

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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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 7, 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.

Better Be Fair.

THE Philadelphia Press justifies the opposition to John Elkin by saying that his candidacy stands for what imperiled the state last year. We are unable to see that he stands for it any more than Judge Pennybacker does.

What imperiled the state last year was the ripper bill and the Colley bill. Both of these were the handiwork of Senator Quay and were mainly for the benefit of the very interests now fighting Mr. Elkin.

There is far more reason to believe that John Elkin as governor, after his experience as to Quay's gratitude and fidelity, would be free from Senator Quay's influence in such matters than that Judge Pennybacker, Quay's eulogist, would be in view of his debt to Quay for his appearance and prospects as a candidate.

The best proof of Mr. Elkin's ability to make a successful campaign before the people, however, is embodied in the fact that he has already made one. The Press may sneer at popular verdicts in open primaries but these have a world of meaning in situations like the present.

They represent the popular preference after careful consideration of all points in controversy. If John Elkin were a weak candidate, how can the Press or any other opponent of his explain the majorities cast for him in those counties where the party rules permitted a direct appeal to the people?

His opponents contested the ground with him to the fullest extent of their ability and strength and he won from them in every instance, defeating first one and then the other with comparative ease. It is ridiculous to contend that a weak candidate could do this against the heretofore powerful opposition of Senator Quay, re-enforced on this occasion by great corporate wealth and such influence among the Whilom insurgents as journals like the Press could wield.

Anyone has a right to oppose John Elkin's nomination but his opponents should be fair. It is unfair to call him a weak candidate. If there is any weakness among candidates it is correct location is elsewhere, and we think the people see this.

Congressman Connell is as confident as ever that his friend John P. Elkin will be nominated on the first ballot, and have votes to spare. Mr. Connell has certainly been faithful to the end to his choice for governor.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

British Compliments.

A RECENT comparison in the London Times of British and American methods and results of education in the lower grades of the common schools is flattering to American pride. This leading organ of British public opinion selects as the distinctive point of superiority in the American method the large attention given to physical exercise and hygiene and it adds:

"Coincidentally with this careful hygiene and physical training there appears to be a strong and daily growing conviction that the mental education of the young is no longer to be regarded as a matter of routine, or the class room as a procrustean bed to which all powers and intellects are to be adjusted. Few things have been more remarkable in America than the progress recently made in what is commonly described as child-study—that is to say, in the careful investigation of the physiology of mental growth and of intellectual acquisition; and nothing can be more certain than that an adequate knowledge of this physiology, and of the modes of brain growth and of brain development involved, would constitute a long step in the direction of a real science of education of a kind applicable to individuals rather than to classes, and such as to enable the teacher not only to estimate and recognize the dormant capacities of the pupil but also to promote the growth of these capacities either in any required direction or in that which afforded the best promise of a good result.

"In other words the tendency of educational activity in the United States seems to be toward the attainment of every end which can render the children better fitted to be useful members of the community to which they belong, more capable at once of acquiring knowledge and of applying it, cleaner and more wholesome in their habits, stronger and more shapely in their

bodies, and with all their powers and faculties fully and harmoniously developed. Amongst ourselves there is at least no lack of expenditure upon education, but we greatly fear that the efforts of school boards and of school managers are less directed towards ends that towards means, less towards the results of teaching than towards its conduct in some particular way, less towards the attainment of results than towards the maintenance of shibboleths. Nothing promises to be a greater help to the progress of the United States than the care which is bestowed upon the training of her future citizens in whatever station of life they may be placed, and there are no questions concerning which we ourselves, and the other nations more immediately around us, have greater need to be guided by all the light which science and observation can supply than in those which have relation to the preparation of our children to retain, in the world around them, the places which have been won by their fathers."

This, we are bound to say, is very complimentary and very gratifying and in a general way approximately true. There can be no doubt that upon the whole the trend of educational progress in this country has been along the lines marked out by the Times. But many spots remain where cramming by rote and rule survives with unimpaired vigor; and until these shall be humanized there will be a very disconcerting skeleton at our educational feast. We hope that a change for the better in this respect is near at hand in the public schools of Scranton.

The fact that any one can be found in congress to oppose the anti-anarchy law is one of the strongest arguments in favor of its enactment.

In Cuba.

A MAN who has been extravagantly praised and extravagantly abused is General Maximo Gomez, the Cuban Bolivar. No American seems yet to have fully gauged this curious old Dominican revolutionist, whose course, judged by Anglo-Saxon standards, has been puzzling at times and sometimes suspicious.

But the old warrior's refusal to accept a \$6,000 annual pension voted to him without opposition by the Cuban congress, coupled with his assertion that he has a war claim which he intends to press when the proper time comes, but that he will not press his claim until the soldiers who served under him shall have been paid first, exhibits him in a very creditable light, and tends to confirm the opinion once expressed by General Wood that Gomez, while a man of queer qualities, was absolutely honest.

It would be an appropriate action if President Palma, following Gomez's example, should decline the \$25,000 annual salary voted to him by the Cuban congress, and insist that while the island's finances are in a chaotic condition \$10,000 a year for the executive's salary would be ample. It is probably worth all of \$25,000 a year to do what Palma will have to do in order to get things properly started in the new republic; but a Jeffersonian simplicity is highly desirable at the beginning, among a people naturally prone to extravagance.

It is gratifying to note that in the main, so far as American readers have been kept advised, affairs are proceeding smoothly in Cuba. The Palma administration has been accepted cordially by all elements; is proceeding conservatively and with signs of considerable constructive ability; and the Cuban legislature, while not immortalizing itself by many exhibitions of profound wisdom, is probably able to challenge comparison with the average state legislature in the United States. There are substantial grounds for encouragement in the reports from Havana. Cuba's worst danger at present seems to lie within the best sugar circle of malign influence at Washington.

It is proper that there should be a thorough investigation of the suspicion entertained in high circles at Washington that General Miles has been communicating war department secrets to the opponents of the administration. That he has been indiscreet is notorious; but that he could deliberately stoop to play the informer is hard to believe and will not be believed except upon absolute proof. That there has been a leak, however, is certain, and it is obviously necessary that it should be located and stopped.

The man who makes war against American soldiers in the field fighting the battles of their country is in small business. That is just what some Democrats have been doing since 1861.

Senator Carmack and Rawlins and their followers have been remarkably quiet of late. History shows that the American people think of men who traduce the army and navy.

The Sharon Steel company is buying all the scrap iron it can find at \$20 a ton. This is the highest quotation for scrap known for years. The demand is unprecedented.

It is true Old Glory was hoisted down in Cuba, but New Glory was at once hoisted in its place. New Glory is simply an adopted child of Old Glory.

The only national debt we can never pay is the debt we owe the victorious Union soldiers.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 3:31 a. m., for Saturday, June 7, 1902.

In the opinion of a child born on this day, much of the strife now on this globe would lead to the supposition that all of the descendants of Ananias were in the newspaper business.

The Chicago stock yard strike is over, but beef continues to be quoted at war prices. There is no question that the rare June days are accompanied by elements necessary to broil one well done.

Ammunition for Pennsylvania Voters

(Prepared by Walter J. Ballard.)

WE ARE indeed "fighting for sovereignty" in the Philippines, as was fought for sovereignty in 1620, and in 1744, and in 1776 and in 1812, and in 1848 and in 1861. We are fighting for a sovereignty every whit as legitimate as any for which we fought at any of those times to which Senator Hoar so proudly refers. We are fighting for a sovereignty sanctioned and demanded by international law and by the highest civic morals. We are fighting for a sovereignty which means peace, order, civilization and a vastly greater measure of freedom than those which have ever known. We are fighting for a sovereignty which is nowhere despotic or sordid, but is everywhere generous and beneficent. The architect and builder of our regard for sovereignty with aversion. Men who believe in law and order and justice believe in sovereignty as an ordinance for the welfare and the progress of the race, and they do not and will not shrink from the record that they are "fighting for sovereignty."—New York Tribune.

"The Philippines are ours. They are ours by the conquest of Dewey and the army; they are ours by the terms of the treaty with Spain; they are ours by every principle of law, national and international; and the American people will never consent to the introduction into political power of a party that would play the old piratical game of 'acquire by force' and then abdicate the responsibility even as great as it is. In the fear of God and in the name of American civilization, we will control and govern and benefit those islands, and we will respect in the Philippines, on a larger scale, what we have accomplished so brilliantly in the island of Porto Rico. The American flag has never been pulled down from any territory that it ever claimed jurisdiction of; it never will be pulled down while the Republican president is in the white house and military standards hoist. The American people will hold the honor of our flag and our army and navy sacred and inviolate."—Colonel C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

The people of this country will never become weary of reading eulogies on the career of William McKinley as they have not tired of tributes to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The following paragraph from Senator Hanna's third article in the National Magazine on the life of his friend, is printed in nearly half the exchanges that come to our table. It is worth preserving: "William McKinley was the incarnation of the best and purest statesmanship which I have ever known in any American. His qualities that inspired in me a close personal friendship were given with the same unselfish grace and generosity to every individual that came within the influence of his personality, no matter how remote or how humble that individual might be. His career is a treasured heritage of the human race and marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the United States."—Nashua Press.

"Captain Crawford, chief of the constabulary of Balanguan province, reports that the conditions there are better than ever before. The inhabitants are now constructing better houses and are living on a scale appropriate to the standard of comfort, cleanliness and sanitation. Captain Crawford attributes this improvement, principally, to experience in American ways, gained by the natives in the concentration camps. The American soldiers are now looked upon as protectors, rather than as enemies."—Washington Star.

"I was destitute when the Americans made me a prisoner and they clothed me and treated me kindly. They have learned the principles of civil liberty in the United States. It was after reading the constitution of the United States that I was converted. I was glad to surrender and come under the American flag because I believed the same principles. Most of the prominent Filipinos share my views."—Felipe Buencamino, formerly Aguinaldo's secretary of state.

What manufacturing under a protective system can do for a state is seen in Pennsylvania with Coatsville. The mechanical establishments, a capital of \$1,500,000, products of \$2,000,000,000 and annual wage payments of \$30,000,000. Missouri has similar resources and fortunately enjoys the benefits of protection, though its politics, absurdly, is free trade."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Those Democratic papers that vilified McKinley while he lived, and are now bemoaning the fate of the republic because the Republican party is going astray from the teachings of McKinley, are only following the line of Democratic precedent. It was so as to Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, and will be so as to all dead Republican presidents of the future.—Benjamin (Ill.) Republican.

There is a limit beyond which wages cannot be advanced, but the limits set by past theoretical economists have long been passed. It is probable that the limit beyond which wages cannot be economically increased is when they reach such a high point as to arrest consumption and thus reduce the demand for labor.

An iron and steel trust is being organized in Germany to meet American competition. This sustains at least one argument advanced by those who favor trusts—that they aid in the expansion of foreign trade—Cleveland Leader.

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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 already on our subscription list who secure new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One month's subscription... \$1.00. Three months' subscription... 1.25. Six months' subscription... 2.50. One year's subscription... 5.00.

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.

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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