the Scranton Tribune

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space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearshort letters from its friends ing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, MARCH 3, 1902.

The Times is correct in saving that in quantity of advertising carried it leads the Scranton papers. By making all kinds of rates for all kinds of advertisers it is usually easy to accumulate quantity in advertising. The Tribune rejects all questionable advertising, no matter how high the offer; and it treats all of its advertisers exactly alike, This, we believe, is the policy that will win the best results in the long run.

Industrial Insurance.

HE QUESTION of the liability . of an employer for the death this question is discussed by a writer monwealth, British only in name. in the March Forum. His suggestion law liability for negligence, no recovery question.

"This," says the writer in the Forum, under the common law and where, against him as in cases of contributory negligence. It does not, however, reportance to the community, as well as to the injured man himself, that such a person should have some means of support. Every cripple who is mable to recover damages from his employer becomes of necessity a burden on the community. Accordingly, the corporations or trusts that would institute such a system and provide for that support would become agencies of great public good."

A logical parallel to the old-age pension system which is rapidly becoming price. a feature of American industry is the insurance of employes while at work. It may be a question how far it is the duty of an employe to go in this direction and of how far it would be advantageous to the employe for the emplayer to go. The duty of every man is to take care of himself so far as he can. It would not be to the interest of any man in the long run to have this duty assumed by another, except, of course, in case of disability. But the havoe of an industry upon the labor It employs is a fair charge against its product. The public, and not the poor unfortunate himself, should pay for it.

The Austrian who has invented shoes for walking on the water missed it

The Root of the Difficulty.

tem governing state disbursements for the smallest proportion of the trade charitable purposes and condemned compared with the whole is that of the political subsidizing of private Switzerland (with the single exception charity which has been a feature of of Roumania), which is only thirteen legislation in this commonwealth for one-hundredths of 1 per cent. Switzermany years. The remedy he proposed land's total imports for the year 1900 was a constitutional prohibition of all amounted in value to \$214,800,000, of such appropriations, except those entirely and permanently controlled by 283. This disproportion runs through

An attempt has been made to give Our share of Austria-Hungary's imto General Wistar's letter a factional twist; but the evil of which he com- 10.9 per cent.; of Denmark, 13.9 per plains is deeper than faction. It is rooted in the fundamental selfishness Greece, 1.3 per cent.; of Italy, 10.7 per of human nature. So long as men can be influenced by contributions ostensi- cent.; of Portugal, 8.8 per cent.; of bly to charity, there will be politicians ready to influence them. Whether these 2.8 per cent. Russia's total imports in politicians shall be regulars or insurgents will make little difference in the our share being but \$8,498,950. Our per morals of the transaction.

"Bear ye one another's burdens" had, 1900 was 8.8 per cent. of the total; of as we interpret it, a direct personal Sweden, 5 per cent., and of Turkey, 3.4 significance not covered by the mod- per cent. ern translation, which freely reads: "Put all possible burdens on the state." But this debauching of the sense of Individual responsibility is not \$1,125,882,000, of which amount our share an exclusive feature of politics or legis-It characterizes business as well. Capture of contracts by merit or 18.4 per cent.; of China's, only 6.8 atone is generally believed to be less per cent.; of India's \$577,959,000, only les that sometimes it is impossible tell the difference. Even in society, he clever discovery and utiliza-

If there is a weak place in our civilization today, it is in the premium neasured without reference to moral smooth his way by an expert commerce in state grants to charity is not me whit more consurable than the minister who increases his salary by playing adroitly upon the financial pillars of his sanctuary; or the physician who retains as profitable patients persons suffering from none but imaginry allments, which he does not think t worth while to expose; or the lawyer in his client's nature for what he can

The trouble underlying all these canifestations of human imperfections is that the whole trend of present day educational tendencies is in the wrong direction. It tends to make and delfy rought rascals when what should be demanded is honest manhood and womanhood, with characters on firm foundations and well-built, Not until this basic error shall be corrected need we look for even an approximation to an earthly millenium in any direction of human activity, nor should the pot call the kettle black.

The censuring of McLaurin means that the Republican senators were

Chances of Peace in South Africa

W N SPITE of official denials the belief is growing in London, according to credible correspondence, that the English government is preparing to close up the South African war very speedily. It is said that negotiations are now in progress to this end, their basis being amnesty for all Boers save a few notorious lawbreakers; the return of all exiles; a grant of money to aid in the rebuilding of deor injury sustained by an stroyed farms; and the immediate employe in the course of granting of minority representation to business has been one of the most the Boers in the administrative council fruitful sources of litigation in this which will govern the annexed terricountry and has caused the courts no tory, with the promise of equal repreend of bother. One plan for doing away sentation later and after pacification with much of the troublesomeness of the erection of a self-governing com-Of course, this report cannot be verl-

is that every employer require the can- fied. It is to be hoped, however, that didate for employment to insure him- it is true. Such terms would make cerself against death and accident, the tain an eventually pacified and prosemployer, if necessary, to pay part of perous South Africa. Under them the the premiums. Where the employer con- Boers would have the substance of libtributes to the premiums the policy erty and lack only the technical point, may contain a provision that, in case independence, Under the circumstances, an attempt is made to recover dam- it is doubtful if independence would be ages of the employer under his common for their best interests. There are not enough of them to hold and defend it can be had on the insurance policy in against the continual encroachments of in encircling and hostile network of British colonies. But by amalgamation Prof. Andrew Bruce, "gives the employe with the English it would be possible a choice of remedies but takes away in course of time, and as history goes, neither. It secures to the injured man in course of not a long time, to build compensation for his injuries in the up a new independence, broader and form of insurance money, in cases much more promising than the old; so where his employer would not be liable | widened at its base that it would not represent simply the aspirations of a therefore, no recovery could be had small race of narrow-minded though intensely courageous eattle farmers, two hundred years behind the times in their lease the employer from the liability to views and isolated from all the great which he is legally subject under the world movements and interests, but a common law. It is of paramount im- brotherhood of all the elements in South Africa merging finally into a commonwealth like Canada or Aus-

Upon a result like that, civilization ould look with gratification. It would constitute almost a justification of the present unhappy tragedy.

It is reported that an American pubisher has offered Miss Stone \$10,000 for an exclusive story of her experiences We doubt the story and especially the

Our Export Trade.

HE STATEMENT of President McKinley in his farewell address at Buffalo that the problem of largest importance now before this country is the profitable disposition of its surplus production is strikingly corroborated by some figures in a recent speech by Senator Mitchell on the general subject of trade expansion The senator's purpose was to show

that we are not now supplying a proper proportion of the imports of any other country on the globe and in proof he ran through the list. Of the imports of Europe we supply only a that he didn't have them on sale in in \$7.895.831,000. Analyzing our Eurofraction over 14 per cent.-\$1.114,952,952 pean trade, we find it distributed as follows: Of England's \$2,548,260,000 we furnish \$602,221,375, or 23.6 per cent. N WITHDRAWING from the Germany comes next. Of her \$1,389,state board of charities, General 264,000 of imports in 1900 we supplied Isaac J. Wistar recently cen- \$197,603,400, or 14.2 per cent. The counsured severely the lack of sys- try in which the United States enjoys which amount we furnished but \$297 .every one of the European countries. ports is but 2.2 per cent.; of Belgium, cent.; of France, 9.3 per cent.; of cent.; of the Netherlands, 10.5 per Roumania, 0.07 per cent.; of Russia. the year 1900 amounted to \$294.837,000.

Even more unsatisfactory is the situation in Asia. In 1900 that continent imported goods to the value of was but \$60,500,519. Of Japan's \$143,-620,000 imports we supplied \$26,492,235. summen than by bribery or diplomatic \$7,508,120, or 1.9 per cent.; of Ceylon's sursing," which is so little unlike bri- \$40,779,000, only \$212,300, or five-tenths y in a courageous analysis of its of 1 per cent.; of the Straits Settlements' \$57,044,000, only \$973,600, or 1.6 per cent.; of the Dutch East Indies' ress has been known to be achieved \$76.911,000, only \$1,594.858, or 2.5 per cent.; of the French East Indies' \$37. of the weaknesses of those who 170,000, only \$118,102, or but three-

cent, of Spain's imports for the year

held the key to social recognition and tenths of 1 per cent.; of Hong Kong's \$125,000,000, offly \$9,373,239, or 7.5 per cent.; of Korea's \$6,000,000, only \$130,-297, or 2.4 per cent.; of Asiatic Russia's which we put on mere smartness, \$14,458,000, only \$1,390,558, or 9.6 per cent.; of Slam's \$12,644,000, only \$164,standards. The politician who can 511, or 1.2 per cent.; and of Asiatic Turkey's \$32,500,060, only \$241,000, or seven-

tenths of I per cent. We do but little better in Africa, The total value of African imports in the year we are considering was \$373,840,-000. Of this we contributed \$22,518,725, or only 5.9 per cent. The analysis of this trade stands as follows: To British Africa we sent \$19,190,658, or 11.4 per cent, of the total; to French Afwho cuitivates the belligerent strain rica \$926,550, or eight-tenths of 1 per cent.; to German Africa \$2.757, or three make it yield to him in retainers and one-hundredths of 1 per cent.; to Portuguese Africa \$837,368, or 5 per cent.; to Congo Free State \$8,500, or 1 per cent.; to Libera \$27.355, or 3 per cent.; to Tripoli \$1,345, or five one-hundredths of I per cent.; and to Egypt \$1,524,144, or 2.2 per cent.

Of the imports of North American countries we supply a little more than half, and can supply much more when our law-makers are willing to give reciprocity a fair chance. But in South America, as has been repeatedly pointed out, we are inexcusably weak. Its total imports amount to about \$350,-000,000, and we supply only about 12 per cent. To the betterment of these trade conditions American statesmanship must earnestly address itself. Upon its success in extending the scope and volume of our export trade depends in large measure the permanency of our present unexampled prosperity.

To be isolated from the outside world if only for a day gives a new realization of the interdependence of modern life The sensation is very like that of a man imprisoned. Especially keen is this feeling when travel is interrupted, outside newspapers are cut off and scanty wire service practically completes the isolation. So much are civilzation's conveniences taken us matters of course that it is instructive, if expensive, to have a proper appreciation of them forced now and then.

From an economic standpoint Pittston is certainly to be pitied. With her treasury empty, a \$10,000 shyness in liquor license revenue, and about \$12,-600 smallpox bills to pay, now comes the destruction of a culvert and street by flood calling for at least \$7,000 more. Worst of all, the limit of taxation has been reached. Statesmanship in Pittston evidently has before it a brilliant opportunity.,

Prince Henry is correct in saying that American railroad men know their business. If they ddin't they would not be able over the long distances which obtain in the United States to give the best service at the lowes price to be found in the world.

German journalists who accompanied the prince are complaining that they have not been treated hospitably in America. Maybe they have not yet been identified as journalists.

The United States senate's feeble dis position of the Tillman outrage is a disgrace upon representative govern-

What ought now to be done to Tillman is never to mention his name

Outline Studies of Human Nature.

Diaz and the Doubter.

a stock of elever and interesting stories about President Diaz, of that republic. One of these, which the governor related to a crowd of gen-tlemen recently, is particularly interesting as illustrating the absolute control which the president exercises over his people of all classes. T shrine of Guadaloup is a famous point of : ligious interest in Mexico. Once a year there xhibited a portrait of the virgin printed as t riests and tradition aver by miraculous mean n a piece of linen. One hishop after investig-on and patient research came to the conclusion hat there was no stable ground for the miraci ous side of the story. President Diaz heard on is. He also knew that if such teaching wen aroadcast the ignorane peons would resent it and here would be strife, turmoil and possible blood-hed. He sent for the hishp,

"You do not believe in the appearance of the irgh of Guadaloup?" be asked the bishop. No, your excellency.

ligin's picture?" I am in grave doubt about it," was the reply But you have heard of and believe in the dippearance of men in Mexico who have sought to verturn established things," said Diaz sternly, "Oh, yes, your excellency," replied the priest, new light breaking on him.
"That is all," said the President dismissing t lergyman, who never again gave voice to his bubbs or disbelief.—Philadelphia Press.

A Lord Dufferin Story.

When the late Lord Dafferin was governor ger ral of Canada a great many interesting stories vere told at his expense. Although a brilliant an some of time stories were not particularly Instrative of his acuteness or brilliancy. Among lot of treops sent to Canada were a number of rish recruits who were slower than usual to fall ato the drill and discipline of the army. It so appened that one of these "Tommies" was o miy a few mornings after his arrival, when the overnor general emerged from the residence, at stood like a graven image until the ear was within half a dozen paces without making any movement to recognize the vice regal pres nce by "presenting" arms,
"What do you mean, man," shouted the earl is

a rage, for he was not in a very good himsor tha "Phwat do of mane?" replied the recruit,

ning the angry man without moving a r

seizing the opportunity like a flash, "ye hav'nt passed yet. Watch me do it as ye go by." Dufferin saw the point, broke into a laugh and a he passed the sentry the latter came though his eyes danced with delight at what h considered a fortunate escape.-Philadelphi

How He Lost His Leg.

"Yes," said Speaker Henderson, 'ta good many people ask me how I lost my leg. Generally ell them, but I always think of the story of th one day he was riding in a railroad train and tured at his stumps pretty hard. Finally she

you lost your legs."
"No, I won't," the legless man replied. The old lady sighed and settled back in her seat. Pretty soon she began staring again, and, unable to conceal her curiosity, she pleaded:
"I wish you would tell me how you lo

omise not to ask me any more questions ow, mind, you can't ask another question.' ''I promise,' said the old lady in a quiver o "Well," said the legicss man, 'I had ther sawed off," Washington Lorenza described

A Story of Gilbert Stuart.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale tells this ne great public dinner was given t Hull by the town of Boston, and he was to sit for his picture to Gilbert Smart, the brated artist. The picture, or a copy, is a neutil hall to this day. Everybody is dead so that I will make hold to tell one of the otes of the picture. Stuart was himself a braggart and he was entertaining Hull with dotes of his English success, stories of the puls of this and the baroness of that, we showed how elegant was the society to we be had been accustomed. Unfortunately, in midst of this grandeur, Mrs. Stuart, wh not know that there was a sitter, came in her apren and her head tied up with some erchief, from the kitchen, and cried out "Did you mean to have that leg of mutt oiled or roasted?" To which Stuart replied, with presence of min-o be recommended to all limitands, "Ask you

dstress."-The Outlook. Phases of Plagiarism.

Nicholas Murray Butler and Professor BrHand latthews, of Columbia university, were having conversation, and Professor Matthews was giv ig his ideas as to plagiarism, from an article o "In the case of the first man to use an anec te," he said, "there is originality; in the cas

the second, there is plagiarism; with the third,

is lack of originality, and with the fourth is

drawing from a common stock."
"Yes," broke in President Butler, "and in the are of the fifth, it is research."-New York imes Magazine. Duties of the Quartermaster.

Major General Shafter, United States army, ells this store: An army board, examining a lieutenant for pro notion to the position of captain and quarter-naster, asked the candidate: "What is the first duty of a quartermaster?"

"To make himself comfortable," was the reply 'And his next duty?' "To make his commanding officer comfortable." "Very good, sir. And his final duty?"
"To make himself more comfortable!"—New fork Times Magazine.

LOVE AND LOGIC.

Love and Logic met one day On the glowing heather; Said Love, with gentle whisperings, "Let us walk together."

Logic's bright eyes opened wide, As quick she answered, "Never! The paths of Love and Logic, dear, Vere never walked together.' - Della Kelsey Campbell, in the Smart Set.

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