability and integrity and of the highest practical qualifications for their business, and the shares of this company are today, without doubt, the best investment obtainable. These shares would be cheap at 40c, but are selling for the time being at 20c per share, to procure money to bore the first wells. The price is sure to advance rapidly to keep pace with the developments on the company's lands and on adjoining lands. The market value of the lands is constantly advancing. Do not delay making an investment in this stock. As the value of this oil property and the character and ability of its managers this company offers, by permission, to the president of the Broadway Bank and Trust company, of Los Angeles, Cal. For particulars concerning this investment apply to the

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Turkish Bath Robes Are made of heavy Turkish toweling in assortment of various pretty stripes, in bright and subdued colorings. This fabric having been washed, the colors are guaranteed absolutely fast. Robes are finished with heavy cord and tassels to match. Prices, \$5.00 to \$3.00.

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510-512 Lackawanna Ave

THE ORIENTAL. ODD AND END SALE. From our regular weekly bargain sales during the past spring season, there has been left over quite a number of seasonal articles that must go during the next three days, if a deep price cut will do it. We submit the following: Stone Pitchers 10c Glass Water Pitchers 15c Berry Bowls 10c Cover Dishes 35c Glass Vases 15c Fruit and Desert Plates, tinted 10c

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The Scranton Tribune offers an exceptional opportunity to the young people of Scranton and Northeastern Pennsylvania in its second great

EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

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Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.

Here is an opportunity for some ambitious young people to earn the best college education without a great amount of effort, and it is an opportunity that may never be repeated. The Tribune may find the returns much less than the expense and would then be unable to again make such generous offers. Such a condition will be The Tribune's loss and the contestants' gain.

There are many young men, and young women, too, who would be glad of an opportunity to "work their way through college," in fact, the presidents of these institutions are deluged with applications for chances of this kind. Here the work for an entire course of four years can all be accomplished in three short months, and an education that would cost in cash \$1,000 is assured without further outlay. Parents should urge their boys and girls to enter the contest and work for one of the special rewards. One of the eight is within the reach of everyone who really tries.

Send a letter to The Tribune for full particulars, including handsomely illustrated booklet. Address, Editor Educational Contest, Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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