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.

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Less than 50 inches.	.60	.55	.60
50 inches	.40	.44	.48
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1000 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.155	.17	.185
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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 2, 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.

Our Growing Dependence Upon the Tropics.

IN CONNECTION with the informing article of Mr. Ballard, which we published Saturday, showing why we need tropical colonies, a contribution by O. P. Austin in the June Forum viewing the same subject from a somewhat different standpoint is of educational value. We quote its essence:

"The increasing contributions of the tropics to the comforts and requirements of daily life among the people of the United States must have been observed by every thoughtful individual who compares the well-supplied table of today with that of a quarter of a century ago, or contrasts the surroundings of his home or the conveniences of daily life with those of earlier years. Tropical and subtropical fruits are now the ordinary accompaniments of the table and in the hands and mouths of the very urchins upon the streets. Sugar and coffee and tea and cacao, which by earlier generations were considered luxuries, are now necessaries of daily life everywhere. The average consumption of sugar, which in the year 1870 was thirty-three pounds per capita, was in 1901 sixty-eight pounds per capita; and the quantity of coffee consumed has increased from six pounds per capita per annum in 1870 to nearly twelve pounds per capita in 1901; that of cacao is six times as great per capita as in 1870; while that of tea is still as great per capita as in 1870, despite the great increase in the use of coffee and cacao. Silks and satins, which were luxuries only a generation or two ago, are now considered a necessary part of the wardrobe of a large share of the population. India-rubber, which a generation ago was almost unknown, is now utilized everywhere, for clothing, for household requirements, for machinery, and even for the tires of our carriages.

"The great railway lines, having made their way westward across the continents and connected city with city and the interior with the sea coast, have turned at right angles and are now forcing their way toward the equator from both the north and the south temperate zones, bringing from those sections where nature produces with such lavish hand the sugar, the coffee and cacao, the fruits and nuts, the spices and gums and dyewoods, the silks, the fibres, and the rubber, or transferring them to the rapidly multiplying steamships for transportation to our doors and distribution among our whole people. The effect of this upon our daily life and upon the habits and health of our people is readily observed. Not only is there greater comfort among all the people in the matter of clothing and personal and household conveniences, but the variety of food supply has greatly increased, and with these changes have come improved health and a lengthening of the span of life. Students of vital statistics assure us that the average life of man has perceptibly lengthened in the past half-century, especially in the countries that have made much advancement in material conditions; and there can be no doubt that the increase in the variety and quantity of our food supply, in better clothing, and in other comforts and conveniences of life has contributed to, if not actually produced, this lengthening of the span of life.

"This increase in the contributions of the tropics to the daily life of man has been general throughout the countries where prosperity or an activity in manufacturing and commerce is the rule; but it seems to be especially marked in the United States, which now imports more than a million dollars' worth of tropical and subtropical foodstuffs and raw materials every day in the year. The increased reliance upon the tropics is probably greater, absolutely, in the United States than in most other countries, since a much larger share of our sugar is drawn from the tropics than is the case with other, and especially the European, countries, which in most cases now produce their own sugar from beets. The United States has during recent years consumed nearly one-half of the cane sugar of the world which enters into international commerce, and more than one-half of the coffee of the world. In the year just ended, the importation of goods usually considered as of tropical or subtropical production amounted to 400 million dollars, or considerably more than $1,000,000 for every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays; while thirty years ago they amounted to but 143 millions, or less than $400,000 per day."

An editorial writer for the Philadelphia Record finds fault with the American consul at Cape Town and thinks that the official should be "called down" for admitting that the Boer women and children in the concentration camps are well cared for and do not need the relief fund subscribed in this country for their benefit. Of course, the man in the editorial loft always has better knowledge of the condition of things than the man on the ground thousands of miles away, and this only furnishes a fresh instance of the desperation of the Democratic press in its efforts to find new subjects upon which criticism of the administration may be based.

Havana's Redemption.

A STRIKING as well as gratifying contrast is presented in the report of Major Goergas, chief sanitary officer for the federal military administration of Havana for last April, when the document is compared with sanitary conditions existing in 1898, just prior to American occupation. The city which was regarded as a gigantic pest house by sanitarians, has within four years been redeemed in spite of the lack of many facilities which are considered necessary to perfect sanitation. Malignant diseases which have for centuries raged at certain seasons unrestricted have been banished, and the death rate has been reduced to a parity with that of the most carefully protected cities of the north. Instead of being shunned as a location of danger, the city of Havana is already gaining the admiration of tourists as a winter refuge for invalids from the chilly North, and will undoubtedly in the near future be the mecca of hosts of well-to-do people of the states who seek pleasure and renewed health under tropical skies.

No more noble and splendid national enterprise is upon record than that which followed the release of Cuba with an administration that has transformed this centre of pestilence into a city of health and happiness. Only the readers who have followed closely the administration of Governor General Wood have any idea of the labor and patience required to educate the pupils of Spanish carelessness and filth to ways of cleanliness. The indolence of the residents of the city who had been so long allowed to wallow in their own dirt naturally rebelled against conforming with laws of sanitation and stern measures were necessary in many cases to bring about a state of cleanliness conducive to good health. Yellow fever, small-pox and malaria had been familiar diseases for so many generations that the populace had come to accept them as infliction inseparable with existence in the community. Interference with their progress was regarded as a fight against fate, and the medical corps received little encouragement even from the more enlightened natives in their battle against unsanitary conditions. But in due time American energy and skill triumphed, and the tireless workers of Havana have been vindicated by conditions that are beyond the hopes of the most sanguine laborer in the welfare of the city.

An evidence of the radical change that has been made is given in the figures presented by the chief sanitary officer in his report:: The deaths in 1898 numbered 21,252—a rate of 91.53 per 1,000. In 1899 the fatalities were 8,153, a rate of 33.67; in 1900, 6,102, a rate of 24.40; in 1901, 5,720, a rate of 22.11. During the first four months of 1902 there were 1,896 deaths, or at the rate of 20.68 per 1,000—an average lower than in a majority of American cities. There has been no case of small-pox in Havana since July, 1900; none of yellow fever since September, 1901. The war of the medical corps against mosquitoes began in February, 1901, and it is still prosecuted with unabated vigor. Destroying the insects has not only stamped out yellow fever but also greatly decreased malaria. During the twelve-month prior to the beginning of the anti-mosquito crusade there were 344 deaths in the city from malaria; last year this disease claimed 151 victims; while for the first four months of 1902 the deaths from malaria numbered 26.

It is to be regretted that William Jennings Bryan has predicted civil war for Cuba. One would think that the island had had trouble enough without the efforts of the alarmist to cause fresh anxiety. Mr. Bryan should confine his prophecies to the United States. We are used to them.

The Currency Reform Outlook.

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

IT IS nearly three months now since Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, introduced his bill for currency reform into congress, and the Republican majority in the house have only just been persuaded to name June 9 as a time for the first formal discussion of the subject in caucus. The active promoters of the measure profess no discouragement over the delay, saying that it is advisable to have a fairly long period in which to conduct a campaign of education. This, so far as it goes, is a very sensible view to take. The need of certain fundamental changes in our banking and currency system is universally recognized, and as a rule people are ready to admit that it is better to make them now than to wait until the times are not so good. Yet despite all this the amount of public interest aroused over the fate of the Fowler bill has been remarkably small. There has been a more or less perfunctory discussion of its details in the press and in banking circles, the upshot of which is that something ought to be done and that the present measure means well, whether or not it would accomplish the ends desired. But we cannot help feeling that the indifferent and procrastinating policy shown in the treatment of the matter by congress very fairly reflects the general attitude of the public.

Is this a display of pure inertia, or does it simply imply that the real nature and significance of the proposed changes are not clearly understood? Probably there is a good deal of truth in both interpretations, and in addition it seems equally clear that the great majority of the older established banking institutions cannot bring themselves to seriously consider innovations which seem to them revolutionary in character. The provisions for the interchangeability of gold and silver, for limiting the issues of silver certificates to denominations of five dollars and less and of bank notes to ten dollars and upward and for authorizing the deposit of all public money over $50,000,000 in the banks subject to 1 per cent. interest, are the least radical recommendations of the Fowler bill, and on this account they meet with the largest degree of approval. But it must be a matter of doubt whether the more fundamental changes suggested, such as the redemption of the greenback issue, the establishment of an "asset" currency and the introduction of an extensive system of branch banks, will find sufficient support at this juncture to become part of the national banking statutes. What always has seemed to us one of the weakest points in the present measure is its assumption that the $130,000,000 of outstanding treasury notes would be redeemed at once if the banks were allowed to expand their note issue, free from bond security, to a similar amount. Such a proposition would doubtless be acceptable to many of the small country banks, but the larger city institutions would naturally reason that what they stand to gain through addition to their lendable resources they stand to lose by permanently lower interest rates.

The Fowler bill, as a plan for correcting at one stroke all or nearly all the main defects in our banking and currency system, probably is as worthy as any similar proposals that have hitherto been made. Much praise, moreover, is due the framer of the measure for the earnestness and diligence he has shown in trying to enlighten an exceedingly difficult subject in the public mind. But we very greatly question whether adoption of a scheme of reform on anything like the comprehensive lines Mr. Fowler has mapped out will be adopted by congress. Even if there was a powerful pressure of public sentiment behind the bill, which there is not, the conservatism of the greater portion of the banking community, which is perfectly satisfied with present conditions, would be an extremely difficult obstacle to overcome. Very likely some of the individual proposals will be accepted and will pass into law. But the suggested changes as a whole are entirely too radical to be worked out in any other way than by a slow process of evolution.

President Palma is making good use of his American experience. He has already advised the Cubans not to confine their labors solely to the cultivation of sugar, but to engage in other industries which may be easily developed. Diversified crops, cattle raising and other enterprises which may be engaged in with profit upon the fertile island will do much toward securing prosperity and commercial independence for Cuba.

Labor in Manila has been increased from three dollars to thirty dollars a week since the American government has been in control of affairs, and now manufacturers are confronted with a demand for a fifty per cent. advance. The walking delegate seems to have been almost as active as the professional patriot in the Philippines.

The manner in which Mr. Land's amendment, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the capitol at Washington, went through shows that the thirst of the house is not as acute as some of the speeches uttered there would lead us to suppose.

Democratic newspapers appear to be unanimous in the idea that General Chaffee's disapproval of the findings in the Waller court-martial will make a prize campaign document for the unterrified.

An exchange thinks that peace negotiations that leave the Boers in possession of their firearms will be ineffective. It intimates that a Boer with a loaded gun is as uncertain as an oil stove.

Scientists claim to have gained much valuable information by observation in the vicinity of Mont Pelee. But it is noticed that the scientists are not making many predictions.

The Gathmann gun has again been condemned. All things considered the Gathmann gun exhibits staying qualities unsurpassed since the palmy days of the Keely motor.

Another pleasing feature regarding the peace negotiations in South Africa is the fact that it has already relieved the anxiety concerning that Louisiana mule farm.

Persons living in the vicinity of the New York subway are satisfied that all of the excitement on earth is not within range of Mont Pelee.

For a party that has been in the hands of misfit statesmen so long, Democracy shows remarkable staying powers.

Recent portraits of Dr. Mark Twain indicate that the humorist is in greater need of a hair cut than a college degree.

PRESIDENT AND HIS GUARDS.

From the Washington Post.

"Secretary Cortelyou and the secret service officials arrange all kinds of plans to prevent President Roosevelt exposing himself in public too much," said a white house policeman, "but he knocks all their plans in the head when they least expect it. When he is about to start away on a trip the white house landau is always brought up to the door closed. President McKinley generally preferred to ride in a closed vehicle. President Roosevelt won't have it that way on a fine, clear day, and every time he walks out on the portico and sees the landau closed he gives orders to have it opened. He waits until that is done, and then gets in and rides down the avenue or wherever he is going, without any obstruction whatever to his view. He outwits the detectives often by getting away for walks and drives without their being any the wiser or without their being able to follow him. He doesn't tell anybody that he is going out, and the first thing the secret service man around the white house knows is when he sees the president swinging off down the walks on his way out of the grounds

THINGS WORTH NOTING.

Compiled for The Tribune by Walter J. Ballard.

WHEN wage earners are tempted to envy the millions which the stockholders of the United States Steel corporation are receiving, we must remember that before those many thousand stockholders got any income from their investment, they (the wage-earners) received last year $112,829,000. Besides this immense sum, our railroads were paid $54,147,000 for freights, of which fully sixty per cent. was paid out again by those railroads for wages.

The output of the United States Steel corporation for the fiscal year ended March 31 was:

Ore mined	13,327,705 tons
Coke produced	9,075,000 tons
Steel ingots made	9,035,000 tons
Entire steel output	13,369,000 tons
Gross proceeds of products	$459,090,000

Which latter was only a little less than three-quarters of the entire steel business of the United States.

Americans, with their familiarity with billion-dollar corporations and scores of multi-millionaires, unhesitatingly class the United States as the wealthiest of nations. According to the London Daily Mail year-book, this popular opinion is well founded. It is estimated that the wealth of this country is equal to the combined riches of France and Germany, nearly three times that of Russia and about twenty-two billion dollars more than the wealth of Great Britain. The national wealth of the several nations, according to this authority, is as follows:

The United States	$81,640,000,000
Great Britain	59,030,000,000
France	48,450,000,000
Germany	40,290,000,000
Russia	42,125,000,000

The United States is encumbered with the smallest debt, estimated at 1.4 per cent. the above figure.

Many new iron mines are being opened by parties independent of the United States Steel corporation. The Great Northern railway has done much by advancing money and in other ways to secure development of the central and western Mesaba. Nine new mines will be shipping over the Great Northern by July at a rate of 500,000 tons a year. Lake shipments continue heavy.

"In machine shops and factories the use of the best machinery is understood and appreciated by the men, but the success of the American manufacturer would appear to be owing not to the machinery, but to the system of shop management. Every man appears to be fully aware that success depends upon his doing his best work, and no idleness is tolerated in anyone. The highest positions in a shop are open to anyone who can prove his worth, and every man works with this incentive.

"Many visitors from the United Kingdom blame the men there because the same results are not obtained from machinery as is done here, but the more the factories are seen, the more certain it becomes that it is the incentive to work and the energy of the managers, superintendents and foremen, and the example set by them that has the wonderful effect on the output. This holds good in every kind of trade and business. In one factory, the manager, in six months, doubled the output at an increase of 5 per cent. expense by rearranging the machinery."—British Consul Wydham, of Chicago.

Kansas farmers have made systematic arrangements for the importation of 20,000 men, 1,000 women and 3,000 teams to reap this year's crop. Last year Kansas paid out half a million dollars for this extra help, but the result was a crop of 90,000,000 bushels.

The following comparison of the one year's production of each of the principal steel producing countries, is interesting:

Great Britain	4,850,000 tons
Germany	6,394,000 tons
France	1,465,000 tons
	12,709,000 tons
United States Steel corporation alone	13,369,000 tons
Entire United States about	18,900,000 tons

The United States, our doubly-united states, bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean, on the south by the torrid zone, on the east by the China sea, and on the west by the setting sun. Long may we prosper.

In the sixty days ending with April 12 the railroads brought 136,000 home-seekers from the eastern and southern states to the northwest.

These figures as compiled indicate a division of traffic to points in the north and west, thus:

North Dakota	50,000
Washington, Idaho, Oregon	45,000
Northern Minnesota	18,000
South Dakota	12,000
Manitoba	7,000
Montana	4,000
Total	136,000

It is estimated that 25,000 cars of freight belonging to these homeseekers were transported, so that the traffic of homeseekers for the railroads of the northwest has been no inconsiderate item in swelling the earnings of the roads.

Treasury Secretary Shaw said at Pittsburg: "Not as the crow flies, but as ships sail, it is nearer from Liverpool to San Francisco via Cape Horn than from New York to the same port via the southern extremity.

Start two ships of equal speed from Liverpool, going to our Pacific coast, one through the Suez canal and the other by Cape Horn, and two vessels of the same speed from New York, one going westward and the other eastward, and both English vessels will reach San Francisco before either of ours. Cut the Isthmian canal and it is nearer from New York to Hong Kong via Nicaragua than from Liverpool to the same point via the Suez.

"We are to have, gentlemen—we must have the largest merchant fleet ever kissed by ocean breezes," Secretary Shaw continued, "and these carriers of international commerce are to be built of American material, in American yards, by American labor, they are to be manned by American sailors, fired by American coal, or more probably oil, and they are to float the Stars and Stripes. Whether this will be accomplished through government aid or by American patriotism and American capital and American energy, I cannot say. Whether this consummation shall be contributed to by statesmen or achieved by financiers is immaterial compared with the importance of the thing itself.

"American wealth, American energy, plus Hawaii, which is ours, plus the Philippine Islands which are ours, plus the Isthmus canal, which we will surely construct, plus a merchant marine, which we will surely build, transfers the sovereignty of the Pacific ocean from the Union Jack to the Stars and Stripes.

"We will give the Filipino the English language and not the Spanish, for English must be the language of commerce. We will give the Filipino the American yard and not the Chinese covid or the Spanish vara the American pound and not the Japanese catty, the American bushel and not the Chilean fanega, for United States standards of weights and measures must be the standards of commerce until all commercial nations shall unite upon the metric system.

"We will give the Filipino the United States dollar and not the Mexican, for the United States dollar-mark must be the safest money sign known to man, and in it the prices current of the whole round earth must ultimately be written.

"We will give the Filipino American school teachers, American literature and American ideas, for they all breathe liberty and they all teach self-government and justice according to law. In short, we will submerge the Filipino in a western civilization, and will do our best to make him survive and to make him fit to survive, and having done our best our responsibility will have been met."

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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:

		Pts.
One month's subscription	$ .50	1
Three months' subscription	1.25	3
Six months' subscription	2.50	6
One year's subscription	5.00	12

The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar months of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships.

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in.

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Only new subscribers will be counted.

Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it.

No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.

All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once.

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NOTICE that according to the above rules, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, whether they secure a Special Reward or not.

Special Honor Prizes for June.

Two Special Honor Prizes are to be presented to the contestants securing the largest number of points during the month of June. **Only points scored during June will be counted.**

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Special Honor Prizes for 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

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