

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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SCRANTON, JUNE 24, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER.

Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER.

Molasses will draw more flies than vinegar; but when it comes to the matter of drawing senators, the sugar beet seems to be able to discount all attractions.

Get Abreast of the Times.

AN ENTIRE day in court was occupied yesterday in hearing the petition of a citizen for protection against the obnoxious monopoly of a loud-sounding steam organ connected with a merry-ground located in a residential district near the park.

Single petitions of this kind, when successful, reach only individual offenders, creating ill-feeling, opening the door to charges of discrimination, enabling the defendant to plead for sympathy among those who do not perceive the wider bearings of such matters and constituting, therefore, a very unsatisfactory basis of redress at best.

The city through ordinance should take hold of this problem and solve it once and finally. It has power to do this and the exercise of this power is a duty it owes to those who pay taxes.

Not only the park but its approaches and environs should be regulated in the interest of quiet. Our park system is young. It can more easily be regulated now than when abuses have taken firm root and multiplied.

No other city permits Coney Island trimmings to public parks. Scranton should in this matter get abreast of the times.

Reports of the king's illness appear to have been published for the edification of those who desire sensational reading matter.

Our Trade is Marching On.

A RECENT bulletin issued by the treasury bureau of statistics offers an encouraging view of our foreign commerce.

The vital question in the minds of all students of this subject is, Will the United States be able to sustain its large lead in exports or has there been a spurt likely to be followed by a relapse, precipitating wage curtailment and business depression?

The bulletin in point justifies hopefulness. They show an increase in exports to the Dutch East Indies of from \$1,491,312 in the ten months of 1901 to \$1,682,185 in ten months of the present fiscal year.

To Hong Kong, from \$6,935,703 to \$13,396,270; to Japan, from \$15,118,532 to \$18,381,250; and to China, from \$7,423,348 to \$9,163,129.

To China our exports for the full fiscal year seem likely to exceed those of any preceding year, and to Japan they will exceed those of any previous year except 1900 which was exceptional because of the large purchases of cotton made in the United States in that year for the Japanese market.

Our exports to China which in 1902 were \$5,663,497, seem likely to be nearly or quite \$25,000,000 in 1902. To Japan our exports in 1902 were \$12,900,000 and in 1902 seem likely to be about \$25,000,000.

To Hong Kong our exports during 1902 were \$1,894,049, and in 1902 seem likely to be about \$8,500,000.

To the British East Indies our exports in 1902 were \$2,674,307, and in 1902 will be about \$5,000,000.

To the Dutch East Indies they were in 1902 \$1,372,935 and in 1902 will be about \$2,000,000.

To the Russian possessions in Asia our exports in 1902 were \$120,200, and those of 1902 will considerably exceed a million dollars.

To all of Asia our exports in 1902 were \$19,586,350, and in 1902 they will aggregate about \$68,000,000.

To Oceania the actual growth in our exports is not so readily perceptible because of the fact that the figures of exports to Oceania no longer include our shipments to the Hawaiian Islands, which are now considered as domestic trade with domestic territory.

Comparing 1902 with 1902, however, there is a marked growth in the shipments to all of those sections of Oceania now included in the statements of foreign commerce.

To British Australasia our exports were, in 1902, \$11,286,677, and in 1902 will be about \$30,000,000.

To the Philippine Islands our exports in 1902 were \$60,914, and in 1902 will be about \$5,000,000.

The total exports to Oceania in 1902 were \$15,572,747, and these figures include \$3,781,628 of shipments to the Hawaiian Islands; in 1902 the total to Oceania, exclusive of the

Hawaiian Islands will be about \$35,000,000, while to the Hawaiian Islands alone the shipments during the year, according to the best figures obtainable by the bureau of statistics, amount to about \$20,000,000, making our total exports to Oceania including the Hawaiian Islands about \$55,000,000, and to Asia and Oceania combined about \$120,000,000, as against \$35,000,000 in 1902.

In twenty years the foreign trade of Japan has grown from one dollar to between six and seven dollars per capita. A similar growth in China, not impossible in the next twenty years, would create an immense market and if the United States should succeed as well in China as it has succeeded in Japan our exports to Asia would double hence be five times what they are today. This, wisely regulated, would mean steady prosperity.

The latest intelligence regarding the peace-making of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill shows that one cannot always judge from surface indications.

New Ruse of the 'Antis'

AN NEW TACK has been taken by our friends, the anti-imperialists. A committee of five of them, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith and Herbert Welsh, has memorialized congress to hold a grand inquest on Philippine conditions; to "forthwith provide for the appointment of a committee of investigation of its own number, to proceed at the earliest practicable moment to the Philippine archipelago and there enter upon such an investigation as will cause the people of the United States to feel assured that all grievances will be considered, that all measures necessary to the protection and a re-established prosperity of our dependents will in due time be instituted, and that, in the light of the fullest possible knowledge of facts and conditions, the American people may form their judgment of the policy so far pursued, as well as that to be adopted for the future."

For this proceeding the committee has discovered a precedent. "In 1863," its memorial says, "at the close of our civil war, when a state of affairs not altogether dissimilar to that in the Philippine archipelago existed in the so-called Confederate states, congress, by a concurrent resolution of December 13, acting as the grand national inquest, appointed such a committee as is now suggested. Composed of six members on the part of the senate, and nine members on the part of the house of representatives, William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, was chairman in behalf of the former, and Thomas Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the latter; while among those composing the committee were James W. Grimes, Jacob M. Howard, Reverdy Johnson, E. B. Washburne, Justin F. Morrill, Roscoe Conkling, and George S. Boutwell. The committee, thus composed, then made, as respects the region which had constituted the so-called Confederacy, an investigation similar in character to that which we now ask for as respects the Philippine archipelago."

The memorial explains that its signers would themselves be willing to perform this inquisitorial work, had they the necessary authority and power; but, lacking these, they ask congress to name a joint special committee, "of sufficient size to command public confidence by containing representatives of both parties and advocates of all different lines of policy; to the end that full information may be elicited, and the greatest possible volume of variant light shed upon the duties and obligations which this people have had (owed) upon them or voluntarily assumed."

The memorial further requests that this committee be so constituted as to enable it to cover the entire field of investigation within the limited time at its disposal. To make this possible it should, the petitioners believe, be accompanied by a body of experts, military and civil, representing the medical, sanitary, industrial, and other scientific phases involved in the great and complex problem to be considered, and upon which the committee will be called to pass intelligently. "On the spot, and in this way only, we submit, can the American people be properly and fully advised as to the duties and obligations now imposed upon them."

Accompanying this memorial, as it were the preamble upon which it is based, is a statement of facts purporting to be without bias. It is worthy of notice:

The United States, as a nation, has assumed charge of communities of Asiatic descent, consisting of many islands of an archipelago at a great distance from our nearest continental possessions. Those communities, numbering millions, are of a race wholly distinct from ourselves, with other traditions and habits, speaking foreign and, in many cases, unknown tongues. The acquisition of the Philippine Islands and their inhabitants, was imposed on us by treaty obligations, has been followed by prolonged war-like operations marked by acts of fierce resistance, not only on the part of the military, but by military atrocities on our part of a character unprecedented in our annals. "These islands are now held by us partly under military law, and partly under civil authority, but in absolute subjection. In the course of this mixed administration of affairs no inconsiderable degree of friction has existed, and apparently still does exist, between our military and civil representatives. Such could, indeed, hardly be avoided. In the prosecution of military movements, the establishment of camps of concentration for the inhabitants of large districts has been thought expedient; and the people of those districts of both sexes and all ages thus gathered from their home and usual vocations, have therein been compelled to live, with sanitary results concerning which only very limited information has been received. In the course of military operations, also, large regions have been devastated, towns have been burned, and the food supply of the country destroyed. It has hence resulted that when the inhabitants have been returned from the camps of concentration to their former places of abode they have found their sanitary conditions, and the means of subsistence greatly impaired or wholly lacking. It is known that the epidemics usually attendant upon such conditions, and in a state of affairs are now raging in the islands, though only very partial statistics as respects mortality are made public; it is known that in any case obtainable. Extensive districts inhabited by our dependents have thus been scourged, and are now stricken with war, famine, and pestilence. The people thus afflicted, whether excusable or otherwise, America stands responsible. That responsibility cannot be evaded. The people

have, moreover, no means of communicating directly with us. Removed by the width of an ocean, they are unable to make their situation known, whether to ask for aid and relief or to obtain redress of grievances, if such exist. They have not been invited, perhaps not even permitted, to speak unless they seemed to approve of our doings. But they are still our subjugated dependents. To us, and to us only, can they look; and from our decision they have no appeal.

We think that an honest reading of this preamble will reveal a questionable and hypercritical authorship, finding nothing to praise in all that our soldiers and administrators have done in the Philippines, although many foreigners, more just than these, our own people, see much to commend; but actuated, consciously or unconsciously, by motives of habitual fault-finding and distrust. We have no objection to investigations; though making them in a way to embarrass our officers on the spot by conveying to their opponents the idea of home dissatisfaction and lack of trust would hardly be expedient. But we seriously doubt that the gentlemen whose names give dignity to this memorial would be satisfied by any return of facts or recommendations which the proposed grand inquest should make, unless it should be in consonance with the theories and opinions they now hold.

In a magnificent special edition of the Evening Telegraph, recently rejuvenated and greatly improved under the editorship of Postmaster Staikpole, exploits the resources and attractions of Greater Harrisburg. If anything can make the state capital waltz up, it will be such enterprise as the Telegraph is showing.

The bejeweled Indian princes who will be present at the coronation ceremonies will not only present an imperial object lesson, but will also demonstrate to the London hotel clerks that in the matter of scarf pin decorations there are others.

Herr Most fearfully says that the freedom of the press is doomed in his imprisonment. All will hope that for once Most has made a true statement as regards the freedom of the kind of press that he represents.

The overworked South American revolutionists ought to strike for shorter hours.

TWO MUSICAL EVENTS.

Reeve Jones' Recital.

Reeve Jones furnished a rare pleasure to a small company of friends yesterday at his studios on North Washington avenue. The affair was a complimentary recital, which Mr. Jones, assisted by Madame Lenore Thomson, gave the programme, which was a tremendously difficult one.

It opened with the lovely "Shadow Dance" by Mac Dowell, followed by a Chopin Nocturne and an Andalusian

Spring and Summer Oxfords and Boots that cost less and comfort the feet.

Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, \$3.00. Ladies' "Melba" Oxfords, \$2.50.

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Chopin wrote Nocturnes and Schumann wrote Nachtstücke—all of them "Night Pieces"—and yet how different they are! Mr. Faellen played the Nachtstück in F major, Op. 37, No. 1, and the Nocturne in G major, Op. 37, No. 2. Following the Nocturne was the G minor Ballade of Chopin which ranks with the favorite



CARL FAELLEN.

one in A flat. The great Toccata in C major, by Schumann, provoked intense enthusiasm. Its difficulties are astounding, and its effect is to quicken the pulses and thrill the emotions. Mr. Faellen's rendering was masterful in the fullest sense of the word.

Mendelssohn was represented by three numbers—a brilliant Etude in B minor, a tender Andante, and the Spinning Song. The ever beautiful Spinning Song had to be repeated—and how exquisitely it was played—but it was the last number, the Valse de Scene du Faust, by Liszt, that was, and properly, the climax. In its combination of stupendous difficulties, delicacy and brilliancy it has no superior not even among the works of Liszt.

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