the Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib-

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYABEE, Business Manager.

New York Officer 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

When space will permit. The Tribune is always that to print short letters from its triends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real mane; and the condition procedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1901.

Hearty congratulations to County Controller Jones. His victory is all the more notable in contrast with the general result. Nobody will begrudge the because of it.

Money in Politics.

The public knows that, under the present dom demoralized the voters of Lackawanna county and made it impossible for a Republican to get ur affer in this county unless he is view of a favorite

N THE BENCH in this county is Hon H. M. Edwards. He is neither rich nor a tavocite of the bosses. Yet he got there under the present domination of the Republican party. In the court house offices are Messes. Scranton, Lewis, Copeland, Daniels, Bonn, Morris, Penman and Stevenson, None of these is a rich man nor a favorite of the bosses. Yet all got office under the present domination of the Republican party. As a rule, the Republican candidates for office in this county have linancially been poor men. The extent of the favor they have received from the bosses has been earnest support while condidates and honorable treatment after election.

The charge of systematic debauching of voters is a familiar one in American politics, but is very greatly exaggerated. As applied to "the reesent domination of the Republican party" in Lackawanna we know it is can soil must not exceed two years. talse. Election expenses are heavy and money is used, but the great bulk of its unlawful use are few, unauthorand confined to no one party. For example, in the recent campaign in New York city, it is said that Tamures; but if the Fusionists spent less than Tammany it was because they hard less. It is human nature when qually true in business, in the course titions of social life, even in the rivalries that develop in the field of religion. Yet if the Fusionists supporting Seth Low spent the sum they are credited with having spent, it does not necessarily imply the systematic debauching of voters. Bad as Tammany is, and no doubt it is better than painted, we don't believe that Tammany put much of its money into the purchase or attempted purchase of

To organize the immunerable activipolitical campaign-to assure that every voter shall be studied and, if possible induced by any one, or more than one, of hundreds of possible influences, to vote in the way that the campaign manager wants him to vote-costs tuoney, as well as time and talent, but us a matter of fact, comparatively little of this money is used in the form of berbes. Practical politicians of all parties know this, but it has become the fashion to cry "boodle" and "baris," and those who follow this fashion invariably locate the alleged cerruption in the ranks of the opposition, though usually one side is as guilty as the other and both are far less guilty than might be inferred from the newspaper and curbstone

The same thing is true in relation to the alleged wholesale falsification, or attempted faisification of election returns. There are, now and then, election officers willing to make frauduleat returns and purty workers none too scrupulous to connive at such perfidy. But the percentage which this form of crookedness bears to politics as a whole, is not greater than is the percentage of grocers who adulterate their goods and sell at short weight, or of Spious deacons who preach purity on Sundays and on other days cheat, he and gouge. The world is not perfect, and the devil is still busy; but human nature is not worse in politics those who try to make people believe that it is are either unsophisticated or dishonest.

The Scranton Times is not unsophisticated: it is dishonest. Its editor is a

The Schley presidential boom will

need to be carefully protected against

The Problem of the Ages.

NASMUCH as the social evil was made the central issue in the recent New York municipal camwatch the disposition of it that will be attempted by the new administration. We do not recall that in any of his inces touching this matter. He promsed, we recall, to put an end to systematized and authorized police blackwise, we believe, to discourage their invasion of the tenements of the respectthie poor. That was easy to say and t will be comparatively easy to do. But when that is said and done, a

whole lot more remains to be said and constitutes proof that the trade of Candone, especially in a city like New ada is worth cultivating.

een in the New York discussion comes from District Attorney-elect Jerome, who would repeal the act making it a riminal offence to keep a house of evil This, he thinks, would take away the chief hold which police blackmatters have upon this business. Then he would let the disorderlyminded gravitate to certain recognized esoris, and keep those resorts under such strict police surveillance that the moment any crime took place within them they should be closed and every inmate held to stern account.

From a human standpoint this is as freetive a plan of restriction as is possible under existing conditions, but t will not be accepted by theorists or teachers of morals, for it is at best merely a compromise with sin. Notwithstanding that there is no better working alternative, there is a sentiment inimical to compromise and it is not to be ignored. Perhaps that is why there is more talk than real progress in doing away with this type of

Since his election, Travers Jerome has illed a column a day telling what bation of the Republican ports; systematic de-banchery of voters and take election returns have advise him to say less and saw wood

Chinese Exclusion.

HE expiration next year of the Geary Chinese exclusion act is calling into play a strong demand for its reenactment. Many of the labor organizations are preparing to bring pressure upon congress to continue indefinitely the essential features of this ex-

perimental act. At present no Chinamen can lawfully gain first entrance into the United States unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the immigration officials that he is an envoy, a student or a traveler wishing merely to pass through. Those Chinamen who were in when the exclusion law was enacted vere allowed to remain, but they had to register; and before one, after going back to China, can return, he must be identified; it must be proved by oath of two American witnesses that he is a merchant and not a laborer; and then the period of his absence from Ameri-

Against the citizens of no other nation is such exclusion decreed. With of it is used legitimately. Instances relative freedom we admit Malays Japanese, Syrians and other Orientals as different from our people in race stock and customs as are the Chinese. Not only is the exclusion especially many spent \$900,000 and the Fusionists aimed at this one people but our gov-\$500,000. We cannot vouch for the fig- erument on more than one occasion has forbidden China to retaliate in kind. Americans are free to enter China and we insist that once having entered they one is in a light to use the weapons at shall be treated on an equality with all band for all they are worth. This other foreigners. Against China's will ruth is not limited to politics. It is the gates of China have been foreibly opened and forcibly kept open to for eign intercourse.

American labor is rightly entitled to protection against an invasion of Orientals ready to work for what, by our standard, are starvation wages Though relatively a docile and inoffensive type of inhabitant, the Chinese in numbers are not wanted in this country and should not be allowed to enter in numbers. But is it right to make a different

rule for the Chinamen than for other foreigners? Should not one general reties nowadays brought into play in a striction be applied to all our forms of immigration-one that will admit the more meritorious and reject the unfit?

Croker floored David B. Hill at Kansas City in the summer of '90. Hitt now witnesses, without tears, the flooring of Croker, to which he contributed. In politics all things come to him who waits-and works.

Reciprocity with Canada.

NEWSPAPER dispatch credits to Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier of Canada, the assertion that the Dominion government will not again send commissioners to Washington to negotiate for and the highest can only be secured at Pokin reciprocal trade relations with the Li Hung Chang took all three graduating highest United States: "the next reciprocity treaty," Sir Wilfred is credited with "must be negotiated at Ottawa"-in other words, with the United

States as the soliciting party. We hope that this prophecy, whether uttered by the Canadian premier or not. may come true, for if the law-making power of the United States should desire reciprocity with Canada sufficiently to feel like sending a deputation to Ottawa to beg for it, there would be no reason to doubt that a treaty would speedily be drafted and ratified. Heretofore almost all the longing for reciprocity has been on Canada's side.

Yet laying badinage aside, reciprocity of trade and closer communion of commercial, social and also political than in the other relations of life, and interests between these two kinsmen peoples situated side by side are the common sense promptings of the situa+ tion-the logic of destiny and the destiny of logic. The other day in a speech before the New York chamber of commerce, John Charlton, one of the ablest of the members of the Canadian

parliament, made this clear. After pointing out that Canada had become the United States' third best customer, in the total of goods purchased ranking next to Great Britain and Germany, he called our attention to the fact that the exports to Canada from the United States in the year paign, it will be instructive to 1960 were greater than the American exports to Mexico, the Central American states, the South American states, and the West India islands, except speeches Mr. Low made specific assur- Cuba and Porto Rico, the relative amounts having been: Total exports to Canada, \$116,972,000; exports to the Latin American states, above mennail of disorderly women, and like- tioned, and to the West India islands, except Cuba and Porto Rico, possessing a population of 56,000,000, or ten times more than Canada, \$96.140,000, or \$20,-

York, where the gratification of vice is a prominent and profitable industry. Charlton, in which he shows becoming All cities have this problem and all loyalty to his country, that the present well-governed cities are waiting for tariff arrangement between Canada in the country. some other city to work out a practi-and this county is unfair to the former, in the county is fine it facilitates the sale of Ameri-of better results than have yet been can goods in Canada and discourages chiefly of the government was largely modern the sale of Camelian goods in the Philed States. He therefore says:
"Under the operations of the old reciprocity treaty commercial, social and many in China is no secret. Under his commandation in China is no secret. Under his commandation in China is no secret. The only specific suggestion we have United States. He therefore says: business relations between the two were thousands of soldiers, and at his disposation were tast sums collected from the people for war countries tended to grow more and exigencies. He appropriated large sums to him more intimate year by year. Since the self, which he carefully invested in rice fich abrogation of that treaty and the ad- and other estates. He also made a great deal justment of the present turiff policy of distinct advantage over other dealers. the United States repellant influences have driven the two peoples further and further asunder in sympathy and sentiment. Little doubt can be entertained that the United States government would have found great advantage in the pursuit of a policy as libertal as that advantage in the pursuit of a policy as libertal as that advantage in the property of the present as the p tions the lapse of time will not develop

Making with respect to these recalled for in the fact that their speaker is more earnestly interested in his feeling between the two peoples is eternally true. Let us be kind to one another and let us have peace.

Word comes from the City of Mexico that official society in the Mexican alities of some of the American detegates to the Pan-American congress. chairman of our delegation, when offered the distinguished honor of leading into supper the wife of the Mexican president, abrupty pleaded weariness and went to his hotel. On another occasion, a reception given by States party were present, but only one was in evening dress. These matof course, they excite notice and adverse comment among the more nunctilious Latins, which is unfoctunate, though, we fear, not to be helped,

In support of the proposition that society has need to revolutionize her whole plan of dealing with crime, so as to emphasize the redemption, rather

criminates, the renowing is pu	ousned:	
Returned.	Criminals.	ı
to exame.	Redeemed,	ı
	to per cent,	ı
	10 per cent.	ı
New Jorger Do per cent.	5 per cent.	ı
Indiana 91 per cent.	6 per cent.	1
Connecticul	finities.	i
Ulah	tione:	ı
Michigan	6 personni	ı
Mabutur	d per cent.	ı
Virginia	tinne.	١
Minneseta 92 per sont.	a per cent.	L
If this is true, it certainly	is omin-	ı

ously suggestive.

Dramatic Career of Li Hung Chang

A S GLADSTONE was to England, as Biematch was to Germany, as Diaz is to Mexico, and os McKinley was to America-10 vos Li Hong Chang to China. From Contacins \$20,000,000 of people, has produced a national de-ure as great as the one which has just cease be. The name or Li Hung Chang stands or lone and apart from the dozen or so of China's olitical leaders. A teview of the career of Li Hung Chang results in a deep impression regarding rescue his countrymen from the penaltics their ignorance, each time to be accused of brib and disloyalty, each time to suffer at the har of his sovereign, and each time to rise triumphant

Li Hong Chang was born in 1822 at Seuchen in the province of Nganhui, on the north side paratively poor circumstances. Li inherited a studious disposition, and early in life shower desire for literary knowledge. Through the oldeges and examination halfs the government of China opens the path of advancement to its lumblest citizens. The avenue to officialdom is free to all. The proportion of successful caudidates in the examination halfs, though, is small. Usually when 7,000 bave presented themselves, but 100 succeed. Three degrees are obtainable in a class of intern hundred. He entered the College of Scholars at Pekin in 1817, remaining

In 1853, when the country was in the throes of the Taiping rebellion and the southern capital, Nanking, has succumbed to the destroyers, Li Hung Chang joined the imperial army. In six te, with the black feather and the brevet rank nt siency. The imperial general Kwo Fan commutel. His rise to wealth and fame thereafter was rapid. In 1862 to not "Chinese" Gordon and formed a compact with him against the rebels seneral Gordon intered Li in European methods occasions in him a valuable ally. Li was more not in his views than his collectures, and be set in the value of toreign military and. Despite Gordon's protest, however, he allowed the plured cities to be looted and cut of the hear the comies who fell into his hands. This ult ately resulted in Gordon resigning his communicately

It is stated to various British historians that Li ignored Gordon's name in his dispatches to the emperor, and took to himself the credit of the ctory over the asverrigu's enemies. Whether Taiping difficulty Li published an eulogy in which he ignored his association with Ching, who died during the war, and made no mention of Gordon's part in saving the empty. It was at this time appointed innor guardian to the heir apparent and governor or Nuclina. He also received in hereditary title of the third degree, the double eyed pearook teather and sellow jacket, while to the highest Chinese decorations

In 1866 Li Hung Chang was made imperial coma campaign, and propared to take a large force men into the rebellions territory. The rebels, the meantime, succeeded in breaking through e importal lines, and the emperor became susp one of LI's loyalty, baving been told that I d distant upon the throne. He, therefore, is sed a public edict, proclaiming or tollows rusted Li Hong Chang with the high o appeals commissioner for the suppression of Neintel rebellion. How has our considence i rewarded: In spate of our commands that should take immediate action against the be our capital exposed. Let him be deprived of the percock teether, the veilow larket, and the heredi-tary ranks." Before the conjector's edict could 600,000 less than to the Dominion. This showing, in Mr. Charlton's opinion. His titles were restored, and he was made senior.

guardian of the helt apparent, and us-islant grane

The war with Jopan in 1891 proved the greate

eral as that adopted toward them-selves by the Canadians. I am often exists in Canada. I unhesitatingly unswer, in all cases, No! and under the bullet ledging in his check. The affair, while not continuance of present trade regula- serious in itself, turned public sentiment again in his direction. Japan was mytelding, and when Li Hung Chang returned to China he was charged by the empress downger with selling out his coun-try. His titles and honors were again taken from marks such allowance as appears to be bim, and he was requested to retire from public life. But Li's degradation was brief this time. When the young emperor was crowned it was recognized that the occasion would be imperfect than in our side of the discussion, it with the incatantion of China's real power absent nevertheless remains that what he says. Accordingly, Li was restored to titles and jacket as to the best way to advance cordial and made a peace commissioner, to make a four feeding between the two resolves in the world and to premote good feeling with all nations.

He journeyed westward from China, visiting th European countries and England. He arrived at New York the latter part of August, 1896, and remained there about ten days. He discussed mis-sions with New York pedagogues, and quizzed apital is aghast at the unconvention- | Vice President Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railway company, regarding the most minute de-tails of the railroad business, even to the salary It is alleged, for instance, that the chairman of our delegation, when oftion, and questioned every one who would answer him. His queries were often of the most personal nature. He came to Washington, Sept. 3, and remained until Sept. 5 ,during which he was feted and shown everything of interest in the city. He visited Niagara Falls after leaving Wash inten, crossed into Canada and traveled west the Mexican department of foreign af-fairs, all the ladies of the United China from Vancouver. While making this trip Li wore his yellow jacket and peacock feather ters are of small moment from the President Cramp, of Cramp's ship yards, an every-day American standpoint, but, questioned that gentleman about the ship-builden where. In Philadelphia he was presented t ousiness. In Washington he wanted to know her much the Washington monument cost, how eiter President Cleveland visited the capitol, how obthe librarian of congress was, and asked othe questions which were considered peculiar by thos who entertained him. At a dinner given in bis-conor by Secretary of State John W. Fester he delivered a brief speech, thanking the people here for their cordial reception and assuring them of his friendship. Owing to the infirmities of age he was transported wherever he went in a plush sedan chair, borne by two stalwart attendants. than the retributive punishment of while in Washington he rose at 5 o'clock every eriminals, the following is published: posing of his correspondence, and it was stated that he aiways left his couch at that hour. He and his party were entertained at the Arlington. where the Chinese cook of Minister Yang Yu pre-pared all his food. When he left he sent \$25 to the chef and distributed \$125 among the servant of the house. His favorite dishes while here were teast pig, capon, and goose livers. Every time he appeared in the city he was greeted by enthu-siastic crowds, whose cheers and bows he always smilingly returned.

After his return to China Li Hung Chang was appointed senior grand secretary of state and high commissioner on commercial adairs. Soon a new harge was brought against him-that of selling is country to Russia-in pursuit of a contract intered into during his visit to St. Petersburg. again removed from office, but was root instated, and at the time of his death was go of Chilt. During the recent siege at troubles in China he had done all in his power to promote a friendly teeling toward foreigners among his countrymen, and although this had caused him to be more or less criticised at home, t did not result disastrously for him, as it might

Li Hung Chang was married at the age of forty ars to a woman of refinement, culture and it elligence. In diplomatic circles it was always believed his wire furnished at least half of the brains of the household, and it is known Li always consulted her as to his course in things political and commercial. It is a notable fact that after her death in 1862 he suffered several financial leases and made political mistakes of which be had never before been guilty. Four children were present at his death,

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