FREELAND TRIBUNE Established 1888. PUBLISHED EVERY

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY BY THE TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Today a solution of the vexing prob-lem of prison labor lies at the very door of the Anticonvict Labor league. It is so palpable and significant that I can FREELAND.—The TRIDUN is delivered by carriers to subscribers in Freeland at the rate of 12% cents a month, payable or every two months, or \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. The TRIDUNE may be ordered direct from the carriers or from the office. Complaints of frequilar or tardy delivery service will receive promut attention.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Freeland, Pa s Second-Class Matter.

vict shall be given to do. My sugges-tion is that work which shall serve to reflect a higher ideal of existence, **a** better definition of what life is, what it Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable t the Tribune Printing Company, Limited. FREELAND, PA., APRIL 16, 1902



BREVITIES.

The tea pills, fourteen to the ounce Caucasus grower are simply com sed tea in a convenient form for The leading industries of California

e in close rivalry as to annual prod-t. Sugar and slaughtering each pro-ce about \$15,000,000, while lumber, ur and fruits each show about \$13,-During the past year not a single case of smallpox has occurred among the staff of the London smallpox hos-pitals, indicating that careful revaccination is an absolute safeguard against

that disease Several of the smaller British tobac co manufacturers outside the English trust have been forced to suspend work by the keenness of the competi-tion between the American and Brit-

ish syndicates. ish syndicates. Pigmentophagus is a name which has been applied by M. Metchnikoff, a bacteriologist, to certain micro-organ-isms which he claims devour the color-ing pigments of the hair and are the of baldness

cause of baldness. During the last twenty years the con-sumption of eggs has enormously in-creased in Great Britain and now rep-resents annually an estimated sum of f13,000,000, f5,500,000 of which goes to

The second and or at Britain and now Pep-resents annually an estimated sum of 413,000,000, 45,500,000 of which goes to foreign importers. The new flying machine of M. Henri Villard of Paris is a magnificent gyro-scope, the revolving toy popular some years ago. The wheel is twenty-two feet in diameter, and the power is from a gasoline motor. Chinatown, San Francisco, has four dailles printed in its own language. The types are 11,000 in number. Set-ting 4,000 characters is a day's work, which takes twelve hours of walking about in the typeroom. The sugar syndicate of Spain, which embraces all manufactories of that commodity, for three years will limit the output to 80,600 tons, dividing that quantity between the manufacturers in proportion to their respective capacity. Three electric furnaces are to be built in Tennessee, each with an eight thousand horsepower electric plant. They will be independent of the steel trust, but will work in harmong with other electrical plants which are pro-jected in the south and west. The silver coins of Hawaii are being retired as fast as they are received by the federal and territorial officials in the course of their public business. These sous ver all minted in 1883. They amount to \$1,000,000, of which sum about \$900,000 is still in circula-tion.

The ascent of the Weisshorn by

tion. The ascent of the Weisshorn by a young Englishman named Ryan, only eighteen years old, has created a great deal of interest in Switzerland. He was so cold at the great height that the champagne they had brought with them froze solid, and they had to eat it instead of drinking it. Iceland is about to obtain home rule, King Christian of Denmark has called for an extraordinary meeting of the althing to consider a reform of the con-stitution. A plan to be submitted is the appointment of a minister for Ice-land, who shall be acquainted with instead of Copenhagen. The last forest of Paris is about to disappear. It is situated at 40 Rue St. Gervais and is composed of oaks and eim trees entangled in a network of impenetrable creepers. It is partly on a slope and partly in a ravine, through which a small stream flows. The Vieux Paris commission has de-clined to reclaim this curious an-tiquity. If all the petroleum produced last

tiquity. If all the petroleum produced last year in the United States was put in standard barrels and the barrels placed in a row touching each other, the line a row touching each other, the line earth.

in a row touching each other, the line knough completely belt the earth. Enough coal was produced to give the 76,000,000 persons in the United States and enough gold to give every American a gold dollar. It is proposed to cerect in connection with the old St. Paul's Episcopal enurch, Edinburgh, Scotland, a chapt piscopal bisLop of Connecticut, who attended services there when he was a student in Edinburgh. Bishops Pot-tereticut have issued an appeal to American Episcopalians for subscrip-tions.

ART FOR CONVICTS. UNIQUE SOLUTION OFFERED FOR PRISON LABOR PROBLEM.

Could Produce Articles of Art

and Beauty That Would Not Com-pete With Free Labor, and the Con-victs Would Be Reformed.

marvel at the neglect which our reformers have shown it. Has it ever oc-curred to our interested friends that soul saving can play an important part

n the great question of prison reform?

Let me begin with the de facto as-Let me begin with the de facto as sumption that there is dignity in labor both in and out of prison. It seems that the question has at last been nar-

owed down as to what work the con-

one to catch up. In the years 1859 and 1860, when the

Labor have been tried in vain? Let me state my theory in brief. In-stead of work that shall produce the

greatest amount of goods why not plan work for the convict that shall take the

longest possible time to complete-a work, for example, that shall contain ideals just a little above the prisoner's artistic powers of conception? Under discreet tutelage articles of great beauty could be turned out. Let time cut no figure whatever. Let the

idea of perfect work be the one object

vail and let the work embody an ideal of symmetry, finish and design. Very sterile indeed must be the human soul that could not be made better by means

thus employed, which is confessedly the one aim of prison discipline after we have sifted the matter to the bot-

think pard and tast, be humane and love our neighbor as ourself, even though that neighbor in his blindness goes out and commits a crime against civic law. The doctrine of an eye for an eye did very well ages ago. Today

an eye did very well ages ago. Today it is out of place and barbarous in the

sense of pure justice.-Alwyn M. Thur-ber in Chicago Record-Herald,

Let the best of discipline pre

Tit

in view

It Is Abiy Defined by One of Its Fore-most Champions.

Frank K. Foster, the labor leader, ad-dressed the Twentieth Century club the other afternoon on strikes and the trades union movement.

TRADES UNION MOVEMENT.

trades union movement. The trades unions, said he, had their birth in the conditions and necessities of the wage earner's life. It has passed through its period of persecution and has won its way to recognition by the captains of industry. The trades union fs a militant organization, not a play or a mutual admiration society organized for ornamental purposes. It's organized to make some people let go of oppor-tunities who would not let go unless pressure was brought to bear upon them. As a rule the trades union recognizes

means and its ultimatum, is what is needed in our prisons. One visit to the Illinois penitentiary is quite enough to set any humane mind to thinking. Under the merciless hash of greed the convict is driven hourly, daily, and you can but wonder what reason he has for so much haste. You might be led to think that his life

Iunities who would not let go unless pressure was brought to bear upon them. As a rule the trades union recognizes the strike as a legitimate weapon not to be apologized for, but as legitimate as any other attempt of dealers in any community to control by lawful meth-ods the price of that commodity. We accept John Stuart Mills' view that a strike is wrong when it is foolish. The mistake is often made of con-founding a trades union with a strik-ing machine. The trades union is not a machine primarily for the purpose of carrying out strikes. It practices the graces of fraternity and extends the helping hand of benevolence, of char-ity, and the larger portion of this ac-tivity is directed into other channels than those of active coercion. Out of \$4,500,000 spent by the Cigar Makers' International union during the past twenty years less than 15 per cent of that amount was devoted to strike purposes, and that is an organization which has the reputation of being a fighting organization. In this common-wealth only 1½ per cent of the activi-ties of the labor people is along the line of strikes. The papers, we must re-member, pay much more attention to strikes than their relative frequency warrants. The trades unlong give men the hope had been shortened by some of the wiles of fortune or misfortune and that he must of needs crowd two years into

In the years 1850 and 1860, when the Joliet prison was being built, a relative of mine being a guard therein. I used to follow squads of prisoners up into the great stone quarries, where I saw them slaving in the torrid sun until they dropped from prostration. Thirty or forty years later I made tours through that institution and watched the discipline to which the men were subjected. It was the same. The body was being punished, and no one seemed to entertain a thought that the menial prisoner was possessed of a soul worth saving. warrants. The trades unions give men the hope of better things. They educate men in the sense of human solidarity and teach them they have duties as well as rights. The trades union objects to standing as a sponsor for all strikes that take place. It stands for the vital principal that the community of labor should have the power to determine in degree the conditions under which that teommodity shall be disposed of. This is the ethical justification of many things in the labor movement Which to the outside world may seem illogical and unwarranted in the accepted polit-leal axioms. In minety-nine out of a hundred cases the officials of trades unions are men who set themselves most strongly and firmly against rash and unconsidered action. There does come a time when we need a strike, for if unfair employ-ers persist in their refusals the strike is the only resource. Mr. Foster referred to the sympathet-le strike, urging that the motives which prompted men thus to take the part of men whom they had never seen were chivalrons and pralseworthy in the highest degree and showed feelings of sympathy and capacity for self sacri-fice of which all might be prood. The warrants. The trades unions give men the hope twing. Time goes on, and our labor agitation Time goes on, and our labor agitation develops the fact that the goods turned out under the state contracts came in direct competition with the labor of honest citizens. This is but natural, a working out of the inevitable law of human progress. Now, is this not proof that something very radical must be done—be done. I mean, after all the mooted experiments of mere muscular labor have been tried in vain?

sympathy and a capacity for self sacri fice of which all might be proud. The fice of which all might be proud. The speaker also urged that the men who thus temporarily threw up their jobs had an ethical claim to those jobs and should be taken back by the employers. In closing Mr. Foster said: "Our so-cial siruggles are to be settled by the touch of man with man, by the human relationship between employer and em-ployed, each showing consideration for the other. Until that time comes the strike is the last resort of organized la-bor."--Boston Herald.

In closing Mr. Foster said: "Our so-thus end of the second solution second solution of the second solution secon

Opposition to the padrone system has Opposition to the padrone system has developed into active competition in the hands of the Society For the Pro-tection of Italian Immigrants, a com-petition which has as its object to make the padrone's evil ways unprofit-

PEOPLE OF THE DAY STARS THAT COME AND GO

A Mystery Which Harvard Observa-tory Photographs Solved. April 3 was the eightieth birthday of Edward Everett Hale, and in his honor One of the great scientific mysteries for a long time was the apparent disgreat celebration, including a ban-uet, was arranged by his fellow citiappearance and reappearance from time to time of certain little stars—little Many to the unaided human eye at least. The solution of this puzzle is an interesting example of what photography and the nen celebrated in educational and lit-rary lines participated in the cereadaptation of spectroscopy to the uses of what is called astrophysics have ac nplished for astronomy in the last

of what is cance astropuysics are ac-complished for astronomy in the last half century. Astronomers had for centuries ob-served bright stars which seemed to "go out" suddenly and from no evident cause; then after a time bright stars reappeared in the same relative posi-tions in the sky. The inference was naturally that something dimmed the brilliney of these bodies temporarily, and they were therefore called "varia-bles." By comparing the photographic plates of the same region in the great collection at the Harvard observatory in Cambridge it was possible to find just how often a variable star appear-ed, how long it was visible before it vanished and how its surroundings changed in the meantime.

ed, how long it was visible before it vanished and how its surroundings changed in the meantime. When spectroscopy was added to the astronomer's means of investigation and by its agency the individual chemical characteristics of the different heavenly bodies were recorded, including some bodies which are invisible from the earth even with the aid of a telescope, there came the discovery that the variables were really twin stars revolving about each other, so

that the variables were really twin stars revolving about each other, so that one sometimes eclipsed the other, and a single point of light appeared where the two had been seen before. More curious still, however, and more important to the astronomer was the revelation that in many cases one of the twins was nonluminous, the result being that when it came between its brother star and the earth a bright spot seemed to disappear from the sky altogether for the time being. The certier of stellar photography in this country and, indeed, in the world is the Harvard observatory, and there pictures of the heavens have been tak-en systematically night by night for nearly twenty years until now there are more than 115,000 negatives filed away and catalogued so as to form a kind of library which contains a com-plete history of the sciented bodies from the time the work began, the only history of its kind in existence. With the Harvard photographs at hand it is the Harvard photographs at hand it is of course a simple matter to calculate the "periods" of variable stars—that is to say, the intervals between their ap-to say, the intervals between their apto say, the intervals between their appearances in the sky. Nearly all of the newly discovered stars of the last few years have been found in the mi-nute scrutiny to which each of the negatives is subjected at the observa-tory.

Calve's Monument. Calve's Monument. Mme. Calve a few years ago had her tomb designed, explaining that she shuddered to think of the possibility of being buried andi inartistic surround-ings; also that she did not wish to give her mother the trouble of having a headstone made for her. She had the tomb designed by Denys Puech, and its principal features are the two statues of the prima donna herself, which flank ti—one as Ophelia and the other as Carmen. The Ophelia shows the hap-less heroine being drawn toward the vold by phantom voices. It is intended to show the etheren! side of Mme. Calve's art, while Carmen shows the material. material "Both are tragic roles," she says in

"Both are tragic roles," she says in speaking of her tomb; "but, then, death is not anusing except, possibly, to one's heirs. I shall have it erected ef-ther in Pere-la-Chaise or on the ground surrounding my chateau in the south of France. Either place, I suppose, would be peaceful enough, though I take it for granted I would not hear any noise if there were any, not even if a full orchestra played a Wagner overture, although if they struck up the 'Habanera' I am not so sure that I should not come out and sing it for them." them.'

World's Greatest Flower Market.

World's Greatest Flower Market. The greatest flower mart in the world is the famous Covent Garden market in London, and to catch a peep of this center of activity at Easter time is a revelation. This flower headquarters for the world's greatest city was estab-lished about three-quarters of a centu-ry ago in a wost modest manner. Now it occupies a vast glass roofed brick building. This immense structure is di-vided into hundreds of separate little stalls, each presided over by a man or woman, but viewed from one of the en-paraces the hall appears to be heaped pt en feet high with one vast mass of blown.

A Gigantic Tunnel. The subject of a tunnel connecting Ireland and Scotland has been brought before the British government, and the project will be pushed if the requisite financial support can be obtained. The estimated cost is \$50,000,000. The route mayisionally solected is from Streng provisionally selected is from Stran-raer, in Scotland, to Belfast, in Ireland. The total distance is 51^{1}_{2} miles, of which $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles would be tunnel and 25 miles of the tunnel would be under the sea, along a line where the m mum depth is 480 feet. Electric tors would be used to drive the trains at an average speed of sixty to seventy miles per hour.

Patti's Parrots. Two parrots belonging to Mme. Patti are a source of constant amusement to every one near them, and there could not be a greater contrast, for, while one talks and sings all day long, imitating its mistress' trills in a weird, thin voice, the other is constantly silent. The former only cost \$105 and the lat-ter \$1,000, for he was represented to be the finest talking parrot alive.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

The Smooth Nickel Good. The custom of street car conductor to refuse smooth nickels, presumably

The custom of street car conductors to refuse smooth nickels, presumably in accordance with orders from their managers, has been given a severe blow by Justice Ryan of the circuit court in St. Louis. The St. Louis Transit company was sued for dam-ages by John Ruth, a passenger who had been ejected from a car because he insisted that the conductor should receive a smooth nickel for fare. The complainant was awarded \$2,000. Judge Ryan said: "There is no such thing, as assumed by the defendant, as a nickel of less than full face value. A gold coin may be worth less than its face value be cause of abrasion or loss of weight, but this is not true of a nickel. I think the carrier should be held to the rue that if it ejects a passenger who tenders a good coin in payment it does so at its peril. It is better that the conductor if in doubt should receive the coin than to establish a rule of a passenger who tenders a good coin and then plead as an excuse that be thought it was bad. It his cave has plea does not go so far. He only re-jected it because it was 'smooth.' He a mere wanton and capricious rejec-tion of the only plece of money the plaintiff had at the time."-Nashville American. American.

American. Baths For Bakers. The acme of hygienic precaution is reached in the regulations of a noted German baking company. Some of the rules laid down for the workmen are worthy of note and contrast strangely with the reports on private bakeries which have been so frequent of late years. Every man must submit to a medical examination, paid for by the company. When he comes, he takes a bath and then dresses for his work in a suit provided by the company, the laundrying of which is done at its ex-pense. Every loaf is wrapped in glazed paper, so that neither the retailer nor paper, so that neither the retailer nor driver handles the bread. All the flour s sifted, mixed and kneaded by ma chinery, the water used being filtered and deodorized. The kneading is done and decoorized. The kneading is done by a system of plungers. An Archime-dean screw constantly throws the dough under them. Practically the bread is not handled from the time it is flour until it comes out of the ovens, when it is wrapped by dainty women and is ready for the shop.

Speed of the Whale. Ordinarily the whale does not travel, more than four or five miles an hour, but if it is anxious to avoid the society of whalers it can go at the rate of sixof whalers it can go at the rate of six-teen miles an hour. To a person in a whaleboat being towed by an animal which has just been harpooned the le-viathan of the deep seems to be going at a much faster rate, say a mile a minute. When he first starts off after being struck, the whale must be going at something like that speed, for the harpoon line runs out through the "chocks" so rapidly that it makes them smoke and if they are of wood may set them afire. But after his first spring the whale setties down to about a six-teen mile an hour gait, which is fast enough for comfort.

enough for confort. Vienna's Last Horse Car. A few evenings ago the Vienna public took a noisy farewell of the horse trans in the Ringstrasse. The two last cars, which started in opposite direc-tions, were hung with blue lamps and decorated with flags and greenery. The oldest drivers were on the seats and the oldest conductors in the wagons. Both cars were conded to the utmost possible extent, and the police for once closed their eyes to overcrowding. Songs were sung and burrahs given for the horses, while the noise brought the guests out of the cafes, windows wared. New York still retains the dis-tinction of having, more horse car mile-age than any other city in the world.

Packing Butter For Long Voyage. Butter is now packed in a manner that permits of its carriage from Aus-tralia to Europe without losing its freshness. A box is formed of six sheets of ordinary window glass, and the edges are sealed with gum paper. This box is then inclosed in plaster of paris a quarter of an inch thick, this being again covered with special pa-per. The plaster is a bad conductor of heat, so the temperature inside the box remains the same. Boxes are now made to hold 200 pounds of botter, and the cost of packing is a penny a pound.

German Trade

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German Trade. Germany must either import the bulk of her foodstuffs or else lose her people through emigration and her export trade through the high prices necessi-tated by dear food. Her industrial classes clearly realize this, and the agrarian attempt to stop American imports meet with an opposition at home far more effective than any remon-strance from Washington can be – Milwaukee Sentinel.



DR. JACQUES LOEB.

DR. JACQUES LOEL. Humbia university, in New York. His declaration that "the source of physic-al energy is chemical," made in the first lecture of the series, has been fol-lowed by particularizations and argu-ments in detail that have set the doc-tors to talking and the laity to won-dering where we are at. Getting Rid of English Blood.

Getting Rid of English Blood. All sorts of anecdotes about Prince Henry of Prussia are in order. The young sailor lord is very fond of a good story himself. When he was a uni-versity student with his elder brother, the present kaiser, the two young princes often came to fisticuffs. Wil-lam was the tailer, but Henry was nimbler on his feet and the better box-or. One day, he landed a nuverful right hander on William's uose, and the blood began to flow. The attend-ants of the prince gathered around in

alarm "Do not concern yourselves, gentle-men," said the heir apparent. "It is only a little of my English blood that my brother is helping me to get rid of." --Philadelphia Press.

Admiral Cromwell at Home.

Admiral Cromwell at Home. Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, re-tired while in command of the Medi-terranean squadron, recently returned home on the steamer Lahn. Captain Craig relieved him.

The Enterprising Turk. Wooden shoe pegs are used almost exclusively in eastern Turkey, and they are made by hand in the most primitive manner from pine wood.

monies of the memorable occasion. Dr. Hale was the lifelong friend of Holmes and the contemporary of Em-DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Has Passed Fourscore.

ens of Boston and Cambridge.

erson, Longfellow and Lowell. He ame into prominence first when, as a "ame into prominence first when, as a very young man, he became pastor of the Oid South church of Boston, with has been more or less intimately asso-ciated. He has written many books, novels, biographies, works of travel and tales, besides innumerable maga-zine and newspaper articles, and has always been active in the philanthropic work of the broader sort.

work of the broader sort. Anne Russell's Home. Some one has been raising the ire of Annie Russell by proclaiming the fact that her home looks like the inside of a boarding house kept by a decayed gentlewoman. As Miss Russell's one fad, outside her profession, is the col-lection of genuine antiquilies and val-nable house furnishings, this was rath-er hard upon the little actress. In all her home there is nothing of later date than colonial furniture, and her "brown study," as her friends call her special sunctum, has cost as much as the filled jewel cases of many of her sis-ters in the profession. Genuine Japanese paintings over a thousand years old adorn the walls and in their delicate and suppressed coloring blend in with the creams and browns of embroidered satin curtains and inlaid mahogany furniture of the Louis XV, period. It is probable that no home in New York contains so many real antiques. Miss Russell laugh-ingly says that the only modern thing about it is a magnificent picture of her-self painted by Alexander and present-ed to her by the artist.

Has Startled Scientists.

Dr. Jacques Loeb has startled the world's scientific men and awakened the interest of all who notice current events by some of the assertions he has made recently. He has been de-livering a series of lectures on "The livering a series of lectures on "The Dynamics of Living Powers" at Co-"The

