

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 14, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Supreme Court—WILLIAM F. POTTLER. Treasurer—FRANK G. HARRIS.

County. Judge—J. W. CARLISLE. Controller—E. A. JONES. Coroner—DR. J. A. ROBERTS. Surveyor—GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

Election Nov. 5.

When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legacy of almost universal poverty. This state, by its administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education.

Fair Notice to Law-breakers. IT SHOULD be clearly understood that law and order are to prevail in Scranton. Blockades of the streets and attacks upon property and persons, by whomsoever committed, will be stopped and the perpetrators held for the courts of justice. Power necessary to attain these ends will be used unflinchingly. Resort to violence is unfair to every interest in the community. It is unfair to the strikers, whose leaders both publicly and privately deplore it. It is unfair to the Traction company, which is legally as much entitled to the protection of its property as any other owner of property in this city. It is unfair to the city, whose good name it tarnishes and whose treasury it monies. It is unfair to law-respecting citizens, whose peace it disturbs and whose rights it tramples upon. It is not only unfair; it is dangerous. Self-protection is a supreme law of nature and the city, in self-protection, must and will stop it at any cost.

How to Win. IF SATURDAY'S meeting of the Republican county committee has an earnest of the feeling pervading the party ranks, this will insure an off year for the Democracy. Never in the thick of a presidential contest has there been a more representative attendance or a finer spirit of harmony, hopefulness and determination to win.

Over confidence is unwise and should be guarded against; yet there are substantial reasons for hopefulness this year. With a ticket of most excellent material, nominated without friction or strife; with all factions united and old-time jealousies forgotten; with a county organization fairly representative of both the veteran and of the young men elements, and with the fact recognized by all that since there is but three weeks in which to fight the battle every minute must be made to count, victory should crown the Republican standard and we believe it will.

There is just one way to assure this. Work. Take steps to get every Republican to the polls. The key to the election is in getting out the vote. There are Republicans enough in this county, if brought to the polls, to constitute a rousing majority. Get them out. Begin at once to lay out this work and keep at it until the polls close three weeks from tomorrow night. That will spell as handsome a triumph as the Republican party of Lackawanna county has ever won.

The Shelby inquiry begins to present aspects similar to those of a Lackawanna county election contest.

The Problem of Divorce. A VOTE is expected today in the Protestant Episcopal general conference on the proposition to put an unqualified ban upon the remarriage of divorced persons. At present ministers of that denomination may perform the marriage service in the case of divorced persons who are innocent; who have been unguilted from guilty conjugal partners.

The views of those favoring the change are well expressed by Rev. Dr. Greer, of New York, who says: "This is not only a theological question but a social one. There were more divorces this year in the United States than in all of Europe and Canada. In twenty years the population has increased 60 per cent, and the divorces 160 per cent. Marriage is not only a physical relation but a spiritual relation. I am in favor of separation not only for fidelity, but for other causes, cruelty and drunkenness, for instance. But I am opposed, for any cause whatever, to allowing such separated people to be married again. I want to stop the spread of the anarchic poison that is permeating society and I want to begin at the beginning. I recognize that this rule will work hardship and injustice to some. But such things are necessary in laying down broad laws for the betterment of the social conditions."

Those opposed to the change have no better spokesman than George H. Williams, of Oregon, a former attorney general of the United States. He says: "I have known a woman to be ill treated or abandoned by a drunken, worthless husband. Why, if a good man wants to marry her, to give her children a good father and her a good husband, should the church forbid her

the right and forbid its ministers to marry her? As for public opinion, you propose to punish the individual to raise the standard of public opinion. No matter how good a woman may be, how pure, if she has been divorced, you stigmatize her as though she had committed an unpardonable sin. If a criminal, a thief, a perjurer, you admit him to your church, but if a poor woman, who has been compelled to separate herself from a worthless man, applies to you, you would close your doors to her and say to her: 'You have committed an unpardonable sin; there is no place for you here; you can go to the devil.'

From a practical standpoint it seems to us that the chief objection to the proposed change is that it would not change anything. It certainly would not change human nature, and therefore would not reduce divorce. It might possibly decrease the membership of the Protestant Episcopal church by sending into other Protestant denominations divorced men and women looking for second partners in matrimony. Those who hold to the indissolubility of marriage, like those advocating absolutism in government, have a logical and tenable belief; but they do not find its popularity increasing; the tendency of the times is against them; human nature is against them. Consequently their's is an uphill work.

Our sanguine insurgent friend, Colonel McCain, has figured a majority of 15,000 for Fusionist Candidate Coray in Bradford, Susquehanna, Pike, Lackawanna, Monroe, Luzerne, Wyoming and Wayne. These figures recall the halcyon "Colonel Russell" days.

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Resort to violence is unfair to every interest in the community. It is unfair to the strikers, whose leaders both publicly and privately deplore it. It is unfair to the Traction company, which is legally as much entitled to the protection of its property as any other owner of property in this city. It is unfair to the city, whose good name it tarnishes and whose treasury it monies. It is unfair to law-respecting citizens, whose peace it disturbs and whose rights it tramples upon. It is not only unfair; it is dangerous. Self-protection is a supreme law of nature and the city, in self-protection, must and will stop it at any cost.

Some of the converts to the so-called "Union" party object to the yellow streak on the party button. They are not quite prepared to wear a badge that might be taken as an endorsement of the nefarious yellow press.

Real Civil Service Reform. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has not been president long, but he has already learned how different civil service reform on the inside is from civil service reform as it appears at a distance.

It is desirable that we understand one another at the outset, so I shall speak frankly to you. I am not a revolutionist, I am not an experimentalist, I believe in parties and party politics. I do not wish to overturn any established systems. In the southern states I may have to depart from the beaten track and appoint some Democrats to office. This is because there, as everywhere, I want the best men. If the best available men are not Republicans, but Democrats, I shall appoint the latter. But in the northern and border states these conditions do not obtain.

There are not enough line officers in our navy, allowing only half as many officers to each ship as are allowed in the English navy, to command the ships now built, and new ships are being launched steadily. This is a matter requiring congress' early attention.

Outside the Pale. THERE IS no valid or sensible reason why any Republican should oppose E. A. Coray for state treasurer.

There is no valid or sensible reason why any Republican who believes in party regularity and has confidence in the ultimate wisdom and fairness of majority rule should support E. A. Coray for state treasurer. Mr. Coray has chosen to consort with a coalition of political eccentrics in an unnecessary warfare upon his party. He has hoisted the rebel flag and entered into an unhallowed intimacy with the

political enemy based upon the untenable doctrine that within a small circle of Republican insurgents and Democratic mercenaries is located a monopoly of the civic virtue and honesty of the commonwealth. His candidly presented reform without a single substantial guarantee of his ability to make good in case of election. The men who are handling the mechanism of this latest assault on Republicanism are saturated with every vicious political habit which in the abused name of reform they hypocritically allege against the Republican leadership. Their record for crookedness and false pretense forbids their personal appearance in the role of candidates and so they work behind dummy figures placarded pretentiously with party tags.

We cheerfully bear testimony to the personal worth of E. A. Coray. The editor of this paper is pleased to number Mr. Coray among his personal friends. If the issue of nothing more than a personal confidence or recommendation, the opportunity to help Mr. Coray to realize his dream of honor and emolument would be grasped with avidity. But it is more than this. We believe that Mr. Coray is being used by politicians seeking with hypocrisy as a pawn in their desperate game to wreck Pennsylvania Republicanism. We believe that those who follow the leadership of these men are wasting their energy and discrediting genuine reform. We cannot reach any other conclusion than that a vote for Coray as the lines now stand is a vote to put the Republican party out of business in Pennsylvania and to put in business the Wanamakers, Van Valkenbergs, Guffeys and McClaures. There is no avowment made by these people as to state conditions or prospects in which conservative voters have reason to put faith. There is no promise held out to them that invites belief in its sincerity or assurance of their ability, after conceding their inclination, to redeem it, a concession we will not make.

So that Coray, as we view the situation, by joining in a mongrel third party speculation bearing Democratic endorsement, has forfeited all reasonable claim to the support of those priding themselves on faithfulness to Republicanism, and however excellent he may be as a man, has thereby shown judgment so poor as to discredit his fitness for responsible state position, and put himself outside the pale of further Republican consideration.

A novel tour is in contemplation by the Southern railroad. It purposes to haul throughout the South a train of twelve cars, carrying a complete equipment for road-making, and stopping frequently to give the natives optical instruction in how to improve their miserable country roads. In the chief cities continuous exhibitions will be held and local good roads leagues formed to carry on the work. Certainly this unique enterprise is creditable to the public spirit of its promoters.

Our Trade With South America

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, Oct. 13.

THE RECENT departure of Washington of the special train carrying the United States and numerous other delegates to the approaching Pan-American conference in the city of Mexico has excited special interest in the commerce of the United States with the territory of the South, which the treasury bureau of statistics has compiled for the convenience of the States members of that congress. The importance of development of our commerce in this particular direction is pointed out by this publication, which shows that exports to the countries lying to the south of the United States amount to about 10 per cent of the total imports of the United States.

"The commerce of the United States with the American countries lying south of her borders," says the opening page of this discussion, "has long been an object of solicitude to her statesmen, economists, and business men. With the English-speaking people of American territory lying upon the north her commercial relations have rapidly grown and proven mutually satisfactory. With those of another language, occupying the contiguous territory at the south, the growth has been slower and less satisfactory, and as the distance increases the growth decreases. To British North America the United States supplies 52 per cent of the total imports for consumption; to Mexico, equally adjacent, but speaking another language, 40 per cent; and to the Central American states, next removed by distance, though readily reached by water and now being tapped by further railroads, but only accessible by direct water communication, 23 per cent; to Venezuela, equally accessible, 27 per cent; to the West Indies, which lie in close proximity, and which have been up to the present time controlled by commercial nations whose policy in many cases has been to retain their commerce for their own people, 26 per cent; to the Guianas, also readily reached by water, 25 per cent; of those of Dutch Guiana, 17 per cent; of those of French Guiana, 17 per cent; and less than 6 per cent of those of French Guiana.

"Up to this point the study of the growth of commerce between the United States and other American countries is fairly satisfactory. Beginning with 22 per cent of the import trade of Canada, 19 per cent of that of Mexico, and ranging on downward along the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, a fairly satisfactory share of the commerce of these countries is enjoyed by the people of the United States; though it will be conceded that her people have a right to expect a larger share of the commerce of the countries lying at near at hand, especially in view of the fact that our purchases from them are much larger than our sales to them. Even this somewhat unsatisfactory condition is remedied with the countries bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea is, however, gratifying when compared with the traffic relations of the United States with the countries of South America bordering upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"Of the total imports of all South America, 57 per cent is taken by the countries bordering upon the two oceans, and but 11 per cent by those upon the Caribbean. On the eastern coast of South America the United States imports 1800 goods to the value of \$105,000,000, of which the United States supplies about 10 per cent; Uruguay and Paraguay, \$9,500,000, of which our share was less than 2 per cent; and Argentina, \$12,000,000, of which about 15 per cent was from the United States; while a tonnage of the Pacific coast shows imports from Chile of \$20,000,000, Peru, \$20,000,000, Bolivia, \$11,000,000, and Ecuador, \$7,000,000; the proportion from the United States averaging about 10 per cent. Thus the northern coast of South America, fronting on the Caribbean Sea, imports goods to the value of \$80,000,000, of which we supply an average of 25 per cent; the eastern coast, fronting upon the Atlantic, \$175,000,000, and the Pacific coast, \$60,000,000, of which our proportion is in each case about 10 per cent.

"Nor can it be urged that this condition is a temporary one. While exports from the United States to Mexico have grown rapidly, especially during the last year, and the importations, and have experienced a moderate development in the case of the countries bordering upon the Caribbean, the total sales to the south of us have not grown with the rapidity which has

characterized those to the north at large. In 1888 our sales to the countries lying south of us were 20 per cent of our total exports; in 1889, a little less than 19 per cent; in 1890, a fraction above 19 per cent; in 1891, about 7 per cent; and in 1901, about 9 per cent of our total exports.

"An examination of our list of purchases from Central and South America, and a study of the anomaly presented by their small purchases from us, of Brazil we are by far the largest customer in her chief articles of export—coffee and rubber—while from Argentina and Chile our purchases of wool and hides are also heavy; and for the tropical products of other countries of South America—sugar, spices, fruits, dyewoods, cabinet woods, textiles, and chemicals—the United States offers a constant and rapidly increasing market. From the countries of South America the United States in 1901 purchased goods valued at \$102,220,927, while her sales to them in that year were but \$14,720,888, less than one-half of her purchases from them.

"A study of the map of the world seems to offer a partial explanation of the anomalous conditions with reference to the trade of all the countries lying south of the equator most of South America is the commonwealth of Brazil (south of the Amazon), Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina, on the Atlantic coast; and Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and the interior state of Bolivia, in the west, must reach their water, and their sales to other parts of the world also go by water. It will be seen that the markets of Europe are practically as near to all South America (rounding on the Atlantic and Pacific) as are those of the United States. An examination of the map and the distances actually travelled by the great steamships following the usual course of commerce sustains this assertion. The easternmost port of South America extends 2,600 miles further east than New York, and the sailing distance from that point to New York is actually greater than to the cities of southern Europe, and but slightly less than to the commercial centers of England and Germany, one of the commonest of these countries should be diverted to Europe. Naturally a considerable share of their exports go direct to Europe, and to that extent it would be quite reasonable to expect that their purchases would be from that part of the world.

"Europe's fact that exports from the United States to Europe greatly exceed her imports from Europe makes it practicable for the vessels which bring the rubber, coffee, hides, and wool of South America to the United States to readily find a market for the same in Europe, and there load again with goods for the South American markets, thus making the tour of the triangle of which the line from New York to Liverpool forms the base, and the ports of Brazil and Argentina the apex. That this should occur under ordinary conditions would not be surprising, and that it should occur with the close intercommunication with the United States, neglect of American merchants to closely study the trade methods and requirements of the countries in question, the absence of direct communication with the language of the country where business is sought, all of which are valuable aids in increasing the commercial relationship, and especially in increasing our sales to the countries in question.

TAMMANY'S PLAY.

From the St. Louis Mirror. Tammany's candidate for mayor of New York, Mr. E. M. Shepard, has said things which for publication against Tammany. Tammany acts even by nominating him for sure defeat. When Shepard has been defeated Tammany will say that the incident shows the folly of trying to denigrate to support Mugsomps. Tammany knows it's done for in this campaign, but it wants to make its defeat a stepping stone to victory next time.

THE LAND O' THE LEAL.

In the Land of the Leal, where the leather blooms purple. The mat on the hills, and God's light on the streams; Where the alga and the grain and the blue fir combine; The Land of the Leal, that lies in my dreams. The scent of the morning, the breeze of the woodland. The glaucous trees in their maturity stand; The ripple of water and rushing of river. Are glaucous there, in my heart's glowing land. The voice of the people, the Gaelic endeavor; The clasp of the land for the sake of 'Lang-'sht.' The homes that we lairns, and the hardy bear laddie. In the Land of the Leal where their welcome is mine. In the Land of the Leal, where my spirit roams ever. I stretch out my hands to the purple-clad hills; While the mystical beauty veaves patterns unceasing. And the spell of the moonlight is over me still. —Helen Uppshart, in Chambers' Journal.

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