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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1901

County.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Supreme Court WILLIAM P. POTTER. TIPARTICE - PRANK G. HARRE

Judge J. W. CARPENTER. SHAPPOR-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

Controller E. A. JONES. Counter DR. J. J. ROBERTS Election Nov. 5.

When the Democracy went out of power or state it lett to the Republican natty a least of almost \$10,000,000 of debt. This debt, e administration under Republican rule, has a almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common acheols until support of popular education. Under Republican administration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemos nary inst tutions until we can make the boast that no state between the two oceans supports these tions as well as does our ewn. Our 7,000,000 o prople are industrious, honest, law abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions with people happy, employed and contented, and with avenue of business and trade fully occupied, an with the prospect of the future brightening and obstruction and negation sers up a lesserical of of false pretence, hypocrisy and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regainout power." From the Republican State

Negative men seldom advance far in

A Model Trial.

S A PEOPLE pledged to law and order, we should be proud of the manner in which the assassin of our president has been accorded a prompt trial, the benefit of able counsel and complete prowith the evidence.

The trial of Czolgosz is a conspicuous model of what all trials ought to be. It is true that in not every instance is the proof of guilt so clear and close at hand; and therefore in not every instance would it be possible, though it were desired, to proceed with such swift directness to the trial of the issue. But in every cause at law, whether in the civil or in the criminal branch, it should equally be the earnest purpose of the bench and counsel to expedite justice.

In these days of conscience-searching, when every effort is being made by an aroused public opinion to locate the sources of the diseased condition of our public life that discloses itself in such a crime as president-murder sight must not be lost of the contributions to anarchy and contempt for law which some of our courts have made, and which a tendency among many of our lawyers to hire their talents regardless of justice has not thecked, but if anything has increased. When legal procedure is used to shield crime or when the technicalities of the law are so juggled as to operate as a license to roguery, it is not surprising that men of impatient temperament form false conceptions of the value of law and are encouraged in their natural inclination to hold the law in con-

Journalism is not the only field of in it. Its yellowness is vividiy apparent and self-evidently vicious. But the attorney who is willing to lend his talents to the protection of crime, or enter into partnership with professional evildoing does his part, likewise, in driving weak-minded unfortunates to violence; and the lawmaker whose abiltry is employed in constructing loopholes in the statute is no better. The fact that our courts can upon

great prompting move promptly and republic. It is time to stop that careuncerringly is valuable as a contrast with the tedious delays so often encountered in them. The Buffalo trial is an ideal toward which American court procedure should everywhere more closely approach.

Philadelphia seems to be contracting the town meeting habit.

Instructive.

HE OFFICIAL history of the last unsuccessful strike of the Amalgamated association presented in the fareweil statement of President Shaffer is a document full of profitable instrucshows that honor is almost as rure among labor agitators as it proverbially is among thieves. Most of Mr. Shaffer's colleagues in the profession of labor generalship gave him all kinds of assurances of support and dropped him like a hot potato the mo-

ment he got into trouble Mitchell. He, Mr. Shaffer tells us, in- striving to put down anarchy and inquired carefully into the Amalgamated strike "and stated that if we would the safeguards of liberty and free govpresent a proposition, which he outlined he would demand acceptance by criticism, we are told, must be prethe trust, or call out the miners." This reveals the head of the miners' union as a man of whit, who believes abuse as President McKinley was institutions of the country.

in the mutuality of labor interests. It also shows that he would not hesitate to plunge the miners of the anthracite region into a strike for the effect it would have upon a controversy to which they are not a party, provided he sympathized with the strike elsewhere. It is evident that the desire to wield power is not confined to Wall

What Mr. Shaffer does not make clear is why his strike was ever started. There appears yet no justification for it. Nothing in the conditions of the when space will permit. The Tribule is a glad to print short letters from its triends hearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition presedent to asceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

There were no grievances. There was simply a lust for grievances. There was simply a just for power-the belief in the inner circles of the organization that it was an opportune time to execute a grand nanoeuvre for absolute mastery of all the labor employed in the chief American industry. Like Napoleon's invasion of Russia, it miscalculated. Like his retreat from Moscow, its conclusion is littered with the debris of failure. For the individual sufferers there is profound sympathy. But for the checkmated Napoleons there is no sympathy whatsoever

They have forfeited the confidence of labor and capital alike. If they had their deserts they would end their caseers as Napoleon ended his-in exile, with every power for further mischlef

Comment in the state press indicates the existence of a belief that former Lieutenant Governor Watres is medifating a battle for delegates in Lackawanna county. This we take to be a mistake. His candidacy, so far as we can learn, did not originate at home nor were the Republican leaders of his home city and county advised of it. It was announced from Philadelphia by means of lithographed letters previously prepared, addressed and ready for release without the knowledge of the people of Scranton. No doubt, therefore, it will look for its support to Philadelphia and other distant places.

High Time to Be Careful.

THE PROPOSITION of Com missioner of Immigration Powderly that the work of the immigration bureau be o extended as to include certification at foreign ports of every alien candidate for entrance into the United States, as well as surveillance for five years after he gets in, is naturally opposed by those who are opposed to tightening the bars, as well as by some who want something done but don't know just what. To this latter class belongs the Rochester-Post Express, a good but finnicky paper, which, in a comment upon Mr. Powderly's suggestion, says:

"The proposed plan assumes that all immigrants are prima facie criminals: it provides also that they must be subjected to the Bertillion system of measurements, and that they must be watched for five years. What self-respecting lumigrant, or what person worthy of becoming a citizen of the United States, would submit to any tection against influences calculated to bias the decision of the jury. The verwould be required to keep track of the hundreds of thousands of immi grants that come to this country every year. Were the taxpayers to submit to the burden of so many parasites, we have no idea that this system of ex pionage, so hostile to the spirit of American institutions, would be offer

It is not true that Mr. Powderly's plan assumes that all immigrants are prima facie criminals. It assumes protected by public opinion frowning merely that the United States has long on unbridled political bitterness. Alrational measure of discrimation. No to regret it. The hotheads who abused foreigner has any fixed right to enter Washington and gravely charged that America. He comes through tolerance, he was surrendering our libertles to That being true, it is within our pro- England, might have known then that he shall enter. Because people lock years later, and have based their optheir doors at night does not assume position to his policy on appeals to that all other people are burglars; it i to be careful. Many reasons aside from the problem

immigrants. When a man is taken into bad never written those verses, never any of those churches which have a pe- pictured him as a tool of trusts, never ried of probation he is watched, to see called him a murderer! how he behaves. And properly. The fold one who would discredit it. When They are merely the mark of low civila man is employed in any business on ization and inability to deal with pubtrial, he is watched, to see if he will fill the bill. This does not shame him and regard for the decencies of life human activity that has yellow streaks nor offend him; and it is what he expects. The immigrant is not a citigen but a probationer. We may want to keep him and convert him into a tical controversy may be made to deal citizen, and we may not. Simply leftting in everybody who wants to come in, good, bad and indifferent, and then, just as soon as they have lived here people will stop to consider such a the necessary five years, unconcernedly clothing them in the complete garb of stung about so freely that no attention citizenship, regardless of how it fits, have caused enough of mischief in this lessness and apply the obvious dictates of common sense

If to do this requires more government employes, hire them. Bricks are not made without straw.

Fusion is always easy until there are spoils to divide.

The Limits of Criticism.

(From the New York Tribune.) INCE THE assassination of President McKinley a few apologists for the indecent abuse to which he was subjected have come forward in criticism of the almost universal feeling that tion. It is pathetic in its candor. It the verbal and pictorial representation of the president as a scoundrel, murderer, an oppressor of the poor and a tool of trusts far transcended the limits of legitimate opposition, and tended to provoke insane passions and violence. It is said that the present indignation against reckless vilification of public men is irrational, and There was one exception-John that the people in their present mood, citements to anarchy, would overturn ernment. Full freedom of public served, and the inference is that a public sentiment which forbade such

subjected to would result in a muzzled press and platform. But has liberty become license? Is the art of effective but decent opposition entirely lost? Have orators and editors no longer the cleverness or power to arouse interest or carry conviction without resort to billingsgate and reckless falsehood, such as once were regarded as marks of weakness in argument rather than of strength? Have the people so degenerated that same reasoning no longer influences them, and that the only resource of those who would not see them sink into apathy and slavery is violent language and appeals to pre-

Judlee? Of course, the freedom of discussion must be preserved. Constitutions guarantee free speech and a free press, but always subject to responsibillty for abuse of those rights. But is the line between the rights and their abuse strictly enough drawn, and, also, is evident transgressing over the line, no matter how loosely drawn, punished by law or public opinion as it should be? There can be no question of the right of a citizen to criticise the president's policies most severely. For instance, Senator Hoar's remark that the subjugation of the Philippines meant "the abandonment of the principles upon which our government is founded, and it will change our republic into an empire," was within the limits of legitimate critiism. It was one view of the tendency of a public policy. Another orator, who, because the president carried out that policy, talked about "McKinley, with his wicked and cowardly heart, raising his bloodstained hands to heaven in hypocritical prayer," transcended those limits and descended not only to personal abuse, but to unpatriotic attack upon authority. It is one thing to disapprove a war, quite another to call the officials who perform their duties at the head of a nation's armies thieves and murderers.

Likewise, it is perfectly legitimate for those who think that the adminis tration's policy favors certain finanlers to point out the grounds of that belief, but it is not legitimate daily to hold up to the hatred of the ignorant the president of the United States as the contemptible tool of repulsive villains, engaged in imaginary atrocities. Sarcasm, ridicule and denunciation are all proper instruments of political opposition, but those who use them are morally bound to use them with a due sense of responsibility and a due regard for truth, and not to call an official a scoundrel in mere prejudice, confessedly without facts o warrant such a conclusion. The acts of a public official are always subject to more rigid scrutiny and sharper criticism than those of a private individual, but a lie about him is just as much a lie as one about anybody else, and is abuse of the freedom of speech and the press. If we ever have a president or a city official who is a murderer, let us know the facts, and call him one by all means. If we find that he steads, let us expose the rascality. But let not an official be called a murderer or a thief just as n incident to intemperate opposition o his public policy. He ought to be protected from such outrageous libels

as well as any other man. A public officer can hardly look to the law for such protection without seeming to interfers with free speech, though even in this free country offiers have not feared to call to account in court those who personally slandered them. He ought, however, to be enough taken in all who offer them- ways after a period of such bitterness selves and should now begin to exhibit a the people come to see its injustice and vince to define the terms upon which they were wrong as well as a dozen reason and not to ignorant prejudice simply recognizes the existence of So, too, those who charged President enough burglars to make it worth while McKinley with hideous crimes have already found out their error, and some of them have retracted. of anarchism call for surveillance of better they would feel today if they

Political life does not depend for its church does not want to take into its freedom on license for such libels. Instead of holding to such abuses as instruments of free discussion, our people should thun them, so that poliwith facts and to be decided by reason. Then to call an official a murdever will mean that he is one, and charge. Now such awful epithets are is paid to the abuse by same people, and a wicked official rests secure in his wickedness from their action, while the honest man may fall a victim to the misdirected passions of the criminal or crank.

Mr. Shaffer is prepared to attest that n financing a big strike kind word alone butter no parsnips.

The opinion seems to be growing that the anarchist needs a dose of his own

medicine. THE REMEDY FOR ANARCHY.

Attarchism of the kind that justifies assessing our was beed not in the United States nor in Britain, where free institutions are c yed, but in those European countries where t nost severe measures of repression are used. I my fairly be described as the child of tyrans nd repression, not of liberty. That form of a ism which is rife in the southern states, th nching and burning of negroes, what is it but which dragged the African from his home ar ept him for a century in bondage? The new arrivals in a country are apt to gathe

the cities, and it is through thos stitutions. If the police are corrupt or ! is quite natural that the new-comer who lees clubbed or blackmailed should form a b ression of the whole system of governmen the other hand, an honest, intelligent, cous-ons police force, clean streets and good municipal government would have an important educa-tive influence on the foreigner. Let him be taught that as long as he respects the rights of others the law will be his friend, and he will

With One Voice the People Speak

Teachers of Anarchy. Address by H. C. McLaughlin, Principal

of the New York State Normal School at Ja "I tell you that the man who sits in his edi orial office and pens an inflammatory article may have sufficient self-control to withheld his nand from the assumin's knite, but those poor wretches who read that article may not have the ome self-control and may go forth and do that which the editor selvorates. Your wrath falls on the man who did this deed; but I tell you there are others who taught him the example. There are those who put before such men articles which they read and incorporate into their very character. The man who does this is the man who do erves our reprobation most. Read the best papers. Banish those from your homes and you sight which mette to anything like violence against the rulers of our country. If the death of William McKinley makes us hate these evieditorials and inflammatory articles and that feeling causes us to banish them from our homes and sight, then William McKinley will not have

Chancellor Day's Views. A Syracuse dispatch says that upon being asked

by the New York Journal for an expression upor President McKinley, Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse university, sent the following to that Samuel Hicks, General Manager, New York

"Dear Sir: Will you please never send to this office any matter bearing the imprint of the New York Journal? I loathe the New York Journal as I do the unspeakable wretch who shot my other agent in this country, helped to make the conditions which encouraged such assassing-tion. To have our institution commended by uch a paper would be a burning disgrace.

In an address at the Albambra, in Syracuse last Friday night, Chancellor Day said: "The wickedness lies at our doors in that we have olerated for months and years certain deformities of journalism which have proceeded to abot and comfort the assassin. And these horrible sleets are more responsible in the sight of Al-mighty God for the assassination of William McKinley than is the poor wretch who shot the bullet at Buffale, They nerved his hand, they excited his courage, they crazed his brain, and then he goes to the electric chair at least on f the editors of those yellow journals ought t ake a seat beside him to explate the crime self and his fellow assassin

In Anarchism's Class.

one Adopted by the Broome County, No York, Republican Convention. "We cannot refrain at this time from express g our scorn and contempt for those newspape sich have so persistently, by words and ca ons, sought to create discontent instead appeness in the minds of many, have villified and traduced our best men for no other reason an that they occupied official positions in such they were carnestly striving to do their ity, have sought to breed a spirit of disregard d contempt for our judges and courts becautheir enforcement of law and order, and, go rally, have let no occasion pass on which the lins dethrone virtue and exalt vice. In our of ion, when we legislate against anarchy and as-sessination, we should not forget that 'yellov

ournals' belong in the same class."

Stamp It Out!

Ex-Mayor Hewitt in a Speech Refore the New York Chamber of Commerce, 'It is easy enough to deal with the pocretched degenerate who was the instrument assassination, but how are we going to deal with that rockless newspaper which we all believe to responsible for the murder of our dearly be ountenance such a newspaper by our subscritions, or our advertisements, just so long or assessing justify their dastardly conduct by to pecious argument of a press that poses as rely, it is to be found in the perverted teing of a reckless press that has not hesitated to

A Great Duty.

this land. The lessons come with terribi uty of using all the power of the Republica arty to search out and stamp out the blasting ing in some measure that form of bress de journalism which has given to an greatest encouragement. Anarchy is a blot upo lization and should find no soil in which ake root in a free republic like ours. Let suppression of this great crime against socie; and orderly government be made one of the cadinal doctrines of Republicanism. Unbridle abuse of public men excites the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and the fanatical to sion of crimes of which the assays mition of ear late president is the culmination The Republican party owes it to itself, to so ciety and to the people at large to lay its strong hand upon these offending journals."

A Malediction. From an Open Letter by Rev. Dr. Joseph Cooper,

of Rutgers College, to the Editor of the New Carry with yourself day and night, everywhere while you curse the earth with your presence, the consciousness that all honorable and virtuous men and women in the land who have had the portunity to know the facts hold you and your responsible for this awful borror, and loath not to the extent your conduct deserve

The Crime of the Cartoon

from the Philadelphia Press. There is a place for the cartoon in the nts. There is a humor and a wit that by the grace of good nature can accomplish much in and follies of those in public life. A good cause as was true in the memorable case of Nast ve Tweed, is never better served than by the point ed cartoon that preaches a sermon or cor public lesson in a few strokes of the pencil. But here is a point beyond which the honorable self-respecting cartoonist cannot, will not, go and this point is the deliberate daily presents tion of men in public life as the vilest of the vile, through a deliberate falsification of their known private character and public acts, in way that sets them out as lew, degraded and without character or conscience. And this is the erime of the Davenport and Opper cartoons, that they did do this, in season and out of season, with an almost insone iteration, save that their was a bireling's "method in the madness.

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