

The Scranton Tribune

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The money scare seems to have existed mainly among Wall street gentlemen who are afraid that some of it will escape them.

The Larger Lesson.

CONTINENTAL remarks to the effect that the Monroe doctrine has been knocked higher than a kite by the Anglo-German alliance will reference to Venezuela are, of course, inexact. The wish is father to the thought. Up to this time the Monroe doctrine has not been scratched. And the probabilities are that for the present it will not be overstepped, certainly not by Great Britain, which would have nothing to gain and much to lose by challenging it, and in all likelihood not by Germany, whose navy is not yet sufficiently strong to think of trying conclusions with our own in our own hemisphere and near our own bases of supplies.

With one or two exceptions, the so-called republics of Central and South America are grotesque travesties on the American idea of free republics. Order in them is not maintained. Justice is free nor is it clean. The administration of laws is conducted on the basis of favoritism and blackmail and as a result, natural resources go begging for development and the influx of foreign capital and immigration on a scale sufficient to gradually to work out improved conditions is discouraged and made impracticable.

But chiefly the argument by which the leveling process is defended falls to the ground because all human experience teaches that it rests upon a fallacious conception of the possibilities of human nature. The parable of the talents is Providence's direct refutation of this fallacy. Men are not equal in capacity, and they cannot be made equal or permanently contented on a basis of government which assumes equality and denies to the owners of the exceptional talents the legitimate increase which comes from their exercise.

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more lives. The contribution of modern science to the welfare of the human race has been in no direction more generous than in showing that the terrible white scourge of consumption, which has numbered more victims than war, pestilence and famine combined, can be successfully resisted and the information is certainly of enough importance to act upon.

A good start has been made toward providing a local sanatorium, but if the matter were more thoroughly expounded the financial assistance forthcoming would be multiplied tenfold. The recent lecture of Dr. Knopf, admirable and instructive as it was, as far as it went, really only touched the rim of the subject. It is of enough importance to go into thoroughly. Let us hope that the physicians of Scranton who have taken the initiative in this direction will be encouraged to proceed with a wholesale campaign of public education, which is certainly needed.

A half dozen young men at Washington have agreed to prove that adulterated foods will not kill people by existing upon preserved stuff for a time. It is to be hoped that this will not reopen the embalmist controversy.

Not Permanent.

THE LAST word of Alfred Mosely, the Englishman who came here five weeks ago at the head of a commission to study American industrial conditions, prior to taking ship for home was a statement of protest against the leveling process characteristic of the trade union movement, though in his opinion not likely to be a permanent characteristic.

By the leveling process is meant the restriction put upon individual initiative and capacity so as to keep the good and enterprising workman down to a dead level with the indifferent and incompetent worker. The present tendency is to hitch the hindmost to the foremost worker in the hope of establishing a straight line of wage progress is defended on socialistic grounds by the argument that the good of the greatest number warrants inflicting some hardship upon the few. But it has yet to be proved that holding good men back actually benefits the poorer workers; for, as President Eliot recently pointed out, the employer who has to pay a poor worker more than he is worth usually finds opportunity to displace that poor worker, who thereby is kept only spasmodically employed; whereas, if he were to be allowed by the unions to take employment at a wage fitted to his earning capacity his employment might be steady and he would not, in idleness, be a load upon or a menace to his fellow-workers. Furthermore, the effect upon the capable worker of habitually working below the level of his capacity and ambition is manifestly pernicious and vicious. No man who works half-heartedly can be either a happy or a wholly honest man; the pride of the producer in his product disappears when the measure of that product is not his own unfettered ability but an arbitrary limit imposed from without.

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Now the Workshop of Civilization

Washington, Dec. 16. (Special Correspondence.) MANUFACTURING now forms one-third of the exports from the United States, a larger proportion than in any preceding year. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics for the ten months of the year for which data are now completed show that manufactures formed during that period 32.6 per cent. of the total exports of the country, while the highest percentage in any preceding fiscal year was that of 1900, in which the exports of manufactures formed 31.5 per cent. of the total exports. The figures of the ten months now available indicate that the total exports of manufactures during the calendar year 1902 will reach about 415 million dollars, or more than in any preceding fiscal year, save in the exceptional year 1899, when the total was 433 millions. The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement, which for the first time shows the exports of manufactures in

each year from 1790 down to date. During the first half of the past century, the share which manufactures formed of the total exports was small, ranging from 7.5 per cent. in 1830, to 11.8 per cent. in 1835; 13 per cent. in 1839, and 12.7 per cent. in 1890. Since that date there has been a marked upward tendency in the percentage which manufactures form of the total exports. In 1891 they formed 16.1 per cent. of the total exports, in 1894, 17.8 per cent., in 1897, 17.2 per cent., from 1871 to 1891 the percentage which manufactures formed of the total exports did not materially change. In 1891 they formed 32.5 per cent. of the total exports, in 1894, 31.1 per cent., in 1895, 23.1 per cent., in 1896, 28.2 per cent., in 1898, 31.6 per cent., and in the ten months of the calendar year 1902 have formed 32.6 per cent. of the total exports. The total value of the manufactures exported in 1890 was only 27.2 million dollars, and never reached as much as 10 millions prior to 1890. From that time it has rapidly moved forward, being 17 millions in 1890, 25 millions in 1891, 40 millions in 1892, 68 millions in 1893, and in 1897, for the first time, crossed the 100 million dollar line. It was not until 1898 that the total exports of manufactures reached 200 million dollars per annum, but in 1899, it exceeded 300 millions, in 1900, exceeded 400 millions, and has so continued above 500 millions since that date.

One feature of the exportation of manufactures which is especially interesting and important is the large proportion of the manufactures which find a market in the chief manufacturing countries of the world. A statement prepared by the Bureau of Statistics shows that more than one-half of the manufactures exported from the United States now go to Europe, the great manufacturing section of the world, and that about one-fourth of the total exports of manufactures go to North America, the other fourth being about equally distributed between South America, Asia, Oceania and Africa. The great articles form the bulk of the exportations of manufactures from the United States to Europe—copper, mineral oil, iron and steel manufactures, leather and agricultural implements. The annual exportation of copper, mineral oil and iron and steel manufactures each exceeds 50 million dollars, while that of leather exceeds 20 millions, and agricultural implements over 10 millions.

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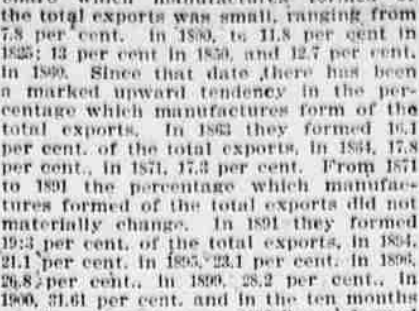
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The immense empire of South America is one of the few remaining large pieces of international real estate which has not been improved up to the prevailing standard. Civilization is growing restless at the slowness with which it is improving from within, and more and more in the future we may expect that it will try to expedite that improvement by means of pressure from without. The United States by virtue of the Monroe doctrine undertakes to limit the processes by which this outside pressure may be exerted. The converse of this proposition cannot be escaped. What we will not let other do to us, we must, if necessary, do ourselves. We cannot fence in one-half of the world's habitable territory and say it shall not be made fit for enlightened human habitation. Either we must by ourselves do what can be done from without to make it fit or powers superior will do it over our heads and despite our protest.

This is the lesson which the present turmoil in Venezuela is teaching to those who look below the surface and ahead. Scranton has furnished positive proof that there is some ground for the fold-in-bed joke after all.

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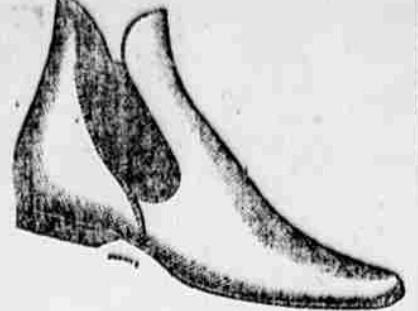
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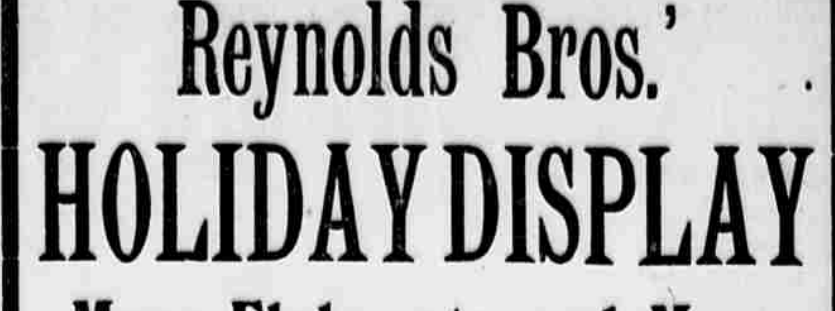
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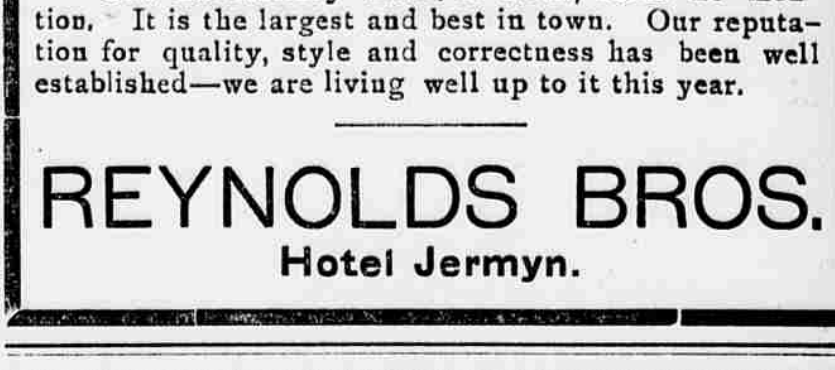
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