

CLIPPED FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES

New School Law Valid.
Judge W. W. Clark of the Supreme Court has recently rendered a decision sustaining in all respects the validity of the new rural school supervision law. This decision has grown out of the attempt of Raymond Pintlar, of Wayne County, who, failing to qualify for district superintendent of schools, brought suit to prohibit the State Education Department from enforcing the new law on the ground that the provisions limiting eligibility to those who have permanent teachers' certificates are unreasonable and in violation of the state and federal constitutions.—Deposit Courier.

Boys Must Keep Out of Pool Rooms.
It may be of interest to know that there is an amended section of the penal code which went into effect September 1, and it is one that should be enforced. The amended section, 484, forbids the presence of children under sixteen years of age in pool and billiard rooms. This section, before its amendment referred only to dance houses, concert saloons, theatres, museums, skating rinks, kinetoscope or moving picture performances, and places where wine or any spirituous liquors are sold. It is a misdemeanor under the amended section for any pool room or billiard room proprietor to allow in his place youths under sixteen years of age. The pool and billiard rooms must be closed on Sundays.

A team of black horses belonging to the Gould Lumber Co., of Long Eddy, while crossing the river with a load of logs on Wednesday, broke through the ice and were nearly drowned before being pulled out.

Another Hancock chicken fancier has handed us a report of what his flock has done during the past year, starting with fifty hens. Eggs laid, 5,862; valued at \$114; killed and sold, \$21.76; cost of keep, \$69.84; stock on hand January 1, 1912, 50 hens and pullets and 25 cockerels.—Herald.

Mrs. L. R. Knapp and little daughter, Elizabeth, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steinman, have returned to their home in Passaic, N. J. Albert F. Steinman left yesterday on Erie train No. 1 for the middle West as salesman for Kelly & Steinman, Inc. He does not expect to return until April. Henry Varian has been promoted to the position of shipping clerk. Mr. Steinman's position when at the plant.—Deposit Courier.

A Rare Bird.
While fishing for suckers on the Delaware river last Friday, N. Y. Evans saw a large bird struggling on the ice. He went up to it and found that both of its feet were frozen to the ice. The bird was a large one, similar in appearance to a crane. He brought it to this village and after having been examined by some of our ornithologists it was pronounced a blue heron. It had long, slim legs and neck, a long, sharp bill and its wings measured six feet from tip to tip. These birds are very rare in this region, this being the first one ever captured in this vicinity.—Deposit Courier.

Ira Webb Dies at Age of 106.
Aged 106 years, according to his claim, Ira Webb, formerly of Lester-shire, is dead at his home near McDonough. When living in Lester-shire he made his home with the Loomis family on Willow street. Until the last few months Mr. Webb retained his physical ability to a wonderful degree and on pleasant days was often found at work.

Success Magazine Fails.
J. L. Gilbert, vice-president and treasurer of the National Post Company, publishers of the Success Magazine, announced Friday afternoon that because of lack of funds it had been decided to suspend publication with the current issue and turn the property over to creditors. The magazine was founded twelve years ago by Dr. O. S. Marden. The vice-president could attribute the failure of "Success" to no one thing. "General conditions in the magazine field are responsible," he said.

Overcome by escaping coal gas fumes in her home in Canastota, Mrs. Lydia Brown, an aged lady, managed to reach the telephone and cry "Help!" Men broke in and found Mrs. Brown unconscious and in a short time would have succumbed.

It takes a ton of hay a day to feed the 80 or more horses of the Sautelle circus which are quartered on the Sautelle farm at Homer.

Maurice Worth, a glass cutter of Corning, went to a woods Saturday night and shot himself. A pet bulldog led his wife and daughter to the body.

Three Syracuse men were arrested Tuesday, charged by their wives with non-support.

The Syracuse Stove company has gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities of over \$100,000.

Dryden voted to raise \$2,500 for widening the state road through the village.

Willows cut along Canandaigua Lake bring \$15 a ton in Syracuse.

Don't you worry about our being in a transitional stage. Mr. Car-

negle. That's what we've been in as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember, and it doesn't hurt us a bit.—Indianapolis News.

Governor Woodrow Wilson's indiscretion in declaring that some means should be devised of "knocking Col. Bryan into a cocked hat" will cost him a good fraction of what appears to be a rather small amount of popularity.—St. Louis Times.

It remains to be seen whether that recently harmonized Democrat, Col. Guffey, can spoil Mr. Penrose's plans for delivering Pennsylvania's electoral votes to President Taft.—Washington Star.

Perhaps Jondoe will retort that Andy slipped a fifth ace into the Lake Superior ore deal.—Manchester Union.

When he can borrow \$1,500 and turn it into \$400,000,000 we must admit Andrew Carnegie is some wizard.—Baltimore Sun.

Experts on currency reform are as numerous as 17-year-old locusts, and the simile might be carried further.—Wall Street Journal.

Biological Survey of the Panama Canal Zone.

With the co-operation of several of the executive departments, the Smithsonian Institution and of the Field Museum of Natural History, a party of about ten naturalists were sent last year to the Panama Canal Zone. Large collections of biological material were obtained, including specimens of a considerable number of genus and species new to science. The Republic of Panama was so impressed with the importance of the work that it invited the Smithsonian Institution to extend the survey within the bounds of that country which was done, with gratifying results. When the Panama Canal is completed, the organisms of the various watersheds will be offered a ready means of mingling together. The natural distinctions, as regards the distribution now existing, will be obliterated, and the data for a larger understanding of the fauna and flora will be placed forever out of reach. Moreover, a great fresh water lake will be created by the construction of the Gatun dam, and the majority of animals and plants inhabiting that locality will be driven away or drowned. Hence the value of such an expedition as this.

POISON IN MURDER CASE IN EMBALMING FLUID.

Expert Says That Arsenic in Lee's Stomach Probably Was Injected.

Montrose.—Several points were scored by the defense on Thursday last in the case of Mrs. Minnie Lee, of Lakesboro, charged with administering a fatal dose of arsenic to her husband, Willis Lee. Congressman W. D. B. Alney, Mrs. Lee's counsel, obtained an admission from one of the prosecution's expert witnesses that the arsenic found in the vital organs of Lee might have been one of the ingredients of the embalming fluid used in preparing the body for burial.

The witness was Dr. John Marshall, instructor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. On direct examination Doctor Marshall told of analyzing Lee's stomach, kidneys and intestines and of the discovery of arsenic in all the organs. The stomach was empty when it reached him, he said, except for a small quantity of fluid heavily laden with arsenic.

The doctor admitted on cross-examination that the drug might have been injected into the organs after death, and when pressed by Alney he expressed an opinion that the fluid in the stomach had been placed there in that manner.

Two witnesses for the prosecution testified that they had purchased arsenic for Mrs. Lee in June and July last.

Horace Burschell said that Mrs. Lee gave him 5 cents to get arsenic in Susquehanna on June 28, and Fred Effner testified that he also bought 5 cents worth of the poison for her on July 6.

Lee died July 10.

The druggists' records of poison sales contained entries, showing that arsenic was purchased by Burschell and Effner on the dates given, "to kill rats and other vermin."

FREED BY HIS PULSE BEATS.

Munsterberg Test Tried on a Prisoner in California Town.

What is believed to have been the first demonstration in a court of justice of the Munsterberg theory of criminal detection by heart pulsations was given at Los Angeles. The demonstration ended in the discharge of Arthur Smith, a metal worker from Tacoma, Wash., who had been arrested as a suspicious character.

He had consented to be a party to the experiment, and his normal pulse was found to be 79. It increased to 91 beats when he gave his name as James Smithers, and Judge Cassidy told him he was not telling the truth. His heart then beat at the rate of 95.

After a few seconds' hesitation the man replied:

"Arthur Smith is my right name, but I am an honest workingman and no vagrant. I'm sorry I lied, but I have relatives in the north."

BERNSTORFF ON ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY

Ambassador Explains Moroccan Mixup and Defends His Country's Motives.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF, the German ambassador to the United States, in an article in the Outlook discusses the present attitude of France and Germany toward one another, "with special reference to the Moroccan question." He represents Germany as being quite satisfied with the Kongo concessions obtained as the result of the latest Franco-German agreement and insists that at no time was Germany seeking trouble with France by her Moroccan attitude.

The action of the Kaiser's government in dispatching the German cruiser Panther to Agadir and thus creating a situation which amounted at one time to a war scare, is alluded to as a simple necessity. The article follows:

"The Moroccan question has passed out of its controversial stage and is now a part of history, so that we are able to look back on it with an impartial spirit and to judge the aims and results of the German government's action with fairness—a fairness which seemed to be sometimes lacking during the heat of the discussions.

"It is well known that until 1904 England and France were contending with each other for supremacy in Morocco. Then followed the Anglo-French agreement of April, 1904, and in the fall of the same year a French banking syndicate contracted a new large loan with Morocco. Privileges of such importance were granted to this group of banks that the eventual fate of the Sultan's empire seemed to be decided Germany, however, intervened. The emperor visited Tangier, and a few months later the conference of Algiers was held. In fair words it proclaimed the independence of Morocco and the sovereignty of the Sultan. It also created a multitude of provisions and stipulated the "open door" in Morocco. At the same time, however, police powers were granted to France and Spain in eight open Moroccan ports, and, furthermore, the treaty concerning the above mentioned loan was ratified with certain amendments. Above all, owing to the long Algero-Moroccan border line, the conference could not prevent French influence in Morocco from continuing and even increasing. On account of the wholly unsettled and untenable conditions in Morocco—which it is no use denying—opportunities for the exertion of French influence could not long be wanting. In fact, the occupation of Ujda and the bombardment as well as the occupation of Casablanca soon followed.

"All this could have been prevented only if Germany had been inclined to restore order in Morocco and first to go to war, as would have been inevitable, with the powers hostile to such an act on her part. The course of events will always prove to be more powerful than the most perfectly worked treaty provisions, and the Algero act could not expect to alter the fact that Morocco and her inhabitants no longer in themselves possessed the strength to reorganize their country. Some enthusiasts believed that Mulah Haïd would be able to perform this task, but they soon had to recognize that, notwithstanding his skill and ability as a statesman, he did not have the power to bring about the necessary changes without foreign assistance.

"For the German government there was therefore only one way open to protect German commercial interests in Morocco—viz, by securing France's protection of these interests. This result was achieved by the Morocco agreement of Feb. 9, 1909, which expressly mentioned the Algero act as its basis. Clearly the object of this agreement could only be to delay French advance in Morocco as long as possible, so that German traders, farmers and manufacturers were in the meanwhile under this same French protection, guaranteed by treaty, able to consolidate their interests in Morocco to such a degree that a French protectorate could not destroy them. No one who knew the conditions in Morocco as they really were and not as one perhaps wished them to be could entertain the slightest doubt that a French protectorate must in the course of time be established.

"This would have been considered the natural course of events had the aspect of affairs not suddenly changed when M. Pichon retired from the French foreign office and was replaced by M. Cruppi. It seems that colonial fanatics who could not await the ripening of the Moroccan fruit took advantage of this change to obtain the consent of the new minister of foreign affairs for the expedition to Fez. The pretended danger of the military mission and of the European colony in consequence of the rebellion of tribes in the neighborhood of Fez formed a welcome pretext. The capital was reached, and military posts were established.

"During all this time semiofficial German newspapers had constantly reiterated that, according to communications received in Germany, the Europeans in Fez were not at all in danger. When these hints proved to be

Not Seeking Trouble in Agadir Crisis—Kongo Concessions Satisfactory.

of no effect the North German Gazette on April 30, 1911, addressed a new warning to France which could not be misunderstood, declaring that a Sultan, governing with the aid of France, no longer represented the sovereign Sultan as defined by the Algero act and that Germany therefore would be entitled to resume her former freedom of action. This warning was not heeded. Events took their course, and it was soon clear that the south of Morocco would also be drawn into the growing unrest. In this case the security of the Europeans living there—among them many Germans—might indeed have been in danger, since there were no French troops in the south and no forces of the Sultan which could be counted on. At any rate, several German firms feared that their interests and their officials were in danger and during the month of June asked the German government for protection. As a consequence the German cruiser Panther was sent to Agadir.

"The French newspapers published during those days prove that after having been started at first French public opinion very soon perfectly understood the meaning of this step. For any one who had followed the course of the Moroccan question it was inconceivable that Germany should suddenly wish to conquer Moroccan territory. Even during the most critical moments of the whole affair Germany had always emphatically declared that she pursued only economic interests in Morocco, and this with good reason. For Germany the occupation of some part of Morocco—apart from the war which no doubt would have ensued—could mean nothing else than a long and continual display of military force perfectly out of proportion to the possible gain. The friendship of the Moroccan for Germany naturally would have turned into enmity as soon as she followed the example of France and took up the role of an aggressor. It is only necessary to glance at the map and to look at the sea route from Wilhelmshaven, in Germany, to Morocco by way of the British Isles to understand what it would have meant for Germany to send a large military force to Morocco.

"As already stated, the attitude of Germany was soon understood in Paris. The error of the expedition to Fez having been made, there was nothing left but to bear the consequences and pay dearly for what otherwise in the course of time might have been obtained without any special effort whatever.

"There could be no doubt what price Germany would ask.

"On the one hand, increased and precise guarantees for the maintenance of the open door in Morocco, which would enable Germans to settle and do business in Morocco in spite of a French protectorate.

"On the other hand, a compensation in the form of colonial territory, which had already often enough been mentioned during the earlier phases of the Morocco affair. Frequently the desire had been expressed in Germany that such a step should be taken. The government, however, had hesitated, hoping that the independence of Morocco might be maintained. This hope was now destroyed by the force of events, and Germany must be considered lucky for having been able to return to the idea of compensation.

"It is well known that from the beginning this compensation was desired in the French Kongo in order to unite as much as possible the adjoining German colonies on the western coast of Africa were it only by forming an economic unity through the establishment of appropriate trade routes. This goal was reached by the recent Morocco agreement between France and Germany, which gave the latter power access to the Kongo and the Ubangi.

"Although, of course, opinions may differ about the value of the territory ceded to Germany, it is evident that German commerce and industry, German miners and farmers, have obtained valuable guarantees for their interests in Morocco. The agreement furnishes a powerful instrument in the hands of the German government, enabling it permanently to protect German interests in spite of all contrary efforts. A careful reading of the text of the agreement will be convincing in this respect. The explicit prohibition of differential treatment of goods imported by foreign countries, which is of equal benefit to all nations, including the United States; the severe rules for controlling this; the possibility of an appeal to a clearly defined system of arbitration with regard to claims against Moroccan and French authorities; the possibility of the construction of private railways without public competition and their administration by private boards—all these provisions of the agreement cannot be too highly valued.

"On the whole, it can therefore be said that the negotiations conducted under the moral pressure of the sending of the Panther to Agadir led to a satisfactory result for Germany, because she avoided chasing phantoms and tried only to reach a goal which it was possible for her to attain."

RUSHING SUMMER BOOKS.

Delaware & Hudson Co. Asks Co-operation of Resort Owners.

Announcement is made by Mr. A. A. Heard, General Passenger Agent of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, that for the purpose of making them of more value to the various owners and managers of hotels and of camps and cottages to let and for sale listed therein, the summer books of the Delaware & Hudson Co. are being prepared for printing with all possible speed, that they may be placed before the public at the time when vacation plans are in the making. To this end Mr. Heard earnestly solicits the co-operation of all interested in the development of the resort sections reached via the rail and steamer lines of the Delaware & Hudson Co.

February 15 has been fixed as the final date upon which advertising copy will be received and this date applies alike to all advertising notices, whether paid or free, new or old, intended for the Delaware & Hudson books. Because an advertisement has appeared before in these books is not a guarantee that it will appear again. Unless written authority for its renewal has been received at the office of the General Passenger Agent on or before Feb. 15, the notice will be omitted from the editions of 1912.

The advertising charges remain the same. Owners of camps and cottages to let and for sale may have their places listed in both the Delaware & Hudson Camp and Cottage Booklet, which will be out about March 1st and in A Summer Paradise, which will be out May 1st, for the single charge of \$3.00 if no illustration is used; for the single charge of \$8.00 if printed in half-page formation with illustration and for the single charge of \$25.00 if used in full-page formation with illustration. For A Summer Paradise, the standard 360-page resort directory of Northern New York, three classes of advertisements are received; brief notices without illustrations, for which no charge is made; half-page advertisements with illustrations, \$8.00; full page advertisements with illustrations, \$15.00. Charges for all illustrated advertisements include the cost of half-tone cuts. No To Rent or For Sale advertisements are published free. Address all letters and advertising matter to Mr. A. A. Heard, General Passenger Agent, Delaware & Hudson R. R., Albany, N. Y. 913.

SEWS UP SPINAL CORD.

Doctor Successfully Performs Operation on Victim of Shooting.

An operation in which a man's severed spinal cord was sewed together in a New York hospital by Dr. William L. Mulcahy was announced to have been successful. Dr. Mulcahy performed the operation on James Renzula, who had been shot in a quarrel in a store.

The bullet which struck Renzula fractured two vertebrae and cut through the spinal cord. The severed ends were drawn together and held in place by many stitches. The operation had been performed in other cases but the spinal cord seldom grew together. In Renzula's case, however, the patient soon showed improvement and the doctors say he will live, although his legs may be paralyzed.

A Well Patched Shoe.

John Briggs, a hermit, died in Carolina April 1, 1896, aged ninety-seven years. His figure had become grotesque because of the numerous pieces of leather fastened to his clothing. One of his shoes was made of a thousand pieces of leather.

Asthma! Asthma!
POPHAM'S ASTHMA REMEDY gives instant relief and an absolute cure in all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Hay Fever. Sold by druggists; mail on receipt of price \$1.00.
Retail Package by mail 10 cents.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio
FOR SALE BY C. C. JADWIN.

WAIT HORSES

I will arrive in Honesdale about February 10th with a consignment of fine horses.

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your way, and every horse will be sold as represented.

M. L. BRAMAN
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The OLDEST Fire Insurance Agency in Wayne County.

Office: Second floor Masonic Building, over C. C. Jadwin's drug store, Honesdale.

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PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **MANUAL ON PATENTS** sent free. **Agents for securing patents.** Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the **Scientific American.**

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist or of **WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS** for 25c. **WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS** for 25c. **WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS** for 25c. **WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS** for 25c.

WATCH US GROW FARMERS and MECHANICS BANK

Although the last bank to start in Honesdale it has more stockholders than any other bank in Wayne County and shows a steady increase in deposits, having up to January 1 reached the \$300,000.00 mark.

EVERYBODY welcome at THIS bank.

We earnestly solicit the business of all classes and welcome you to join us by opening an account of \$1 or more.

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