

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing 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.

THE PLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Paper, Reading, Position. Rows for 100, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000 impressions.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

Rates of Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, MARCH 11, 1902.

Prince Henry need never again look the South in the face. He has actually "chatted pleasantly for fifteen minutes" with Booker T. Washington.

A Just Demand.

THE WORK that has for years been done by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association among the railroad men of this city has long been a recognized power for good by the practical results accomplished.

It has nearly a thousand railroad men enrolled in its membership. Nearly every man of the thousands employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad every week comes in contact with the work at the building.

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men invited by him to share the responsibility of conducting government in New York as it should be conducted are equally creditable. Their average of ability, character and experience is very much higher than has commonly been true. We have no doubt that these men are trying to the full extent of their ability to do their duty with absolute honesty and fidelity to the best interests of the city as they see them.

Now, what is the result? Before Mr. Low had been in office three weeks a leading minister of the gospel, who poses as an especially commissioned prophet of righteousness, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, came out in an open letter, virtually charging Mr. Low with contempt of his official oath in not controlling all the energies of the police department in a crusade against Sunday liquor selling. This has been followed up by other complaints from other sources until today there is hardly a head in common among the heterogeneous conglomeration of political elements which formed the backing of the fusion ticket at the recent election.

Mr. Low is not elected as a Republican and he has, therefore, no right to expect the support of the Republican organization further than what is due to any office-holder from citizens under his jurisdiction; yet it is an interesting fact that the most uncompromising and unselfish support that he has received from any quarter has come from this very organization, which Mr. Low

one time and most of his citizen Union followers at all times accused of all that was vicious and corrupt.

If an election for mayor of New York were to be held today, do you suppose that the opposition to Tammany would stand the ghost of a show of defeating that compact organization? Not a bit of it. The period of coherence among the elements which formed the recently successful opposition has gone by. It takes nothing short of revolution to effect such coherence and then it lasts only for a day. That is the fundamental drawback to schemes of political regeneration which omit to provide permanent organizations to carry them through.

Rudyard Kipling's recent criticisms of American methods of reconstructing the Philippines have failed to excite anything more than an indulgent smile. People of this country have long since ceased to regard Kipling save in the light of a spoiled boy, whose limited genius has been largely overshadowed by his abnormal conceit.

Funston in a New Role.

BY A SPEECH wholly impromptu before the Ladies' club of New York on Saturday night last, Brigadier General Funston, the Kansas whirlwind, disclosed a new phase of his many-sided character. It was a capital speech, clear, clean-cut, witty at times, at other times eloquent, and at all times directly to the point.

A complete stenographic report of it appeared in the New York Sun of yesterday; and those who wish to be set straight as to occurrences in the Philippines ought to get the speech and read it carefully from beginning to end. We have not room here for more than a few brief cuttings.

Funston had been telling of some of the splendid men who had lost their lives in the Philippine fighting—men like Lawton, the lion-hearted—when suddenly he said:

And now I am going to say something which I hope you gentlemen will not criticize; I am going to say it just as mildly as I can, but I may have seen out men here who have seen one man die of typhoid fever, die of dysentery in the hospitals, and who have buried them in hundreds of hundreds graves in the Philippines islands, but I have never seen any of these men who have fallen since the month of January, 1900, have died because the Filipinos really had much more in fighting against us, but because they were kept up by a lot of misinformed and misguided people here in the United States.

I have been told by a number of insurgent officers that the army here is doing this business, their captives, that they were kept up solely after January, 1900, by the hope that the people of the United States would compel the government to withdraw from the islands. I was told that with all my indignation I have never seen a man as Aguinaldo himself. I was told that by the notorious Alajandino, by Luna, by Pablo Teodoro, none of these men made any secret of it at all.

Several months ago, two private officers of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry, described to me the manner in which they had captured and fought with them. They were captured and brought before a military commission, or a general court martial, I should say, and I am sure that you gentlemen would not be surprised to find that they were sentenced to be hung and shot for the enemies of the United States. These men were men, known soldiers, men who were perfectly civilized, and were induced to do what they did through the influence of these misinformed captives and could not probably be altogether blamed for what they had done. They had not even opportunity for a proper understanding of the situation, and I venture to say that there are a great many men in the United States who have done more harm with their pens, and more harm with their mouths, than these men did with their bayonets and rifles that they carried to the Philippines.

I do not want to say anything here, but, as I have no quarrel with the man who thinks that we should not at first have taken the Philippines islands, I have no quarrel with the man who thinks a whole lot of things, but who does not say too much about it now; but all these men who have been writing and talking about the Philippines and keeping this article alive and in the headlines, I say that I would rather see any one of these men hanged for treason, hanged for giving aid and comfort to the enemy—than see the hundred soldiers of the United States army lying on the field of battle, a corpse and a flag.

It is perfectly proper for us to have all sorts of opinions about the advisability of holding the Philippines islands—as to whether they are worth anything to us or whether they are a burden to us—we are perfectly justified in having a many opinions about them; there are islands in the Philippines; but, for heaven's sake, let us keep these opinions to ourselves until the sovereignty of the United States has been established over every square inch of these islands, and then let us get together and pull hard and fight the thing out among ourselves. (Cheers and prolonged applause.)

General Funston tore into shreds the sentimental halucination of certain anti-imperialist ecologists that Aguinaldo and his outfit were high-toned patriots on the George Washington order. He described from personal knowledge scenes after scene of utterly atrocious inhumanity committed by Filipino insurgents under orders from their leaders—such scenes as the assassination of Luna, which Aguinaldo confessed to Funston and sought to excuse by saying that if Luna had not been put out of the way he would have supplanted Aguinaldo as dictator—and he continued:

It would be impossible to exaggerate the number of crimes that have been committed by the insurgent leaders, crimes almost against their own people, the assassinations of Filipino, not only those who were suspected of being in sympathy

with the Americans, but people who had referred to pay insurrection taxes, men against whom there was no suspicion whatever. The number would run not only up into the hundreds, but even up into the thousands.

There is not a town in the Philippine islands in which men have not been assassinated. The bodies of these men and there is not a single chief from Aguinaldo down to the lowest leader of a band of guerrillas, who could not be put on trial and convicted of murder, deliberate, cold-blooded murder.

Whatever may be true in the generations to come, General Funston is in no uncertainty as to the immediate duty of the American people in respect to this Philippine problem. He says:

It cannot be said that these people are fit for self-government; it is perfectly ridiculous to imagine such a thing. They claim for it, and of course I say that they are not fit for self-government; I do not mean that they are not fit for some such government as has been given to them under our control, but I mean absolute independence. Of course, as I said before, they claim for it; and people say: "Why don't we do it for them and then let them have it?"

If you had a 4-year-old child that instead of playing with a red-hot poker, would you let him have it? Now, I think you would argue with him for a few minutes, and then, if he insisted, I think you would take him into the bedroom and speak him until he got over the idea.

Now, there is no comparison between the Cubans and the Filipinos as far as their capacity for self-government is concerned. I don't let awake nights admiring the Cubans, and I know them pretty well, but it cannot be denied that the Filipino insurgents have not and never had among them such men as that magnificent Maximo Gomez, such a man as Garcia, or such a man as Lopez, and there are other insurgent chiefs; such men as Palma, who was one of their leaders in the rebellion of '98. These men will see that Cuba is taken care of all right. Cuba will not be a problem for us, with the exception of a few thousand dollars, which he gave to his wife to live on; the same with Maximo; the same with Gomez and Garcia. These men are not in the Philippines islands, if we except Antonio Luna, now in the hands of the Americans, and I think he has character and real patriotism enough to enable them to form a government over there and keep it going for as long as six months.

If we withdraw from the Philippines today, there would be half a dozen kinds of civil war inside of six months; there is no possible doubt of that. Every chief would gather his followers and march up and down the country, each man killing those opposed to him, and the world, I am sure, would hold the United States responsible.

Testimony of this kind outweighs a lot of mushy sentimentality of the kind that always takes a position contrary to that of the government. As we said in the beginning, Funston's speech should be read in its entirety by all who desire to be well-informed on this subject.

The Washington Star says that "it is disheartening to note that senators are careless about arriving at the capitol in time for the chaplain's prayer." There is no question that the services of an evangelist could be well employed in assisting the chaplain of the senate.

Governor Odell and President Roosevelt are conferring in Washington to find out, it is rumored, who is who in the Empire state politics. When they have found out, we hope they will let the public know. It would save a lot of guessing.

Captain Carter's partners in cheating the government, Greene and Gaynor, have forgotten their ball and skipped for parts unknown. This leaves Carter's injured innocence role in a badly damaged condition.

Although the outlook is somewhat discouraging at present, Mr. Schwab is in hopes that the time will come when his portrait may appear in the daily press without being accompanied by a cut of a roulette table.

The experience of Prince Henry in this country has doubtless convinced Miss Roosevelt that she is altogether too frail to undertake the task of representing this nation on the other side of the water.

Senator Clark of Montana is now being talked of as a presidential candidate. There seems no question that the copper king is properly equipped when it comes to the matter of paying the freight.

Latest advices from "Pien-Tsin" indicate that Mr. Ragsdale does not propose to allow any routine diplomacy upon part of the French consul to operate against American interests.

If the cancellation of Miss Roosevelt's intended visit to England to view the coronation is any satisfaction to Representative Wheeler, let him make the most of it.

The controversy over the Stone bids for the capture of Miss Stone bids fair to arouse the ultimatum germ to action in the vicinity of Constantinople.

Recognizing that transisthmian canals are not built every day, the Central American statesmen propose to make hay while the sun shines.

It is a pleasure to note that there is no dissension in the opinion that the maple sugar crop will be all right this season.

A little more gratitude in Cuba would have made the reciprocity pill much easier to swallow at Washington.

In the case of the Etruria, wireless telegraphy seems to have missed a rare opportunity to vindicate itself.

Of course, the next premier of Great Britain will be Joe Chamberlain. Isn't he John Bullism personified?

Mr. Bryan is undoubtedly an interesting orator, but his topics have been overworked.

SUNSET IN THE REDWOODS.

The sky is blue, the sky is blue, Fainter and fainter the redwood glow; The twilight is falling; The fond dusk falling; On the yellow hill.

Lullaby, lullaby, hushes the quail, Fainter and fainter the colors fall; The winds grow still; The twilight is falling; On the yellow hill.

Lost in the blue, lost the rose, In the shadow the rabbit knows; The winds are still; The twilight is falling; On the yellow hill.

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GALUSHA A. GROW'S ENCOUNTER WITH KEITT

IN THE COURSE of a highly appreciative review of the eventual career of Hon. Galusha A. Grow which appeared in last week's issue of the New York Sun, the editor of Mr. Grow's famous encounter with Congressman Keitt, of South Carolina, was given which is replete with historic detail. The recent Tribune-Morning edition of the same recalled it to the recollection of the older generation and gives it comparative interest for the newer. This is the Sun's account:

The afternoon of Friday, February 5, 1858, the house was considering President Buchanan's message, recommending the admission of Kansas to the Union under the Leavitt constitution adopted in November of the previous year. Various motions had been made for its disposition.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to refer it to the committee on territories; James H. Hughes, of Indiana, to a special committee of eleven; Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to a special committee of fifteen, with directions for it to make an investigation and report. Mr. Grow and the floor, and criticized the president, contrasting his action in the pending matter with that upon the admission of Minnesota.

At about 2 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, Mr. Keitt was standing near the extreme right on the Democratic side talking with Mr. Hickman, an anti-Leavitt Democrat from his state.

Nearby, on the adjacent aisle, sat Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, from his place in the center of the hall, asked unanimous consent to make a suggestion. Mr. Grow refused to give, but at the request of W. H. English, of Indiana, afterward the candidate for vice president on the ticket with General Hancock, he withdrew the objection. Mr. Keitt's suggestion was, that in view of the fact that the pending motion would result in no good, all motions subsequent to the motion for the previous question on Mr. Harris' motion to refer, be withdrawn.

Whether or not this would have been done it is impossible to say, for in the meantime Keitt, resenting Grow's objection, rose from his seat, and going to where Grow was standing, insolently inquired:

"What do you mean by objecting? If you want to object, go over to your own side." Grow responded: "It's a free hall; I'll be doing and saying as I please."

Keitt lost control of himself at this; he was not strange, for every one's nerves were on edge over the strain of the protracted session. "You're nothing but a Black Republican pup. Get back to your own side."

Mr. Grow, still keeping himself in hand, said: "No matter who I am, no nigger driver can crack his whip over me."

Then Keitt struck at Grow and instantly, of course, the house was in the utmost disorder and excitement. While Grow and Keitt were indulging in these personalities, Benben Davis, of Mississippi, a brother of Jefferson Davis, had come up to them, and he seized Keitt by the right arm, and he and Keitt were indulging in the floor of an effect, and in pulling him halfway round, exposed him to the full force of Grow's return blow.

It caught Keitt just under the left ear and down he went on his knees, as far as he could go, in the press that surrounded him. The area in front of the desk was filled with a shrieking and shouting of men, in individual combat wherever possible.

The Republicans had resolved to defend and support Grow, while the Democrats were as ready to defend and support Keitt. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Lamar, of Mississippi, led the center of the scene for a moment, while one of the most active participants was the usually staid and placid Mortimer, of Ohio, a Quaker.

THE PROMISED LAND, BY WALTER J. BALLARD

WHAT stronger testimony can be asked as to the value of Republican policies and control than the fact that the wage-earners of the state of New York deposited \$2,000,000,000 in the savings banks last year, an increase of \$1,000,000,000 to their credit? Though the latest corporations of the state of New York have increased their resources during the past six years by \$2,000,000,000, 150 per cent greater, their increases from 1896 backward to dates of organization, the savings banks also increased their resources by \$2,000,000,000, 150 per cent greater. If part of an unutilized balance of trade is not in the foregoing increases of assets, where did the additional money come from?

The Republicans and Democrats are making more money and have steadier work than at any time in the history of the trade. There is little chance of any coal strike. "Daily Financial News."

The cars and trucks are making more money and have steadier work than at any time in the history of the trade. There is little chance of any coal strike. "Daily Financial News."

A prominent Burlington and Quincy railroad official, just returned from the West, says, "The banks are full of money, the stock market is full of money, the stocks are reduced to lower points than ever before."

Steel rail manufacturers are so heavily loaded with orders that enough cars and locomotives cannot be found to bring in their supplies, and to carry out the finished product.

Delaware and Hudson Canal (Railway) company's annual report shows a gross revenue of \$9,000,000 and a net gain of \$1,500,000, after extraordinary expenditures. As this is a coal property, the inferences are obvious.

Savings bank deposits in the United States now aggregate \$2,000,000,000 and are the largest of any country in the world. The increase in deposits in the United States is \$1,000,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent.

New York state assessed values of real and personal property is \$5,750,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over 1900.

The Erie Canal company, starts with \$80,000,000 capital; will consume 20,000,000 bushels of corn yearly.

Our total national bank resources are now \$5,750,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000,000 over 1900. In February, 1896, individual deposits in our national banks were \$1,400,000,000, an increase of \$2,350,000,000, an increase of 170 per cent.

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FINLEY'S Novelty Hosiery

Our Spring Hosiery display is an unusually attractive one, every style is picked from the choicest products of the best foreign and domestic manufacturers. Designs that are sure to please women of refined and fastidious tastes; assortment complete in all the new styles and many old favorites as well.

Prettily Embroidered Designs

Complete line of our popular novelties in plain silk, lisle thread and fine cotton hosiery.

Ladies Black Cotton Hose

In gauge, grosgrain and medium weight, in fine cotton and lisle thread; extra values at 25c, 35c, and 50c.

Lace Effect Hosiery

Special value in Ladies' Black Openwork Hose, at 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Lace Embroidered Hose

Fancy Embroidered Lace Hosiery, in plain black and color novelty effects, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Ladies Black Silk Hose

In plain, drop stitch and openwork, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Men's Hosiery—Black, in fine cotton and lisle thread, in all black, and black with white soles, at 25c.

Fancy Hosiery—Black, lisle lace, silk stitched, striped openwork, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

Children's School Hose, 12½c, 15c, 25c.

Children's fine cotton lisle and lisle openwork, 25c to 75c.

610-612 Lackawanna Avenue.

ALWAYS BUSY.

We place on sale today—200 pairs of Men's Enamel

Bals and Bluchers

Double sole—styles you like. The Shoe you need—just now—\$4.00 and \$5.00 grades

Our Low Cash Price, \$3.00

Lewis & Reilly

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON.

Capital, \$200,000 Surplus, \$550,000

Pays 3% interest on savings accounts whether large or small.

Open Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30.

He heard the remark and, advancing, said smilingly: "Excuse me, gentlemen, but this is Potter's crockery."—New York Commercial.

His Passion.

A negro man went into Mr. E.'s office for the purpose of instituting a divorce against his wife. Mr. E.—"I've concluded to question him as to his grounds for complaint. Noticing that the man's voice failed him, Mr. E.—"Looked up from his papers, and saw that his legs were running down over the cheeks of the applicant for divorce. "Why," said the lawyer, "you seem to care a great deal for your wife? Did you love her?" "Love her, sir? I just analyzed her!" "This was more than professional dignity could withstand, and Mr. E.—"laughed until the negro fled, carrying his case elsewhere.—Short Stories.

Potter's Crockery.

Bishop Nichols, the local California Episcopal divine, tells a good story on Bishop Potter, of New York. When Bishop Potter was in San Francisco at the recent Episcopal convention he made his headquarters at the home of W. H. Crocker, on Nob Hill, the station having been rented by J. Pierpont Morgan for himself and guests. Two men, passing the house one morning, looked up it, and one said: "Here is Crocker's pottery."

Papa's First Patient.

"During my absence," says a physician, "my two boys got into my consulting room, where they began to play at being 'doctors.' Presently one of them entered the door and disclosed a skeleton. 'Pooh! What are you afraid of?' he asked. 'It's nothing but an old skull-bone!'" "At which where did it come from?" asked the other with chattering teeth. "Oh, I don't know. Papa's had it a long time. I expect it was his first patient!"—Rochester Post-Express.

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