

The Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 5, 1902.

For an institution having its varied and disorganizing past, the Democracy certainly retains remarkable recuperative power.

The Result in New York.

NORMALLY close, the Empire state was this year made special by a number of special causes. First of these was the disaffection of the great corporate interests. It had two sources. The chief of these was resentment of the reforms in taxation wrought by Governor Odell, by which burdens lifted from real estate were placed on the corporations. Roosevelt had ruffled the corporations by his franchise tax. Then when Odell not only refused to permit a repeal of this tax but added other forms of taxation, they became genuinely alarmed. They inspired the nomination of Coler, effected the solidification of the Hill and Cleveland factions of the Democracy and furnished liberally the sinews of war. For the first time in many years the Republican campaign treasury was frugal in funds.

The other source of the corporate antagonism to Odell was his political friendliness to President Roosevelt and the idea that his defeat would constitute a punishment of the latter because of his vigorous prosecution of trusts and his evident sympathy with organized labor. The part taken by Odell in effecting a settlement of the coal strike no doubt contributed to the corporate opposition to his re-election.

Aside from the corporations, there is reason to believe that Odell had to face a considerable fire from within the ranks of the Republican organization. The sweeping economies introduced by him in administrative expenses threw many party workers out of places of profit and prominence. His stubborn assertion of official independence and his refusal to take humiliating orders gave offense to numbers of organization wheel-horses, by whom these attitudes were unexpected and who looked upon them as little less than treasonable. There is no evidence to convict Senator Platt of lukewarmness in Odell's behalf; but it is noteworthy that Odell had practically to organize his own campaign and make his fight well-nigh single-handed.

That under these handicaps he has won, albeit by a narrow margin, is creditable to the underlying good judgment of the New York voters. The triumph of David B. Hill would have been a national misfortune, since Hill, with all his intellectual force and cunning, is essentially insincere and untrustworthy.

The corporations who struck at Roosevelt over Odell's head will have to strike again.

The Education Bill.

THE PROCEEDINGS in the House of Commons on the opening of the British parliament were prominently of the political order which the Tory government will have to face during the remainder of the session. The ministry has to confront two great issues, Ireland and the Education Bill, either of which might lead in easily conceivable contingencies to its overthrow. Two more contentious subjects could not occupy the attention of the house.

The education bill in its main features provides for the further endowment of what are known as denominational schools, schools in other words which are under the management of a church or other religious body. These schools have all along received a stipulated subsidy from the state, calculated upon their efficiency, but this was hardly sufficient for their maintenance and the deficiency had to be made up through school fees and other resources more or less problematical and fluctuating. The education bill would place the parochial schools, financially, on a similar basis to public schools, which are publicly endowed as they are in this country and superintended and administered by elected school boards just as here. But neither the Roman Catholics nor the Church of England adherents will send a child of theirs to the public schools, which they stigmatize as godless.

The object of the education bill is to relieve these conscientious people from supporting their own schools largely out of their private resources and the board schools as taxpayers. The preponderance of Non-Conformist opinion is so passionately and aggressively hostile to the education bill that they have formed associations throughout England in which they pledge themselves to resist the payment of taxes which will go to the support of the financial grants created by the new bill. Considered abstractly, the opposition of the Non-Conformists seems unreasonable. They are not compelled to send their children to church schools and if they contribute toward the support of

these schools, Churchmen pay proportionately for the support of board or public schools which are more numerous, more expensive and on the whole not more efficient in their administration than more progressive in their curriculum than their older competitors. Until the Foster Education Act of 1870, practically the only primary public schools in England were those maintained by the Anglican church; they received no state aid and relied wholly for their support on voluntary contributions. That act, one of the most beneficent in the history of British legislation, transferred the responsibility of educating the people from voluntary effort to the state. It was accomplished on a broad and magnanimous basis in its secular conception. It excluded the teaching of religion, however, in any form, except the reading of the Bible without gloss or comment. From this fact the interminable and not edifying conflict between Churchmen and Non-Conformists has continued during the last thirty years. The difficulty lies far too deep for political remedy. It is primarily a religious question, or, rather, a denominational one. The British Non-Conformists are opposed to a state church on historical and conscientious grounds. The dissenters constitute the great bulk of the Liberal party and while that party is not prepared to disestablish and disendow the Church of England; while public sentiment is far from ripe for a radical dissolution of church and state, the opposition, as custodian of the "Non-Conformist conscience," is bitterly opposed to any further endowment of the church schools.

Mr. Chamberlain, who is himself a leading Non-Conformist, in a speech which he made some time ago, declared that while he thought that the education bill might be improved, the government was prepared to stand or fall by it. Mr. Balfour's declaration in the house of commons that the bill would not be withdrawn means that the bill will pass. The government majority in the house of commons is extravagantly large, too large, that is to say, to indicate clearly the balance of enlightened public opinion upon a fundamental question of domestic policy that scarcely, if at all, attracted the reasoned judgment of the people at the last general election.

The threat of the Non-Conformists to refuse to pay the taxes that the education bill in operation will necessarily need to be taken seriously. A few fanatics may do so and be sent to jail for their obduracy; but no one in England supposes that there will be many, or that their example will prove contagious. To kindle and sustain the vital flame of a national revolt against general taxation demands fagots and tinder enough for a revolution or a rebellion. The education bill may be short-sighted in principle and faulty in detail, but it is not vicious or menacing enough to endanger the public peace.

Ben Odell might have had more, but for what he got let us be duly thankful.

The Edinburgh Review.

THE CURRENT number of the Edinburgh Review celebrates the centenary of its birth. It gives a short autobiographical sketch of its institution and its career, with portraits of its founders and editors. It is an unique fact in the history of periodical literature that the Edinburgh has had only four editors during the century in which it has appeared with the solemn regularity of the procession of the equinoxes. Exactly one hundred years ago, in October, 1802, the first number was issued in precisely the same typographical form in which it appears today, with the familiar blue cover and buff back. It is interesting to note that these colors were chosen by the Whig party, of which the celebrated quarterly was the intellectual and political exponent, because of their sympathetic admiration for Washington and his army, who wore blue uniforms with buff facings during the war of independence, when they wore a uniform at all. The Edinburgh Review was not an original conception in its general scope. The literary and political review is the lineal descendant of the partisan pamphlet. The evolution from the sporadic pamphlet to the periodical review was easy, inevitable, dignified and profitable to publisher and publicist. The pamphlet in its day was a formidable weapon of political offense and defense. It had, too, an incredibly large circulation. If it appeared anything like literary or polemical effect to the party passions of the hour. The pamphlet was the buccannier of journalism before the newspaper became a definite institution with a mission and the responsibility of its incalculable opportunities for good or evil. We are sympathetically inclined to regard the pamphlet as a man of genius who starved in a garret while ungrateful patrons and booksellers reaped the fruits of his perverted talents and industry. This is very far from being a correct estimation of his place in the history of periodical literature. There were pamphleteers like Defoe, Swift, Franklin and Paine, whose ephemeral productions can still be read with pleasure and profit; but of the lucubrations of the average hack who mouthed public opinion before the era of the daily newspaper, it can be truly said of him that he was both vile and venial.

The advent of the daily press killed off the pertinacious prolixity of the pamphleteer without absorbing him. The periodical or review became less political and more literary. They were, however, badly written, hazy, prolix and systematically uninteresting. It was not until Sidney Smith conceived the idea of the Edinburgh Review, until Jeffrey gave it a shape and a policy, until Macaulay created the rhetorical taste and Brougham a public appreciation of incisive criticism of men and books, that periodical literature in its modern sense began to assume the shape and importance which it holds at the present hour and to which there seems to be no limit beyond the limitations of originality. The Edinburgh Review was not always right in its judgments and it was sometimes sav-

agely truculent in its criticisms, but it maintained a wholesome abhorrence of sham, whether they were the pretentious oracles of contemporary men of genius or the solemn platitudes of mediocrity. The Edinburgh Review attacked Byron, Southey, Wordsworth and Scott, and this has been one of the standing reproaches of its lack of respectability. Modern criticism has practically justified its estimate of Southey. Of Wordsworth it may be said that while his genius is unassailable, the worst that had been said of him by the Edinburgh was excusable in a contemporary critic dealing with a poet whose personal idiosyncrasies too often betrayed themselves in the pliancy and inconclusiveness of his verse. Wordsworth was not always inspired, and when he was not commonplace he became very dull indeed. Its attacks on Byron were, perhaps, less deserved on purely literary grounds, but they had the effect of giving occasion to one of the finest satirical poems in the English language. Scott was too sane a man to be affected by hostile criticism. He could thoroughly appreciate Jeffrey's golden rule, so awfully perverted in those days, that neither an author's reputation, a publisher's interest, nor any measure of personal friendship or personal enmity weighed a feather in the honest estimate given to book or poem.

The Edinburgh had, Jeffrey told Scott, two legs to stand upon, one literary and the other political. The political policy of the Edinburgh Review is today, making allowance for the transmutation in time and circumstances, what it was a hundred years ago. It no longer numbers a Macaulay or a Brougham among its contributors, but Mr. Gladstone contributed to its pages while he was prime minister of England. If it no longer exercises the vast influence which it once did, its critical estimates which it still bears comparison with those contributed by men whose names have become household words in the glib association of English literature, a look through the pages of the collected writing of the galaxy who made their own names and the name of the Edinburgh famous in England and America in the first decade of the nineteenth century will show that while their rhetoric was magnificent in its audacity, its egotism and virility, it was lacking in that equable scientific judgment which makes political and literary criticism worth anything as an inheritance. Macaulay is still read, but who reads Jeffrey, Brougham, Smith, Horner or Brown?

But it is as an advocate of reform that the Edinburgh deserves the gratitude of the generations which it served. It was almost a solitary advocate of influence for the abolition of the slave trade, for Catholic emancipation, for the reform of the criminal law, the abolition of religious tests, for municipal reform, and many other far-reaching projects which were so many steps leading to the higher civilization which the Anglo-Saxon race today enjoys.

The campaign fiction writer can now turn his attention to the composition of next season's snake stories. Things appeared more foggy for the Democracy at the closing of the polls yesterday than at early morn. The result shows that few in days of prosperity cure to listen to the howl of calamity. The attention of the public may next be riveted upon the football returns. TO THE COLLEGE LAD. Some say that the days of contentment are over. When a boy takes his leave from the old college door; That the halo of glory surrounding him then; Drops off on the campus when he mingles with men. But show me the lad who contented will be With the cash of his dad, and the woe of Faculty. You have but a drone in the thriving beehive. A burden to others, better dead than alive. 'Tis a notion quite wrong to live in the post; To sigh for young days and grow old at last; For the years will roll on, regret though you may; Your footstools get feeble, your hair will grow gray. While those who build castles in mere idle games, Will discover too late life is not what it seems; To thrive and grow rich, you must labor today; Tomorrow's uncertain, last year's passed away. There are rocks to be hewn for the temple of fame; And grubbing and digging if you seek not a name; The world hath no honor except for the brave; While the coward, neglected, slips down to his grave. Remember, your sheepskins and books in a row, Are all well enough, if something you know; But if voted successful and wise and all that, It must be from success, not the size of your hat. No means of deception will ever last long; And the lad who adopts it is surely gone wrong; For the wisdom of ages stares him full in the face; He will fall by the wayside and fall in the race. Alas, for the wrecks in professions and trade, Who flourish today and tomorrow they fade; Who builded, perhaps, from the blood in their veins, Not honest endeavor, nor the weight of their brains! The man who would thrive on what others have done, Will eat of the husks, like the Prodigal Son; Nor honor, nor riches in this fair world of ours, Will bear him aloft nor crown his last hours. —H. Soper. Scranton, Nov. 1.

Boys' Clubs at Philadelphia. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—The second annual convention of the State Federation of Boys' Clubs opened here today. Delegates are in attendance from Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Reading, where the federation has a large membership. There are about 5,000 members in the clubs named while 1,200 boys belong to the federation in this city.

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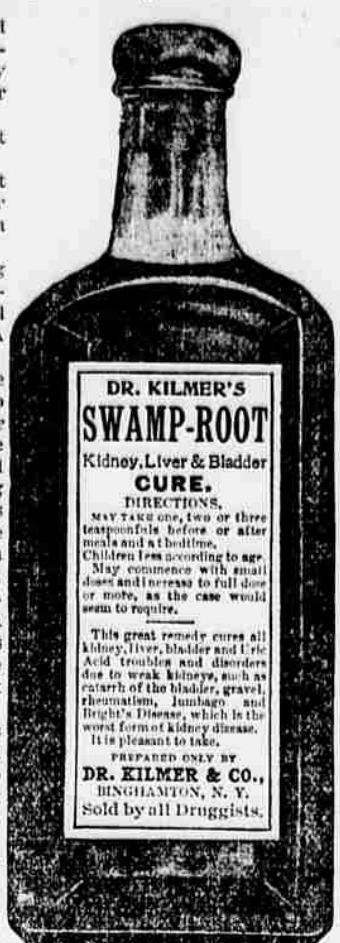
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a yellow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

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Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

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THE TRIBUNE'S SECOND ANNUAL Junior Educational Contest.

A Contest in Word-Building. Who Can Make the Most Words Out of the Letters in T-H-E H-O-M-E P-A-P-E-R

THIS IS much easier than last year's contest, and twenty of the brightest boys and girls will secure Christmas Gifts in cash for making the largest number of words out of these letters. It is lots of fun to think out the words and hunt them up in the dictionary, and besides it will help you with your spelling. You will be surprised at the number of different ways these twelve letters can be used.

Rules of the Contest.

Presents will be given to the boys or girls, whose parents or guardians are subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, building the largest number of words out of the letters contained in "The Home Paper."

No letters must be used any more times than they appear in these three words. As an example, only one "A" could be used, but there might be two "H's" or three "E's."

Only words defined in the MAIN PORTION of "Webster's International Dictionary" (edition of 1898) will be allowed. Any dictionary can be used, but in judging the contest THE TRIBUNE will debar all words not found in Webster's.

Proper names, or any other words appearing in the "Appendix" will not be allowed.

Obsolete words are admitted if defined in the dictionary. Words spelled two or more ways can be used but once. Words with two or more definitions can be used but once. No single letters counted as words except "A" and "O."

How to Write Your List.

Write on one side of the paper only. Write very plainly; if possible, use a typewriter. Place the words alphabetically. Write your name, age, address and number of words at the top of your list.

Write the name of parent or guardian with whom you live and who is a regular subscriber to THE TRIBUNE. Fold the list—DO NOT ROLL.

CONTEST CLOSING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20TH at 5 P. M.

All letters of inquiry for information will be promptly answered. Address your list of words, or any question you wish answered, to

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