

LABOR LEADER FOR OPEN SHOP

ONLY GOOD MEN WANTED

"If a Man Wants to Join, All Right, But It is Contrary to the Principles of Free Government and the Constitution of the U. S."

Warren S. Stone, secretary of the American Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, surprised many of his hearers at the third Present Problem dinner at the Murray Hill Lyceum, New York City, by coming out unreservedly for the "open shop," if a closed shop involved forcing men into the unions. He said this thing of trying to force men into an organization against their wills was un-American and contrary to the spirit of the American Constitution. The stand, unexpected as it evidently was, was liberally applauded.

Mr. Stone, who had been asked to speak in the place of John Mitchell, unexpectedly called out of the city, was introduced by the toastmaster, E. Stag Whitten, as the man who a few years ago increased the wages of the American locomotive engineers \$17,000,000 in a single year. Mr. Stone said that his twenty-five years in the cab of an engine had not lent themselves to the training of an after-dinner speaker, and he feared he would have to be brief.

"I represent," he said, "6,500 union engineers, but it does not matter to me whether you believe in unions or not. You are, at least, interested in these men whom I represent because to them you trust the lives of all whom you hold dear."

The speaker said it would be difficult to fix the amount of money which could properly be called the "living wage." It should be enough to enable a man and family to conform to the American standard of living, which he took to mean keeping the children in school, and the women of the family out of the sweatshops, and good clothing and wholesome food.

"I am sure," he continued, "that organized labor has improved living conditions, and will continue to do so, for the labor union is here to stay."

"But I do not believe in forcing men to join a union. If a man wants to join, all right, but it is contrary to the principles of free government and the Constitution of the United States to do so to try to make him join. We of the engineers work willingly side by side with other engineers every day who do not belong to our union, though they enjoy without any objection on our part the advantages which we have obtained. Some of them we would not have in the union, the others we cannot get. What I say is, make the union so good that they will want to join."

A GOOD SCHOOL.

The School of Mines and Metallurgy of The Pennsylvania State College is now in the 17th year of its existence, having been established in 1893. It was reorganized in 1908 when two new and distinct courses were offered, leading to the degrees of B. S. in Mining Engineering and Metallurgical Engineering.

First class instruction is now being given in Mining, Metallurgy, Geology and Mineralogy. Coal mining, coke making and the metallurgy of iron and steel are given particular emphasis, especially with regard to the methods employed in the mines and metallurgical plants of Pennsylvania. The object is to train men in Mining and Metallurgy and so equip them that they may render the most efficient service in the shortest possible period after entering employment.

The purchase of a small concentrating plant completes the equipment in the four-room laboratory now devoted to the treatment of coal and ores. Special apparatus for the treatment of coal will be installed in the near future.

A 1000-lb. cyanide plant is now being assembled in the Metallurgical laboratories, which, with a shipment of 8 to 10 tons of gold ore, recently received, makes the extraction of this metal particularly interesting and instructive.

Further equipment along the line of powder drills, mine cages, cars and car wheels, and parts of mining machinery are being constantly added.

Adequate facilities for the determination of minerals by blow-pipe and other tests have been provided in the mineralogical laboratory where a large working collection of minerals is available for student use.

The recently furnished mining museum in which are working models of a mine, a breaker and a coke plant, and a collection of paint clays, clay products, ores and minerals, all representing the industries of the State, is not only very complete but is probably among the best of such exhibits in the United States.

The School is extending its influence to allied industries in the State in extension work which is now under way or being undertaken. This extension work consisting of free lectures, first aid, mine rescue work, etc., all of which it is hoped will not only benefit the mining industries but will be of material advantage to the students of the school. The present time is especially op-

portune for men to prepare themselves for work along Mining and Metallurgical lines. For such preparation the School of Mines and Metallurgy of The Pennsylvania State College stands second to none in the State.

Cure for Felon.

A sure cure to prevent a felon coming on the finger is to soak some absorbent cotton in pure alcohol, wind the finger with it and then draw over the whole of it a glove finger. The Medical Journal states that if this is done twice in twenty-four hours for a couple of days, it is a sure preventative of the felon growing. The alcohol, the authority says, must be pure alcohol, not wood alcohol.

CAN'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING YOU SEE.

Beaverville, Ind., has a respectable aged citizen who came near getting into trouble recently through a trick of "one of them pieter takin' machines," as he called it.

The old man was seated on the front porch, when his niece, who was visiting with him, took his picture. After he had gone downtown the hired girl seated herself in the chair and had her picture taken also.

Unfortunately, also, something went wrong with the film, and when the picture was developed it showed the old man seated in the chair with the hired girl on his lap.

When his wife was shown the picture that evening without being apprised as to the trick she lost her temper and things were looking decidedly blue for her helpmate until explanation was made.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WAR PROPAGANDA HARD TO LOCATE.

Inquiries are received from time to time as to why there is so much publicity given to war scares. In answer to that inquiry it may be stated that one reason is that army and navy officers stationed in Washington are always urging increases in both the army and navy. It is their business to find weak spots and to protect them. They see the situation from the standpoint of what might happen if one of the great powers of the world should suddenly take it into its head to smash the great American republic. It is perfectly easy to point out how weak the United States is in the matter of a standing army, and also to show that we are weak on the sea, as matched against foreign powers.

Recently it was pointed out that we need immense fleets, one on the Atlantic to protect us against Germany and the other on the Pacific to protect us against Japan. All this in spite of the fact that no sane man can see the necessity of war with either country. Before the war with Spain the United States had a standing army of 25,000 men, which was ample to take care of every interest in the contiguous territory of the United States and also to police Alaska in a satisfactory manner.

The Spanish war forced an increase of the army to 60,000, and a much larger increase in the officers, so that an army of 100,000 men could be officered at any time. The navy kept pace with the army, and even went ahead of it. The annual naval appropriations have been increased about \$100,000,000 a year since the Spanish war in order that we may keep up a navy that can hold the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the canal against all hostile governments.

Another expense entailed by the Spanish war is an increase of the pensions by \$26,000,000. The U. S. is to-day paying more than \$26,000,000 every day to pensioners of the Spanish war and those who served in the Philippines.

It has been intimated that there is a propaganda of some kind for the purpose of molding public sentiment in favor of a larger army and an increased navy. It is hard to deny that there is such an organization, but it is not apparent anywhere in Washington. All such organizations usually flood the newspaper offices with literature pointing out the advantages of this or that particular interest that is being supported. There is no press bureau connected with this particular propaganda, but it is very easy for an army or navy officer to give a correspondent a "good story" about the defenseless condition of this or that portion of the United States, and get in some work in favor of an increased military establishment.

Of course, no one wants the army or navy reduced to a point where there might be danger of the nation being humiliated. That is why we are keeping up our army and navy at the present time. But there is reason to believe that the war spirit is on the decrease throughout the country, and that it would be almost impossible to increase the army without adequate cause, and that soon the policy of building two immense battleships each year will give way to the building of one. Even now it is difficult for the advocates of a very large navy to secure a majority in the house. Such a majority can not be obtained among the Republicans at the present time, as there are quite a number who intend to vote for one battleship. But there are enough Democrats along the Atlantic coast to come to the rescue of the two-battleship program, and a sufficient number of votes will be obtained from the minority party to save that proposition for this congress.

THE SLOT MACHINE.

It Doesn't Always Work the First Time the Plunger Plunges.

"Did you ever notice how foolish a man looks after he gets stung by a slot machine?" demanded the observer. "You know the chap who walks up, puts a coin in the slot and then draws nothing when he pushes the rod."

Then he puts on that he was only testing the thing to see if it was working. He pretends he didn't lose his cent at all.

"It seems to me a lot of these machines don't work right. I've noticed that lots of people put their money in and get no return."

"Anyway the machines often don't work when the person who is trying for chewing gum is in a hurry to get an incoming subway train or something like that. Then the next person who comes along is apt to get two pieces of chewing gum for one cent."

"I know persons who deliberately try the slot machines in the hope that a dilatory cent will give a piece of gum free. Others look in the pan underneath to see if there isn't a piece of gum or candy there that the late user did not have time to get."—New York Sun.

Thankless Advice.

Instruction in politeness to the general mob of passengers is never well received and never will be. Politeness begins at home. You cannot instill it into a man over 20 who serves the public, as he soon acquires a supreme contempt for his betters. People laughed at Catherine from getting drunk at her levees, and gentlemen from actually striking ladies at those functions. But that insufferable prig, Lord Chesterfield, far outdid the powerful Empress. In one of his letters he tells his son: "After blowing your nose in company, do not look at the handkerchief." In the "American Chesterfield" the Yankees are admonished not to spit on the carpet.

The Overfed Husband.

Prof. Carl Von Noorden, addressing a number of prominent scientists at Vienna on the subject of "Food and Nourishment," declared that the reason so many men begin to get fat immediately after they have been married is because their wives give them their favorite dishes on every possible occasion.—London Standard.

The Fastnet Light.

The new electric Fastnet light off Cape Clear, Ireland, is 750,000 candlepower. The cost was \$420,000. The focal plane of the flash is 150 feet above high water, and theoretically it is visible 16 miles. The foundations of the lighthouse are 20 feet thick.

Chicago's Great Fire.

The Chicago fire occurred October 8 and 9, 1871. About 125,000 people were rendered homeless and over 20,000 buildings were destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$220,000,000, and the area of the burned district was about 1,800 acres.

The Largest Mammal.

The largest of all mammals are not the elephants, but the whale. A large elephant weighs about six tons, but the largest whale reaches the immense weight of 150 tons, and would furnish four carloads of flesh and blubber.

A Paper Church.

Paris is to have a new church made entirely of paper, rendered impermeable by means of a coating of quicklime mixed with curdled milk and white of egg. It will accommodate 1,000 people.

The Use of Papers.

Cover floors with papers on stormy days or after scrubbing; they leave no dust like rugs do. Papers between mattress and springs keep dust off the floor and save the mattress.

New York's Public Schools.

Few appreciate the magnitude of the New York public school system. There are over 515 schools, with more than 14,500 teachers, and about 600,000 pupils.

A Big Milk Bill.

New York City gets a portion of its milk supply from as far as four hundred miles distant, and the product of \$6,000 farms is drawn on to meet its daily wants.

A Big Payroll.

The New York Central employs 50,000 men and between \$3,000,000 and \$3,500,000 is paid in monthly wages.

Difficult of Access.

The foundation of the strong-room of the Bank of England is 66 feet below the level of the street.

When a man is in trouble people give him so much advice it's wonder he ever got in without it.

The entire population of the world could be placed on the Isle of Wight.

Some of the great Atlantic liners employ 150 women.

The Canadian farmer works from 12 to 16 hours in the busy season.

THE BOAST OF ARCHIMEDES.

Something About His Scheme for Moving the Earth.

Men are apt to think we are pretty smart in this twentieth century—and so we are, for we have all the achievements of the men of the past to work on as a foundation. Yet seldom do we stop to think how much we owe to these ancients. Archimedes, who lived in Sicily about three centuries before Christ, was the greatest of the old mathematicians. He discovered a number of important principles and some of his demonstrations are so abstruse that they puzzle the most accomplished mathematicians of this day to understand.

It was Archimedes who in his enthusiasm at discovering certain formulas relating to the power of levers declared that he would, single-handed and alone, lift the earth, provided some one would give him a fulcrum to rest his lever on. Theoretically this would be perfectly possible. That is to say, no amount of work is too great for a given power to perform provided sufficient time is allowed for it. Time, power and work are thus all linked together. By increasing the power you can do a certain amount of work in less time, and so on. Probably Archimedes did not know how much the earth weighed and so he did not figure out how long it would take him to lift it with his lever. But now the earth's mass has been ascertained and a mathematician named Montucla has calculated that if Archimedes had worked incessantly, without stopping to eat, drink or sleep, lifting 116 pounds a foot every second (more than any man could do) it would still have taken him over three billion centuries to have moved the earth a single inch! That would indeed have been "going some," as the current expression is.

It was Archimedes who discovered that any body of matter when placed in water, for instance, displaces a quantity of water exactly equal to its own weight. This great fact struck him while he was in the bath one day, as he noticed how the water rose in the tub when he went into it. He was so overjoyed at the discovery of the principle he had so long been searching for that he ran naked into the street shouting his celebrated "Eureka!" meaning in Greek "I have found it." This principle enabled him to detect just how much alloy a goldsmith had fraudulently added to the gold in a crown he had made for King Hiero.

Many other interesting anecdotes are told of Archimedes. One is that he set fire to an enemy's fleet by means of a powerful burning-glass. Modern scientists doubt that such a thing could be done, but the ancients did many things which the moderns have not been able to repeat. When at last a besieging army did capture the city of Syracuse, where Archimedes lived, the invaders found an old man working out a theorem in geometry by means of figures drawn in the sand. As a Roman soldier rushed on him he cried out: "Don't spoil my circles!" and with these words he died.

Give the Old Man a Chance.

Much has been heard in Kansas towns lately about "Mothers' Day." Several Kansas editors are now "holering" that the "old man" should have an inning. They want a "Dad's Day." Should they have it? By all means. Give the old man his chance at the bat. Let him covet in his tattered hand-me-down suit, his last summer's straw hat and his bargain-counter brogans. Of course he looks pretty bum in that raiment alongside of daughter with her \$35 inverted fur barrel top piece, her \$50 gown with the waist at the knees, her French heeled patent pumps and the rest of the stuff that goes with glad, feminine decorations. But he is "Dad," nevertheless. "Ma" with her 500 clubs, her bridge parties, her pink teas and her cut glass society will certainly step back for one day and let the old man realize for a short twenty-four hours that "every dad has his day."

The Intelligent Trout.

A correspondent says that when fishing in a small river lately he hooked a small trout. "After a little I managed to pull him free and he came along the surface side up toward the landing net without further resistance. Finding the line a little too long I began to reel in, carelessly allowing the rod to drop almost to the straight, when the fish, then only a foot or two from the shelving shore, suddenly recovered his wind."

"The water was but two or three inches deep at the spot, quite still and clear, with one or two small patches of surface grass on it. Instantly the trout rushed at one of these patches and seized the grass in his mouth, holding on for all he was worth and defying me to drag him free. I then put the net under him and lifted him out with the bit of weed stuck in his teeth."

Education.

The class in very elementary chemistry was having one of its early sessions. The matter of sea-water came up. "Peters," said the teacher, "can you tell me what is it that makes the water of the sea so salty?"

"Salt," said Peters.

"Next!" said the teacher. "What is it that makes the water of the sea so salty?"

"The salty quality of the sea-water," answered "Next." "It is due to the admixture of a sufficient quantity of chlorid of sodium to impart to the aqueous fluid with which it commingles a saline flavor, which is readily recognized by the organs of taste!"

"Right, Next," said the teacher. "Go on!"—Youth's Companion.

GILA MONSTERS INCREASING.

Whether Bite of this Lizard is Fatally Poisonous to Man Unsettled.

"Naturalists who recently visited the Mojave desert in Arizona say that there has been an increase in the number of gila monsters in that region," said Dr. A. B. Cedron of Prescott, Ariz.

"These lizards are of great interest to naturalists, for in spite of investigations authorities still differ as to whether the bite of a gila monster is fatally poisonous. I have had several instances come under my observation where men have been bitten by gila monsters, but none ever died. In the case of a gila monster biting a guinea pig, however, the poison was fatal a few minutes after the guinea pig had been bitten. The natives of the Southwest, particularly the Indians of Mexico, sincerely believe that the bite of a gila is fatal to a human being and the lizard is held in much awe by them."

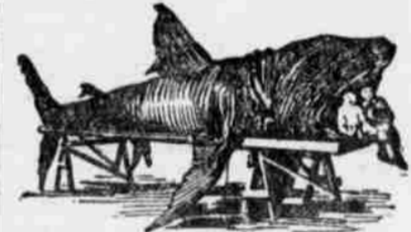
"It is likely, however, that this fear is occasioned largely by the repulsive appearance of the reptile. The head is very prominent, comprising about one-fifth of the total length of the body and like the back it is thickly covered with yellow and black tinted tubercles. Its skin is very tough, and although the bones of the tail are fragile this part of the reptile is very strong, it being possible for the monster to raise itself and balance the body on the tip of the tail, thus enabling it to climb rocks and steep ascents. There is no doubt that the teeth lead to glands containing poison. It is very slow in its movements, but it is not timid like other reptiles. If one attempts to strike the gila with a stick it will grasp the weapon in its jaws like a dog does, and when angered it emits its breath in a succession of quick gasps. It is supposed that the breath of the gila has a drug-like effect on insects, and as it can be detected at a considerable distance it is believed that this is the way it catches its food."

Captured Monster Shark of the World.

Along the ocean waters of southern California, the "man eating" sharks often attain an immense size. Very recently two fishermen succeeded in capturing what was beyond question the largest "man eater" ever killed in the world.

This marine monster was caught in San Pedro Bay and was engaged in robbing the fishermen's net, when it became hopelessly enmeshed.

After being stranded, and killed with harpoons, the huge fish weighed 14,000 pounds; it measured 32 feet



from tip to tip, while the circumference of the body, just forward of the high dorsal fin, measured 15 feet.

The fearful mouth of this voracious monster was 2 1/2 feet wide horizontally and 3 1/2 feet vertically—from tip of snout to point of lower jaw.

So large was the mouth when opened that two children had ample space in which to sit comfortably.

After being killed, the monster was carefully skinned, stuffed, and placed on exhibition at Los Angeles. Subsequently, the shark was purchased by an eastern museum.

When ripped open, the shark's capacious maw was found full of fish. The sharks of southern waters are great net-robbers, and give the fishermen no little trouble. This huge fish gave the two fishermen a long and savage fight before it was killed.

Several years ago an immense shark was caught and killed at Port Los Angeles Bay, which was then considered the largest prize of the kind in the world. Its total length was 22 feet, and its weight 9,000 pounds.

But the San Pedro Bay "record smasher" was ten feet longer and weighed 5,000 pounds more.

Did Job Have Influenza?

Bishop Thornton, vicar of Blackburn, has been suffering from influenza, and he writes in his parish magazine:

"One needs to pass into the depths of influenza to understand some of the verses in Job, Lamentations and the Psalms!

"I have sometimes been conscious of an almost comical incongruity in watching, say, on a sunny morning in a crowded church a healthy, well-fed, bright-faced choir boy warbling from his cushioned stall, 'I am withered like grass.' My days are consumed like smoke.' By reason of groaning my bones cleave to my flesh."

"But the exhaustion of the sickbed can eliminate all sense of exaggeration in such phrases as we have quoted."

Coquelin's Memory.

"How many parts do you know well enough to play tonight if need be?" somebody asked Coquelin. He took a sheet of paper and wrote down the names of fifty-three plays of his repertoire. His friends laughed.

"You are boasting surely, mon ami!" said the Viscount de Lovenojou.

"You have every one of these plays in your library," said Coquelin quietly. "Get them all out and put them on the table." The Viscount did so.

"Now," said Coquelin, "let anybody select a cue from any one of these plays at haphazard and give it to me."

They tried him with sixteen plays out of the fifty-three and he never missed a single cue or made one mistake.—Youth's Companion.

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