

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

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 contents are subject to acceptance or rejection by the editor.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. Table with columns for Display, Run of, and Position.

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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 10, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play, JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican masses.

One Chance Yet for Peace.

THE SITUATION developed by the strike order is not without a ray of hope. The reference back to a convention of the miners insures an expression of the majority will. It gives opportunity for public sentiment to bring influence to bear upon the voting membership, and until that shall have exerted itself there will be work for every conservative citizen.

The recently threatened reopening of the Dreyfus controversy in consequence of the alleged statement of M. Le Roux, the French lecturer, that the government at Paris has in its possession a written confession of Dreyfus' guilt is likely, after all, to be averted. M. Le Roux never said it.

Getting at the Facts.

MUCH has already been and no doubt more will be printed in anti-administration papers about the concentration camps established by American officers in certain parts of the Philippines. The change has been made that Weyler's tactics in Cuba have been reproduced by American authority in Samar and portions of Luzon. It is well, therefore, to understand the facts.

The first order to establish these camps was issued by General Franklin Bell in Batangas province, Luzon. It was done for the purpose of protecting friendly or peacefully disposed natives from the abuse and terrorism of roving bandit bands. It was followed by a vigorous prosecution of the severest allowable military measures against those bands, with the result that the province is now at peace and the camps have been abandoned as no longer necessary. Here is a picture of these camps which so exasperate Democratic editors. It is contained in a statement made to the 'Commissioner General of Substitution' by the chief commissary of the division of the Philippines, dated March 17, 1902:

We are getting along very nicely in supplying rice to the natives who are concentrated in Batangas and Laguna provinces. Last week, in company with General Wheaton, I visited Binan, Calamba, Santo Tomas, Tamaon and Lipi, and the way the concentration of the natives is carried out there is a credit to the United States Army. General Wheaton and Bell both deserve a great deal of credit. Instead of being called 'camps of concentration,' the proper name would be 'camps of instruction and sanitation.' The different barracks, or little villages, are garrisoned, each barracks on a street or avenue by itself. These three different avenues separated by about a hundred feet from their back yards, where they do their cooking, burn up the oil, etc. They have their fire brigades armed with buckets of kerosene, about six or eight chains long. These are grouped on racks every two or three hundred feet, and every house also is required to keep two of these fire buckets at night. The houses are about as comfortable as those they were confined to before. They all have an abundance of food, whether collected by themselves or furnished by the military authorities. The inhabitants are most respectful and very obedient. They all have the appearance of being well fed. No indications of sullenness or discontent. Their needs are taken out to graze, and altogether I really think, outside of military standpoint, the natives will be decidedly improved by virtue of having lived in these well regulated camps of instruction and sanitation. The very poor are much better off in my opinion than they ever were before, and they are subject to the military to less tyranny than formerly by the headmen. From a military standpoint, of course, the concentration has been most valuable and has resulted in bringing the natives ever and over every last element of the province of Cavite and Tayabas, which are under the control of the military government.

The severe allowable measures introduced by General Bell are embodied, with the reasons for their adoption, in the following order issued on Dec. 31 last:

The United States government, disregarding many professions of benevolence, has for three years past been an extraordinary persecutor and patient persecutor to a magnanimous and benevolent people. The inhabitants of the territory mentioned in this order are not understanding this fact, opposition to the government has been persistently maintained throughout this entire period by a large number of its inhabitants. The enemy, long resident in the territory, has maintained himself without any interruption of his operations and support of his operations, and in order to keep up his operations, he has established a reign of terror, and has caused the death and destruction of many of the well known men and women of the territory. In General Order No. 100, August 1, 1898, approved and published by order of President Lincoln, for the equipment of the armies of the United States in the field.

First—They have recruited local officers from the government and taken the oath of allegiance solely for the purpose of improving their opportunities and facilities for deceiving American officials and treacherously aiding and assisting the cause of the insurrection in violation of Section 59. Second—They have with holes and other weapons killed helpless prisoners and soldiers lying on the ground, wholly disabled by wounds which

prevented their defending themselves in any way, in violation of Sections 49, 50, 51 and 52. Third—In order to confuse their identity, and thereby be able the more safely to conduct their skulking operations, they have adopted the uniform of our army and native troops without any plain, striking and uniform mark of distinction of their own, in violation of Section 52. Fourth—They have improved and secreted in the vicinity of roads and trails ready constructed infernal machines propelling poisoned arrows or darts, in violation of Section 70, thus placing themselves beyond the pale of the laws and usages of war. Fifth—Men and squads of men without commission, without being part or portion of the regularly organized hostile army, without sharing continuously in the war, but with intermittent returns to their homes and vocations, and with frequent assumption of the semblance of peaceful pursuits, diverting themselves of the character and appearance of soldiers, have committed hostilities by fighting and making raids of various kinds, after which, concealing their arms, they have returned, posing as peaceful citizens, and secretly lived in the same towns with portions of our troops, in violation of Section 52. Sixth—Armed prowlers have stolen within the limits of our army to cut telegraph wires and destroy bridges. Armed assassins, designated and controlled by the enemy, have been disguised as peaceful citizens, into the very presence of our warriors, and have assassinated, in broad daylight in crowded market places, persons unlawfully confined by the enemy for being friendly to or assisting the legitimately organized government, the fear, sympathy, or cooperation of the entire population effectively preventing our apprehension and punishment of the assassins. This is in violation of Section 51. Seventh—The apparently peaceful inhabitants of towns occupied by the American army have treacherously taken to arms against it, in violation of Section 53. Eighth—A large percentage of the population, though owing allegiance to the American government under the provisions of Section 50, have acted as spies and war traitors, in violation of provisions of Sections 58, 90 and 92. Ninth—A very great number of insurgent officers, soldiers and other members of the insurrection, after voluntarily surrendering and after having been captured, have been pardoned and released from confinement upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and have subsequently violated their oaths or paroles without scruple, by again entering the service of the insurgent army or aiding or assisting the same, in violation of Sections 20, 21 and 120, and against one of these flagrant violations of the laws of war, namely, murder, has the United States government ever adjudged or executed the severe penalties, authorized by the sections of the law above cited, in the vain hope that, by this exercise of forbearance and generosity, the people might be reconciled and become reconciled to and continued in the honorific purposes of the government. Instead of having had the desired effect, however, this policy in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna has apparently failed to appeal to even the keener and most appreciative intellects, on the contrary, it has been interpreted by many as an evidence of weakness and fear, and, put up by a childish and ignorant conceit over what they are pleased to consider a successful resistance of our power, the people have become so arrogant that they look down upon our government and scorn its kindliest efforts at pacification. We consequently find ourselves operating in a thoroughly occupied territory against the entire population, united in a hopeless struggle, using, cunningly at or tolerating barbarous methods, which almost reach the limit in outraging the laws and usages of legitimate warfare.

The reckless expedients adopted by the enemy, especially the policy of intimidation and assassination, have led to the large number of other means of protecting either the lives of his subordinates, or those of peaceful or friendly citizens, or the interests of his government against repetition of barbarous outrages, and the enforcement of the penalties authorized by the above cited laws of war, and he has the right of retaliation under the provisions of Sections 59 and 148, whenever the acts and conduct of the same under the restrictions prescribed in Section 28. The brigade commander therefore announces for the information of all concerned that wherever prisoners or unarmed or defenseless Americans or natives friendly to the United States government are murdered or assaulted for political reasons, and this fact can be established, it is his purpose to execute a prisoner of war under the authority contained in Sections 70 and 148. This prisoner of war will be selected by lot from among the officers or prominent citizens held as prisoners of war, and will be chosen when practicable from those who belong to the town where the murder or assassination occurred. It is also his purpose to severely punish, in the same or a lesser degree, the commission of other acts denounced by the aforementioned articles. In this connection the attention of all American officers is invited to the last paragraph of Section 28, and to the provisions of Section 141. Commanding officers are authorized to enforce the provisions of this latter section whenever they may deem it just and practicable. J. F. Bell, Brigadier General, Commanding.

Secretary Root, in comment upon this policy, based as it was on laws of warfare and instructions to officers, approved by President Lincoln, well says: "The war department saw no reason to doubt that the policy embodied in the above mentioned orders was at once the most effective and the most humane which could possibly be followed, and so, indeed, it has proved. Within a comparatively few weeks after this policy was inaugurated the guerrilla warfare in Batangas and Laguna and the adjacent regions, with all its accompaniments of long continued suffering, destruction and assassination, has been ended, the authority of the United States has been asserted and acknowledged in it, and the people who had been collected and protected in the camps of concentration have been permitted to return again to their homes and resume their customary pursuits in peace." These are the facts. Let the people judge.

The indorsement by the Illinois Republican convention of the senatorial candidacy of Albert J. Hopkins, now and for many years past a leading representative in congress, insures the substitution in the senate of a strong and experienced man for a mere fester.

Figures and Reflections.

FIFTY years ago there were in the United States 123,025 manufacturing establishments, representing a capital of \$23,245,351; employing 857,659 wage-earners, to whom were paid \$236,755,494 in wages; using materials which cost \$55,123,832 and turning out a product valued at \$1,619,106,616. In those days there were few labor unions and no trusts. In 1900, according to the figures of the recent census, the number of establishments had grown to 512,726, an increase of more than four fold; the capital invested had increased to \$9,874,064,087, a gain of nearly nineteen fold; the number of wage earners had risen to 5,321,087, an increase of nearly five and one-half fold; the wages paid had become \$2,290,273,921, a ten-fold multiplication, and the cost of material used had climbed to \$1,390,924,647 and the value of output had reached the significant figure, \$13,046,013,638, both thirteen-fold growths. During this time the population had experienced a growth of two and one-quarter fold, and the woods has become full of labor unions and trusts. The lesson from these figures, it seems to us, is that in spite of dividing influences there has been a good deal of mutually valuable co-operation between American capital and labor, nor has labor got the worst of it. If you trace the operations in these industries

tries back to the mine, field or forest in which they had their origin you will find that an overwhelming per cent. of the represented values stands for payments to labor; while of the profits here exacted by capital none are of any use except in so far as they give employment to labor. The millionaire cannot eat, sleep or stir without giving to labor more than he can possibly get out of his millions himself. He would be the most helpless mortal on earth if there were no laborers whom he could hire. In that event his millions would be worth to him absolutely not one cent. On the other hand, his millions are of better use to labor than if they were only thousands, for they enable him to plan larger undertakings out of which labor gets the bulk of the benefits. In other words, the flintiest skinned millionaire, whether he knows it or not, is in reality a trustee for labor and for civilization. He may not amount to much himself but his millions are the seeds of valuable reapings for his fellow men. These few facts and reflections are worthy of keeping in mind in connection with the present troubled situation in the anthracite coal fields. They may have no immediate bearing but they supply to the philosophic mind some reasons for believing that eventually the frictions of the moment will work out satisfactorily.

Certainly only a mind unbalanced could have prompted the horrible deeds of Malcolm W. Ford. One of the mysteries is why good men and women should be liable to injury or destruction by reprobates gone mad.

In view of his remarks concerning the American people, it has not been thought necessary to introduce Prince Henry to the "Barney Stone" upon his present tour of Ireland.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrologic Cast: LII A. M., for Saturday, May 10, 1902. A child born on this day will notice that his school favors the one who depends solely upon it. The smaller the food, as a rule, the greater the folly. Moderation is more desirable than agitation, and in most cases it is less expensive. The woman who paints her face looks herself only. It is easier to be sure that you are right than to convince others of the fact. When theories of a crank become valuable, the crank becomes a genius. It is unnecessary to invent excuses for a good reputation. Remember that a large man will seldom stoop to petty revenge.

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\$9574 in Special Rewards SCRANTON TRIBUNE'S GREATEST OF ALL Educational Contests CLOSING OCTOBER 25, 1902.

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List of Scholarships. Table with columns for Institution, Amount, and Total.

Rules of the Contest. The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

EVERY CONTESTANT TO BE PAID—Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for THE TRIBUNE during the contest.

Special Honor Prizes. A new feature is added this year. Special Honor Prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month.

THE CONTESTANT SCORING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF POINTS BEFORE 5 P. M. SATURDAY, MAY 31, WILL RECEIVE A HANDSOME GOLD WATCH, WARRANTED FOR 20 YEARS. Special Honor Prizes for June, July, August, September and October will be announced later.

Those wishing to enter the Contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to

CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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Announcement. During the summer of 1902, instruction in all the subjects required for admission to the best colleges and scientific schools will be given at Cotuit Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cotuit, Massachusetts, under the direction of Principal Charles E. Fish. The courses of instruction are for the benefit of five classes of students: 1. Candidates who have received conditions at the entrance examinations. 2. Candidates who have postponed examinations until September. 3. Students in Secondary Schools, who, by reason of illness or other causes, have deficiencies to make up. 4. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for college. 5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For particulars address, CHARLES E. FISH, Principal School of the Lackawanna, Scranton, Pa. Dr. & Mrs. John MacDuffie's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 28th year. Twenty-five years under the management of MISS HOWARD. College preparatory and academic courses. Resident pupils limited to 50. 60 girls non-resident. Beautiful grounds, Tennis courts. Instruction in accordance with highest requirements of best colleges. For particulars and catalogue address John MacDuffie, Ph. D., Springfield, Mass.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. East Stroudsburg, Pa. The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 16. High school graduates will be permitted to take both examinations and enter the senior class where their work has covered the junior's middle year course of the normal. This year will be the last opportunity given to 60 50, as the three years' course is in full force and all will come under the state regulations of examinations. For full particulars address G. P. BILLET, A. M., Principal. SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL: T. J. Foster, President; Elmer H. Lavall, Treasurer; R. J. Foster, Secretary; Stanley P. Allen, Vice President; Secretary.

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