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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

From latest reports the American baby is doing well, and it is expected that the New York papers will be out of danger in a few days.

Thanksgiving.

THREE AMERICAN people in a vehicle have abandoned cause for thanksgiving. Though a President near and dear to them was lately offered a dignified place, has been offered most acceptably and throughout the land popularity and the prospect of yet greater prosperity around. No people on earth have so far favored by Divine Providence. None in history ever excelled them.

Speaking with immediate reference to this community, while some things are not as they should be especially deplorable being the discord between labor and capital and the evil passions thereby excited, yet even here there are many reasons for reverent acknowledgement of blessing enjoyed. The year in coming has witnessed good pay with few difficulties. Our other industries have prospered in spite of strikes and turmoil. Our benevolent institutions have received more than usual support and are in consequence returning more than the ordinary benefits. Our churches and schools have had increased attendance and have enlarged the boundaries upon which our real welfare rests. Finally, in the home life of our people there has, we believe, been a net growth in happiness comparable with that of any prior year.

Thanksgiving day, however, is best remembered by the kind of Christian gratitude that sings out distress for its relief and pleads new avowals of aid to struggling brethren. While in the home the families gather and rejoice, let not their hearts be selfish. "Be ye kind to one another" has a profound significance.

Great Britain and Germany.

THE ECHO of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh is rebounding throughout the German empire with an intensified vibration as it is criticized at indignation meetings of the students at the universities, by the veterans of the Franco-German war and by the press. The sum of Mr. Chamberlain's offering is that in a speech delivered some few weeks ago he said that the German army were every whit as equal to the conquered French as the British are to the Boers in the South African war. Whatever truth the allegation might contain in implication was conceded as it was unfortunate. No one who has read the history of the Franco-German war will allege that the Germans treated the French sympathetically or indulgently. The very nature of war precludes the idea that the conqueror can stand in a humane or paternal attitude toward the vanquished. While it is the general policy and established principle of the generals in civilized warfare to inflict an unnecessary hardship upon the enemy it is impractical or impossible that such orders emanating from the general staff will be carried out in the spirit in which they are promulgated. The soldiers can always find pretexts to harass, rob, or maltreat non-combatants. You cannot police an army in the field. Examples may be made of some few individuals who run counter to the so-called rules of war, or are at least caught in the act, but the derisional judgment which ensues upon the conquest or invasion of a country is inevitable as the bloodshed and havoc which accompany it.

The charge of cruelty brought against the British government in South Africa is that it has denied thousands of women and children in camps in which the mortality, especially among the children, is enormous. The British, in answer to these accusations, while admitting the unsatisfactory condition of the concentration camps, apart from malignant exasperation, ask what can be done? If we permit them to roam at large, they say, these women and children will simply starve to death on the veldt. But the Germans say: You fired their homesteads, have shot down imprisoned, or exiled their natural defenders and breadwinners; you are carrying on a war of extermination against two small republics, kindred to us in blood, and you are unable to put an end to it. Because your atrocities have aroused the indignation of the civilized world, the minister who is mainly responsible for the Boer war and its consequences has the audacity and shamelessness to compare our treatment of the French with your attitude toward the Boers, and angrily and threateningly denounce the German press and people.

Popular opinion in Germany, or rather hatred of England, has been so spontaneously and as it appears genuinely evoked that even the friendliness of the German emperor toward Great Britain and an agreement of some kind which undoubtedly does exist between his government and that of Lord Salisbury may prove too strong for his desire to stand well with the United Kingdom. Even an emperor of the tone of character and commanding resolution of the Kaiser is no stronger than the national sentiment or political emotion of his countrymen, when it finds untrammeled expression. The situation is serious not to say dangerous. Englishmen are beginning to realize that it is not an Teutonic bluster and commercial jibes.

It is only a week or so since Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Mansion House congratulated his countrymen upon the "profound" which continental nations had assumed toward their country during the course of the war. The attitude was proper enough so far as the government of any particular country in Europe was concerned.

Trades unionism in the United States must eventually follow this example. Trades unionism in Europe was com-

plete and fatal assertions of its strength along the lines of disturbing agitation and rashly exhibited force, it must sooner or later emulate the cool, reasoning and judicious policy and methods personified by this great Welshman who is now our honored guest; and we can conceive no duty of citizenship more urgent or honorable than that of aiding American workingmen to reach such a basis of advancement.

Not every college man will be allowed the honor of broken limb and battered face today, but all may yield "right and wrong" to their heart's content.

A Unanswerable Argument.

THERE may those who are interested in public affairs, and, from a literary standpoint, those who are not, to read the argument of Postmaster General Smith justifying his holding of second class mail privileges. It is the most masterly surrounding of a subject we have ever witnessed.

It had been widely understood, in a general way, that the second class mail privilege was being grossly abused, at much loss to the government; but Mr. Smith shows that the worst abuse is indiscriminate, that Schmidt were the better designation. He makes it clear that the perversion of this privilege by a class of spineless publishers has been virtually robbing the American people of more than a tenth of their entire postal bill, as clearly a case of robbery, so far as their getting any benefit in return, as if the robbers had used chisels or a revolver. No wonder he has put his foot down hard upon this form of outrage. May he keep it there!

Another interesting feature of the postmaster general's annual report is his good news of the rapid progress of rural free delivery. This is a return of Republican partage which is growing rapidly into manhood, and the present accomplished executive head of our splendidly managed postal service is entitled to very generous praise for the part he has had in the child's successful upbringing.

Bryan's Committee gently intimates that the publisher is prepared to furnish oratorical argument or editorial logic in quantities to suit the demands of Democracy at the next campaign.

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The St. Louis people are not dismayed by the financial failure of the Pan-American. Like Buffalo Bill they propose to give the show "rain or shine."

All things considered, Buffalo's disappearance from the map at the close of the Pan-American has been accompanied by but few depressing features.

Our dissatisfied friends will probably look upon the recent movement on the part of United States troops at Panama as impertinent.

The United States marines seem determined that the proper riding rules shall be observed by the fighting elements of Panama.

The Philadelphia foot ball players evidently believe that Coach Woodruff should have been the whole "eleven."

ENVY.

Three little men sat down one winter morn-

ning and said all unknown to me:

"I want to be rich," said the first.

"I want to be poor," said the second.

"I want to be modest," said the third.

"How such a fool could hope to be!"

"I think you must be mad," said the first.

"I am an honest man and wise,"

said the second.

"I am a wise man and poor,"

said the third.

"I want to be modest," agreed the first.

"I want to be modest," agreed the second.

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