

# LIES OF CIVILIZATION

## THE GAME OF OUR MONOPOLISTIC ASSIMILATORS.

They Mock the Aspirations of the Liberty Loving, Says Ella Ormsby, and Labor Pays the Bills in Sweat and Blood.

[Special Correspondence.]

Judge Sewell of Boston was one of those stern and learned judges who fell in with the temporary craze of his time in the condemnation of witches. In his diary is found an account of his excursion to the burying ground "where," he says, "I was entertained with a view of and converse with the coffins of dear Father and Mother Hull, Cousin Quincy and six children. It was an awful yet pleasing trial."

The spiritual descendants of this judge are credulous of any movement which looks as if it tended to the confusion of wicked or foreign looking people, and even to be entertained with a mental view of and converse with coffins filled in the interest of Duty, Destiny and Dollars, and the confusion of foreigners is an awful yet pleasing trial.

The designers of benevolent assimilation in 1,300 faraway islands are the same class who have imported so much contract labor, and they are used to working on race prejudices and credulity. When their agents have induced foreign laborers to come here after steady work and high pay and invest their savings in homes, when fines and supplies rise higher than wages until strikes or lockouts occur, then our compatriots, the capitalists, being better dressed, more skillful in the use of English, more popular with newspaper men, nearer to the governor, the military or the court, more cunning withal than employees, they take occasion to point to the destitution as a common instance of the well known thriftlessness and lawlessness of workmen, especially of outside barbarian workmen, who have no right to come to this country and be dangerous to her institutions. The credulous, being thus honored with the confidence of the law-breaking goat, would do anything to aid them against people who look as if they might break the law.

It is the same wolf who dons sheep's clothing only when necessary whose correspondence with the Paris peace commissioners is just delivered to congress, except a part which, in the judgment of wolves, would be "intimidating to public interests." The wolves' cool calculation of the consequences of "criminal aggression" (as one wolf called it when he had on sheep's clothing) is there revealed.

Credulity has been worked during two years to an extent which one would have supposed impossible by benevolent assimilators and dissimulators and has cost the country a quarter of a billion dollars directly and some 6,000 men in killed and wounded.

As in times of lockouts, the poorest people have been compelled by sympathy to contribute to starved families, while great directors of those assimilations have paid nothing, so now the directors have declined even to pay the cost of the rule which they are determined shall go on in the islands. By methods best known to themselves they force us to pay.

As monopolists or assimilators reduce wages by fighting laborers with the natives of some country where lower wages prevail—Americans with Irishmen, Irish with Italians, Italians with Asiatics or Africans—until they find laborers who can't be unionized, so in their new army bill their Philippine agents are authorized to employ 10,000 of the cruel subjects of the sultan of Sulu to fight what late reports of General MacArthur confess is a united people.

In his speech on the army bill Congressman McCall of Massachusetts said: "We have from these two sources, the direct war bill and the pension appropriations, a total of about \$260,000,000 a year, which is vastly greater than the similar charges of any other nation and greater even than the combined military charges of France and Germany, who are armed to the teeth against each other. It has been supposed that we enjoy immunity from the warlike burdens which crush Europe, but the point is already reached where we have far outstripped every other nation in the elements of military cost and where at the speed with which we are forging ahead it is not unreasonable to expect that our annual outlay will equal that of three or four of the greatest powers of Europe combined. We were practically invulnerable from any European attack. But with 1,200 islands 10,000 miles from our capital city and on the other side of the greatest ocean in the world, if any nation should see fit to deal us a blow, all that would be necessary would be to seize some sand reef in the Asiatic tropics and run up its flag, and then the honor of this nation would demand that we expend billions of dollars and the lives of tens of thousands of our boys in order to again get possession of that strip of sand. It is no more expansion or growth than is the horrible cancer which swells the bulk of the body and saps its vitality."

Mr. McCall also showed that the checks already drawn by campaigners on the stump for \$100,000,000 worth of trade were bogus. The yearly imports from all countries into the Philippines have amounted, on a gold basis, to about \$10,000,000. We have secured but a small percentage of this trade, and that percentage has not much increased except for the supplies to soldiers and articles which to increase demand for does us no credit. If the foreign purchasers in the Philippines could be increased three times and the percentage of their purchases of us as many times, allowing 20 per cent of our sales for profit, estimates which Mr. McCall believes to be visionary,

there would be a profit of not more than \$5,000,000 per year. Most of the things which these people need they are apparently able to purchase cheaply of nearby neighbors, and, "so far as trade is not governed by price, but by sentiment, it is difficult to see how our trade prospects have been advanced by a policy which, according to the report of our commanding general, has produced for us a hatred which is widespread."

A while ago especially privileged people said they saw a panic coming, and to avoid this panic, which would cause great misery to the masses, the secretary of our treasury deposited large sums in large banks. Afterward he did not collect interest on these deposits, official courtesy seeming to require that interest be paid to the especially privileged assimilators and dissimulators, but never required by them. But after the panic had by such financial wisdom been averted the secretary made still larger deposits and made them permanent; this probably in the interest of the permanent averting of panics.

With similar assurance, when the farseeing wisdom of these assimilating monopolists who control our administrative affairs has involved us in a war without American precedent, which includes in its effects no end of shame and suffering and loss to liberty and national honesty, those who have inflicted the injury do not offer any reparation whatever. Even little children know that it is dishonorable not to apologize or pay for what one breaks, that a fault denied is twice committed, but the assimilators lobbied during the whole session of congress for the removal of the smallest inconveniences to themselves, even in the collecting from their patrons of war stamp taxes, and at the same time they lobbied for the continuing of the infliction of the injury and making the injury permanent, with a standing army three or four times the former size.

The un-Christian missionary impulse so quickly developed reminds one a little of the crusades, only those were against the unspeakable Turk, who had done harm, while this is against fellow Christians with cruel Mohammedan aids, under some impression that their foreign Christianity needs Americanization, which only an American army can accomplish. In those old crusading times thrifty landlords who staid at home quietly profited by the rise of farm products and the temporary fall of the price of land, enabling them to get possession of much land. When the enriched landlords heard that infidel blood made deep rivers in the holy city, he was able to say, "It is the Lord's will." Now the one among our rulers whose pen could have brought every crusading soldier home points at destiny.

The American flag during a temporary national aberration floated a few days over Mexico. Buchanan favored a declaration that "we must fulfill that destiny which Providence has in store for both countries." Common sense prevailed over destiny at that time. "Destiny," says Professor Sumner of Yale, "has nothing rational in it. To invoke it in public affairs is a refusal to think or to be governed by reason, \* \* \* the empty and silly talk of the last two years about destiny."

A study of "the law of the crowd" is in The New England Magazine for February in the account of the destruction of the Charlestown convent by a Boston mob in 1834. "This law," it says, "causes men in masses to act either much better or much worse than they would as individuals. Over and over again history has shown that when a number of persons are gathered together, whether in an ordinary mob, a convention, a legislative assembly or an audience of any kind, or when other otherwise unrelated persons are held together by religious, political or social beliefs, forming them into parties, sects or castes, the action of men so formed into a crowd is in many cases entirely different from what one's experience of them as individuals would lead him to expect."

When a hypnotic operator goes too far in his demands, he wakes up certain sensitivities, and gradually opposing cries change the current of thought. The revolting character of this war on liberty is awakening a new class of people to the character of their leaders—the monopolists. Many draw the line at actual murder. Lawyers know the danger of precedents established in evading the constitution. Literary people, acquainted with history, see striking coincidences between many recent acts and acts occurring when republics were changing to empires.

Professor Sumner says: "McKintley will not wear a crown and congress will not introduce universal military service next winter. Derision of such fears is cheap since nobody entertains them. It is the little beginnings which tell."

It is said that ex-Speaker Reed being invited to speak in the interests of the imperialistic and military beginnings replied, "No, my conscience has been seared enough." It was advertised, without his knowledge, it is said, that ex-Speaker Reed would attend the dinner given on the arrival in New York of the young nobleman imperialist, novelist, war correspondent, lecturer, general adviser, member of the house of lords, great son of the great lady of American birth, who was a promoter of the great Anglo-Saxon alliance against little nations, Winston Spencer Churchill.

Mr. Reed, being asked about the dinner, is said to have replied: "No, I'm not going to that dinner. What need have I to go to dinners? I don't know anything about the young man." W. D. Howells declined and Mark Twain accepted, but instead of giving eclat to imperialism used the occasion to be sarcastic about it.

We may imagine how the courteous Howells looked on his invitation from

a remark of his in his "Easy Chair" in Harper's for February. "When we get a hero of national proportions," he says, "we worship him for things that the person of ordinary make would be turned out of clubs for, or put in state prison, or sent to the guillotine or gallows or electric chair. We seem to be more ready to do this than to idolize or idealize some men of national proportions in the good things, the things that really honor a people, far above bloodletting, as patience, kindness, humility, the love of humor, the sense of human fellowship."

A naval hero returning home, flattered and advertised by the great, forgot obligation and, displaying a quality the opposite of heroism, took back all that he had said which the flatterers desired should be unsaid.

America's greatest humorist, returning home, praised by the great, received into the heart of imperialism, stung his way out. The people of all lands are deeply indebted to Mark Twain.

In the February North American Review Mark Twain explains to the person sitting in darkness who would be puzzled by our "mixture of greed and godliness."

"They look doubtful, but in reality they are not. There have been lies, yes, but they were told in a good cause. We have been treacherous, but that was only in order that real good might come out of apparent evil. True, we have crushed a deceived and confiding people; we have turned against the weak and the friendless who trusted us; we have stamped out a just and intelligent and well ordered republic; we have stabbed an ally in the back and slapped the face of a guest; we have bought a shadow from an enemy who hadn't it to sell; we have robbed a trusting friend of his land and liberty; we have invited our clean young men to shoulder a discredited musket and do bandits' work under a flag which bandits have been accustomed to fear, not follow; we have debauched America's honor and blackened her face before the world, but each detail was for the best. We know this. The head of every state and sovereignty in Christendom, and 90 per cent of every legislative body in Christendom, including our congress and our 50 state legislatures, are members not only of the church, but also of the blessings of civilization trust. This world girdling accumulation of trained morals, high principles and justice cannot do an unright thing."

"The ordinary epithets cannot be flung at him," says the New York Post. "Mark Twain is no blivious, white livered, wall eyed hermit of a timid little American. He looks at this question with a world perspective. He has stood before kings. He is not dazzled by rhetoric about the American empire. Growth of our soil and traveled observer of other nations, Mark Twain comes home to tell our flaunting imperialists that he sees through their hypocracies."

The order suddenly to change front and agitate for a standing army of 100,000 after boasting of a finished up war made some editors feel like ninnyes, it is said, but Mark Twain's laughter made them feel like changing the subject of their editorials for a few days.

"Shakespeare was of us; Milton was for us; Burns, Shelley, were with us." And so are all honest people who understand the old tricks of the new aristocracy. ELLA ORMSBY.

New Salem, Mass.

**His New York Labor Hard.**  
The prevailing rate of wages law has been declared unconstitutional today by the court of appeals in a decision handed down in the case of William J. Rodgers against Comptroller Coler of New York.

Rodgers secured a contract on street improvements in New York city, and payment was refused by Coler on the ground that Rodgers did not pay his employees according to the rate fixed by law for municipal work. The appellate division declared the law unconstitutional, and the court of appeals has now affirmed the decision.

The prevailing opinion was written by Judge O'Brien, who declares the prevailing rate of wages law unconstitutional because in its actual operation it permits and requires the expenditure of city money for other than city purposes.

"It denies to the city and contractor the right to agree as to payment for services and compels the payment of an arbitrary rate. Furthermore," says Judge O'Brien, "it virtually confiscates all property rights of the contractor under his contract for breach of his engagement to obey the statute and attempts to make acts and omissions penal which in themselves are harmless. In effect the law imposes a penalty upon the exercise by the city or by the contractor of the right to agree with the employees upon the conditions of the employment."

Two of the judges dissented.

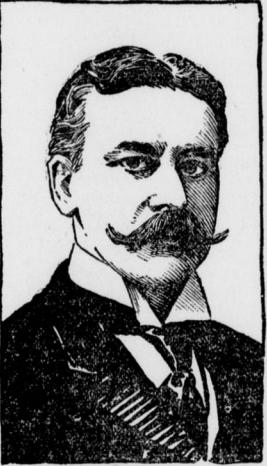
**A Labor Victory For Paterson.**  
It seems that the strike of all the weavers in Paterson, N. J., has been averted.

The demands of the weavers employed by the Meding Manufacturing company, who were out on strike, have been granted. The firm made a complete surrender, agreeing to the raise asked for. The advance is more than 25 per cent. It is based on the highest regular wages ever paid in Paterson—the scale of 1865.

**St. Paul Carpenters.**  
The union carpenters of St. Paul have signed an agreement with the master builders the terms of which provide for an eight hour day at 32½ cents an hour, instead of 30 cents as heretofore, and the employment of union men exclusively on contracts controlled by the builders' exchange.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

Twice Carter H. Harrison has been elected mayor of Chicago, and now for the third time he has received his party's nomination for that office. At the recent Democratic city convention he was selected by acclamation. The



CARTER H. HARRISON.

convention also adopted a resolution favoring municipal ownership of public utilities. Mr. Harrison since his first election as mayor of Chicago has been a pronounced advocate of municipal ownership and operation of street railways.

### The Kaiser as an Orator.

"I have often heard the Emperor William II speak in public," writes one of his subjects, a professor in Bavaria. "He does not hide the fact that on many occasions he has had cause to regret his words of the previous evening. No matter, he is a brilliant orator. He knows it too. Ideas crowd in his mind, and phrases to express them abound in his mouth. His voice appears sharp. It is not that really, but simply what one might call schneidig (decisive, determined). He speaks in abrupt sentences, which he punctuates regularly with a gesture of his right arm, a gesture without either grace or elegance, but jerky and energetic. His left hand invariably remains riveted on the hilt of his sword, and his arm, not fully developed, is closely pressed to his side. When the emperor is going to speak, his physiognomy reflects a succession of impressions curious to watch. His features, immobile and even rigid at first, relax immediately he opens his mouth. Lightning, as it were, plays over his energetic face, his eyes sparkle with a fascinating radiance, and his upper lip, so beautifully formed, reveals every other moment two rows of dazzling white teeth. Everything he says has such a profound sense of conviction and breathes such zeal that his listeners are worked upon completely."

### From Russia to France.

It is announced that Charlemagne Tower, United States ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, is to be transferred to the United States embassy at Paris. General Horace Porter, the present ambassador at Paris,



CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

desires to retire. The climate of St. Petersburg does not agree with Mr. Tower's health, hence his change to Paris.

Charlemagne Tower was appointed minister to Austria in 1897 and was advanced to the ambassadorship at St. Petersburg in 1899. He is a native of Philadelphia and is 53 years of age.

### Helen Gould's Handshake.

Miss Gould has an interesting little handshake, says one who knows. She has evidently learned that to protect and preserve her own hand when giving it to hundreds of others she must do most of the shaking herself. She takes the proffered hand firmly in her own at about elbow level, holds it there for an instant, then raises it quickly in an almost exactly perpendicular line, then suddenly releases it. She looks directly into the eyes of the person she is meeting, and probably not one in a hundred passes on without carrying with him the conviction that the jolly faced young woman he has just left sincerely enjoyed the meeting.

The Klondike is proving a valuable source of income to the Canadian government. Last year the revenue of the Yukon territory amounted to \$1,231,816.

Skin troubles, cuts, burns, scalds and chafing quickly heal by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is imitated. Be sure you get DeWitt's, Grover's City drug store.

Read - the - Tribune.

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### RAILROAD TIMETABLES

**THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.**  
Time table in effect March 10, 1901.

Trains leave Dutton for Jeddo, Eckley, Jeddo Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazelton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:28 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Dutton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:28 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazelton Junction and Roan at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:28 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazelton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:28 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Eckley Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Dutton at 5:36 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:41 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazelton Junction and Roan at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:24 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:41 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazel Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Dutton at 5:49 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 3:40 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazelton Junction with electric cars for Hazelton, Jeannette, Audent and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Train leaving Dutton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

### LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

March 17, 1901.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12 a. m.	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York and Delano and Pottsville.
7 40 a. m.	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
8 15 a. m.	for Hazelton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
9 30 a. m.	for Hazelton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin.
1 20 p. m.	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
6 34 p. m.	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points west.
7 29 p. m.	for Hazelton, Delano and Pottsville.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 40 a. m.	from Weatherly, Pottsville and Hazelton.
9 17 a. m.	from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazelton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.
9 30 a. m.	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
1 12 p. m.	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
6 34 p. m.	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazelton.
7 29 p. m.	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 28 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
G. J. GILBROY, Division Superintendent, Hazelton, Pa.