

WORKSHOP FOR BLIND PERSONS

New Institution Has Been Opened In New York.

GIVES EMPLOYMENT TO FIFTY

Has Room For a Hundred Workers, Who Make Brooms and Mops and Cane Chairs—Cost \$100,000 and is Equipped With All Appliances.

With the opening of the new Bourne workshop for the blind New York now has a building constructed and equipped exclusively for the making of brooms and mops and the caning of chairs by the blind. Fifty blind workers are already at work, and there is room for 100 more.

The workshop was built at a cost of \$100,000 and is the gift of Miss Emily H. Bourne to the New York Association For the Blind. All four floors are devoted to the work of the blind, and there is even a roof garden, where the men may enjoy a cool smoke at lunch hour in the summer. The top floor is a restaurant, where the chair caners and broommakers are served with lunch without charge each day, and there are separate lockers and shower baths in the cellar.

A blind man is not only assured employment in the shop, but he is taught how to use the machines and to manufacture brooms and receives a small wage while he is learning. The experienced workers are paid by piecework and are able to make from \$7 to \$12 a week. Yet the income from the sale of brooms and caning of chairs is not sufficient to meet all running expenses.

Make a Superior Article.

The brooms that the blind workers make are considered better than the machine made article. They are used in the first class hotels, and big supplies are furnished to the Edison company, Western Electric company, Jersey Central railroad and the Long Island railroad. With the present working force of fifty men it is estimated that the new workshop will be able to turn out from twenty-five to forty dozen brooms a day.

The building itself is constructed along the most modern lines. It has iron staircases, fireproof doors, concrete floors and an elevator both for passenger and freight service. Every workshop is equipped with an automatic sprinkler in case of fire. The sprinkling system is fed from a 2,000 gallon tank on the roof, and this in turn is connected with a pump in the cellar capable of refilling the tank in two minutes.

There are also fire alarm boxes on every floor connecting directly with the nearest fire house. It is believed that every possible precaution has thus been taken against fire.

Another feature of the shop is a chute for waste material from the workrooms. All the waste instead of being allowed to collect or to lie around the shop in baskets is swept into the chute, emptied into the cellar and consumed in an incinerator.

THE EXODUS OF GREEKS.

Question Whether Turkey Has Grounds For a Protest.

Whether Turkey can or will protest against the exodus of Greeks and their hundreds of thousands of dollars from this country to prosecute the war in the Balkans against Turkish rule is a question that is occupying officials at Washington. Thus far Turkey has offered no protest, but the attitude to be assumed by the United States in the event of such a contingency has raised a delicate question. State department officials already have given to it much thought.

The right of free speech is guaranteed to the Greeks in the United States so long as they keep within bounds, and they may send their earnings home, if they choose, without having to explain to what purpose the money shall be put when it arrives there. There have been no armed military expeditions leaving United States shores, and under international law no breach of international peace has been committed. It is admitted, however, that the exodus of numerous bands of Greeks is for the avowed purpose of engaging in the war, and the funds collected and sent abroad are to finance the struggle.

The question of whether the tacit permission of the United States to the continuation of such a condition is within the spirit of international law has raised a nice problem.

CHOLERA SWEEPING INDIA.

Also Prevalent in Asiatic Turkey. Troops May Infect Europe.

Cholera again is sweeping India, according to a report to the public health service in Washington. In August in the province of Madras alone there were 21,306 cases, with 10,620 deaths. In other parts of the empire an equally ominous mortality prevailed. While the scourge is not so severe as in previous years, it is exacting a heavy toll. Cholera is also said to be prevalent in Asiatic Turkey. With Turkish troops being hurried into southern Europe because of the Balkan war, the officials fear the plague may spread through Europe.

DR. CARL L. ALSBERG TO SUCCEED WILEY.

Columbia Man Now in Plant Industry Bureau Taft's Choice.

President Taft has decided on Carl L. Alsberg to be successor to Harvey W. Wiley as chief chemist of the department of agriculture.

Mr. Taft has regarded the filling of his post as most important, and it was only after careful consideration of a wide field of candidates that he settled on Dr. Alsberg.

Dr. Alsberg is now the chemical biologist in charge of the poisonous plant laboratory of the bureau of plant industry in the department of agriculture.

He is thirty-five years old and a graduate of Columbia university and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also had a special course of training in chemistry and physiological chemistry in German universities and was head of the department of biological chemistry at the Harvard Medical school from 1906 to 1908.

Dr. Alsberg was highly recommended to Mr. Taft by scientists throughout the country. Among others who endorsed him were Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford university, George L. Struter, professor of anatomy in the University of Michigan; Dr. Felix Adler of New York, Edwin G. Conklin, professor of biology in Princeton university, and George A. Hubert, professor of physical chemistry in the same university.

STATE INSURES CITIZENS.

Wisconsin Offers Policies to Those Between Twenty and Fifty.

The state of Wisconsin is now prepared to take applications for insurance in the life fund. In other words, state insurance is now a fact. The first policies will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of applications are approved.

The insurance department, which will administer the business, is ready to send out application forms on request. Policy forms and rates have been worked out under the direction of Insurance Commissioner H. L. Ekern during the past year, and the tables furnished to applicants contain the result of the long statistical investigations of the department staff.

The plan provides that any citizen of Wisconsin living a normal, healthy life may take out a policy after passing a medical examination under the supervision of the state board of health. Applicants must be between twenty and fifty years old and may choose any of the following plans of insurance: Ordinary life, twenty payment life, ten year endowment and endowment at the age of sixty-five.

NEW HYDROAEROPLANE.

Machine Constructed by Federal Engineers to Be Given Early Trial.

Naval constructors have just completed a new hydroaeroplane, which will be tested on the Potomac river. The craft was built at the Washington navy yard and is said to be re-enforced leather. Should it prove available it will be shipped to the naval station corps at Annapolis.

The signal corps of the army also is interested in the hydroaeroplane. Lieutenants Joseph D. Park, Lewis E. Godier, Jr., and L. W. Brereton of the signal corps have been ordered to Hammondsport, N. Y., to receive instructions in flying.

INDIAN CHIEF DIES AT 120.

Pottawattomie Brave Lived In Michigan Hut Attended by Son.

Joe Manitou, Indian chief, who was born on the banks of the Chicago river 120 years ago, died recently in Traverse City, Mich. He removed to northern Michigan after the red men had been vanquished in their battle against the whites to gain the mastery of Illinois. For fifteen years he had lived in a hut at Cedar, his only surviving son attending him.

He belonged to the Pottawattomie tribe. His memory was clear until recently, and he could recall many details of early Indian wars in which he participated.

ROOT'S CHAIR AT PRINCETON.

Elected Stafford Little Lecturer on Public Affairs.

Senator Elihu Root was elected Stafford Little lecturer on public affairs at the annual fall meeting of the Princeton university trustees. This lecture-ship is founded on a gift of \$10,000 which was presented to the university by the late Stafford Little, graduate of Princeton university with the class of 1844.

Grover Cleveland held the chair until his death in 1908, after which it was awarded to ex-Mayor McClellan of New York. Mayor McClellan was succeeded last winter by Joseph H. Choate.

PAINTED TEN DOLLAR NOTES.

Artist Who Turned Counterfeiter Gets a Year In Prison.

Louis Gagmore of Chicago, who turned his talent as an artist into the painting of ten dollar counterfeit government notes, was sentenced to serve one year in the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., after he had admitted his guilt.

Gagmore told the court he had painted the notes so that he could support his wife and child when he found he could not sell his pictures. The federal authorities declared the notes were so well executed that it had been difficult to discover them.

TO CLEAN PEST HOLE OF PACIFIC

The United States and Ecuador Will Co-operate.

HARBOR LONG DREADED.

Threat to Bar Ships From the Harbor and City of Guayaquil Resulted In Action—Panama Health Funds Thought to Be Available.

The United States and Ecuador have agreed to co-operate in bringing about the immediate sanitation of the harbor and city of Guayaquil, which for generations has been known as the "pest hole of the Pacific."

This agreement was disclosed in a request received by the comptroller of the treasury from the war department for an opinion as to the use of funds in the undertaking. It is believed the comptroller's decision will be favorable.

Guayaquil has been for years notorious the world over as a breeding place of yellow fever, cholera, smallpox and other deadly diseases. For years the state department has been endeavoring to bring about a sanitation of the port, but now its cleaning up is of vital importance to the United States. Army medical officers in the canal zone have declared that if Guayaquil remains in its present condition after the Panama canal is opened ships from that port must be either barred from passage through the canal or subjected to quarantine regulations so rigorous as to delay their passage for days or even weeks.

The shipping of the entire world would be menaced, the medical authorities said, by allowing ships from Guayaquil to pass through the canal.

An Important Question.

To Ecuador also the question is of great importance, involving the very prosperity of the country. Guayaquil is practically the only seaport of consequence on her coast.

At first it was proposed that a corps of medical officers be sent from the canal zone to Guayaquil, their salaries and expenses to be paid by Ecuador for whatever period they engaged in the work. The judge advocate general of the army, Judge Enoch Crowder, decided that such procedure would be unlawful.

It is now planned to defray the expenses of the preliminary survey out of the funds appropriated for sanitary work in connection with the construction of the Panama canal. Precedent for this procedure is found in the fact that the cities of Panama and Colon, on the isthmus, were sanitized under this appropriation. If the comptroller of the treasury decides against the expenditure the work will await action by congress.

Guayaquil has exacted a terrible death toll, not so much from her own people as from foreigners. It is remembered as the city where Thomas Nast met his death by yellow fever. Officers of the United States public health and marine service have died there, and only last winter Commander Bertolette of the United States ship Yorktown and a number of his men lost their lives in the pest hole from the same disease.

CIVIL SERVICE IN ALL P. O.'S.

Classifications For Appointment Among 36,236 Offices Affected.

The executive order signed by President Taft on the recommendation of Postmaster General Hitchcock placing all fourth class postmasters under civil service is now in force, and the civil service commission is ready to hold examinations to certify eligibles for appointment to fill vacancies.

The 36,236 postoffices affected by this order will be divided into Class A and Class B. Class A will embrace all postoffices at which the compensation of postmasters is \$500 or more, and Class B will include all offices at which the compensation is less than \$500.

Appointments at all offices of Class A will be made from three names certified by the civil service commission after competitive examination, which is the method followed in all other branches of the classified service. Vacancies in all offices of Class B will be filled on the recommendation of post-office inspectors after personal investigation, which method has been followed in several states during the last few years with success.

AN EARLY BONHEUR FOUND.

Was Purchased Twenty-three Years Ago in San Francisco For \$60.

One of Rosa Bonheur's earliest paintings has been found in San Francisco after having been listed as missing for many years. It depicts a peasant driving sheep and cattle down a sunken road and bears the initials "R. B. '39" in a corner. It was identified positively by Miss Anna Klumpke, long a personal friend of the painter.

The picture is the property of J. L. Cahill, a painter and decorator, who bought it twenty-three years ago for \$60. It was brought here from Europe in the eighties by a wealthy eccentric named Sanders, who accumulated a fortune and went abroad to spend it on old masters.

PHYSICIAN EXPLAINS WHAT ARE LEUCOCYTES.

Laymen Didn't Understand Bulletins on Roosevelt's Condition.

Dr. W. A. Evans, one time Chicago commissioner of health, explains that part of the Roosevelt bulletins relating to leucocytes and polymorphs. Here is what he says:

"What are leucocytes? What are polymorphs? What is the significance of 9,200 of the one and 78 per cent of the other?"

"The blood consists of a fluid in which float cells. The cells are two main kinds—red blood corpuscles and white blood corpuscles, or leucocytes. The red blood corpuscles carry food and particularly the gaseous foods, such as oxygen. They carry food to the tissues, while they carry waste away from the tissues. Again, it is the gaseous waste in the main that the red cells transport.

"The white blood corpuscles are the fighting men of the blood. They waste no time carrying food to the tissues nor waste from them. No bread wagon nor garbage wagon for them. They are the soldiers of the commonwealth. Each cubic millimeter—roughly about fifteen drops—contains about 5,000,000,000 red blood cells and about 6,000 to 7,000 white cells, but the number of white cells varies within broad limits because they wander in and out of the blood cells according as their work demands. If the blood be examined today the number might not exceed 5,000 of them in the same quantity of blood.

"Not only will all the reserves be called away from their resting places by the bugle call, but new cells will be made with great rapidity. When germs of certain kinds get into wounds the leucocytes gather around them, engulf, eat and digest them or else die in the attempt.

"Not all leucocytes are equally active fighters. There is a kind that twists, turns and moves around so actively that its nucleus seems to split up into two or more nuclei. These are called the polymorphs. Ordinarily they make up about 60 or 70 per cent of the leucocytes. They are the light cavalry of the human army of defense. It is their duty to skirmish, find the enemy, bring him to bay and hold him until the heavier arms come up. After the artillery and infantry have arrived the cavalry continues in the fight.

"A white blood count of 9,200, with polymorphs 72 per cent, means that no infection has manifested itself."

WOULD TUNNEL THE ROCKIES.

Newman Erb Proposes State Co-operation With Railroads.

A proposal for a great tunnel to pierce the backbone of the continent will be taken up at the next session of the Colorado legislature. It has been placed before the people of the state by Newman Erb, who has recently been placed in control of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific railroad, more familiarly known as the Moffat line. Mr. Erb is making arrangements for the extension of this road to Salt Lake City, from which point it will eventually go to the Pacific coast to become part of a great transcontinental system.

Mr. Erb's chief plea to the business men of Denver is that the idea of David Moffat, who died before he could carry out his plan to put a traffic tunnel through the Rocky mountains on an air line between Denver and Salt Lake City, should be carried out. He would not want it for his own line alone, but would have it driven for the benefit of all railways that might want to use it. With such a tunnel the long detours now taken by the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande lines would be made unnecessary.

FIFTY SMITHS IN HARVARD.

But Only One Aab and One A. B. See, Called "the Human Alphabet."

Out of approximately 5,500 students listed in the Harvard catalogue fifty bear the name of Smith. The Browns are a poor second with twenty-four representatives, but are tied with the members of the Davis family. The Joneses are way down in the official standing, being seventh.

Eleven men answer to the call of Wilson as against three Roosevelts and two Tafts.

Aab has the honor of being the first name in the directory, also the shortest. Aab has no surname. He is a Siamese prince.

A. B. See is another chap whose name is unique. His fellows call him "the human alphabet." Then there are two Woods and four Weeks, to say nothing of one Darling, Bachelor, Learned, Ringer, Spooner, Starr, Bean, Hann, Look, Moon, Now, Nice, Nix, Pappas, Pickle, Ponder, Set, Story and Sun.

SAVING MONEY ON ISTHMUS.

Employees' Postal Deposits Larger Than Money Order Holdings.

That the postal savings depositary is an incentive to thrift is emphasized in a report from the Panama canal zone. Whereas, on June 30, 1911, canal and railway employees had placed \$330,000 in money orders, payable to themselves at the office of issue, on June 30, 1912, five months after the postal savings system had been established on the zone, the employees had a total of \$520,000 on deposit. Of this amount \$307,000 was in the postal savings banks.

Thirty nations were represented by the 2,402 depositors.

The FARMERS and MECHANICS BANK

HONESDALE, PA. M. E. SIMONS, President. C. A. EMERY, Cashier. CAPITAL STOCK \$75,000.00

Corner of Main & 10th street

BANK WITH THE PEOPLE

Reasons Why!

It represents more stockholders than any other bank in Wayne county.

ITS DEPOSITS HAVE REACHED OVER THE \$300,000.00

mark and is steadily growing with the people's confidence and the bank's progressive yet conservative methods.

Its expense of management is limited to amount of business; together with its trust funds invested in bonds and first mortgages on improved real estate assures its depositors absolute security.

It treats its hundreds of small depositors with the same courtesy as though their funds were deposited by one or more persons.

This bank comes under the strict requirements of the State banking laws as all savings banks and is frequently visited by the Pennsylvania State bank examiner, besides having a board of directors consisting of sixteen of Wayne county's reliable business men and farmers.

DIRECTORS: M. B. Allen, W. H. Fowler, John Weaver, George C. Abraham, W. B. Guilanip, G. Wm. Sell, J. Sam Brown, M. J. Hanlan, M. E. Simons, Oscar E. Bunnell, John E. Krantz, Fred Stephens, Wm. H. Dunn, Fred W. Kretzner, George W. Tisdell, J. E. Tiffany.

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