

MINUTE "MOVIES"

OF THE NEWS

RIGHT OFF THE REEL.

Greenpoint (N. Y.) man gets \$12,000 or three fingers of his hand.

Vice President Elect Marshall says good cooks are more important than overcoats.

The telephone switchboard at the Ebanon hospital, New York, is operated by a blind girl.

Widows are barred by the Splinters' association of Massachusetts. Huh! the mice would tell the cat.

King Alfonso is qualifying to be a regular flighty monarch by taking lessons in the science of aviation.

Los Angeles is considering an ordinance to force women to do their Christmas shopping before 4:30 p. m.

Mrs. N. Brammer, a wealthy widow, arrived in Los Angeles from Atlantic City with sixteen trunks and sixty-three dogs.

Powder McCormick, the grandson of John D. Rockefeller, has an ambition to be the greatest baseball pitcher in the world.

Harvard college is struggling with the weighty question whether angleworms can think and remember. Some can't even turn.

Even the price of water is going up. Bankers and Mount Vernon, N. Y., are rethought with a raise in rates by a local company.

An Oklahoma boy shot a tin foil bullet from a rubber band and bit his grandfather in the eye. The old gentleman howled with pain and then discovered that his eyesight had been stored.

An ancient Greek manuscript has been deciphered in the University of Pennsylvania embodying the report of a "Stolone" on the high cost of living 1,800 years ago, excessive transportation rates and the wiles of the most magnates and political bosses of that day. He expressed the belief there was little hope for future generations in fighting the interests. Wise Stolone!

RAILWAY ENJOINS DECORUM.

Shoes. Flashy Neckties and Gum Banned by B. and M.

Tan shoes, flashy neckties, chewing gum, conversation with the women passengers and the wearing of buttoned bouquets have been tabooed by the Boston and Maine railroad among its men employees. To see that these regulations and others are carried out "observers" have been engaged in large numbers to ride on the trains and to note carefully any violations.

Conductors, baggage masters and brakemen may no longer wear their avy caps at a rakish angle. The caps must be worn straight or the "observer" will report the delinquency, something but the regulation buttons go, her. No picture buttons or political buttons may be displayed.

Partaking of refreshments in a baggage car or where one might be noted is forbidden, and it is said that a now is such a breach of train etiquette that for disregarding it an employee may be severely reprimanded, or chewing of gum is regarded as disgraceful and must be discontinued, the regulations say.

ORTH POLE BY AEROPLANE.

Stirly Feasible, Says Captain Bartlett of Peary Party.

The safest and easiest way to reach the north pole and an entirely feasible way is by aeroplane," said Captain Bartlett A. Bartlett of the Peary north party to the members of the Aero Club of New England.

Captain Bartlett said an aeroplane could be taken by land to Cape Morris Jesup, which is but 281 miles from the pole.

With the latest machines this would not be a few hours' flight to the pole, he said. The ice would furnish stable landing places all along the route, but all necessary supplies would have to be carried for the trip to and in the pole.

The ideal trip," said the speaker, could be to go from Cape Jesup directly over the pole and land at Cape Elishkin, in Siberia, the latter point, never being 720 miles beyond the pole. In the summer months of July and August the conditions are perfect flying, and I can see no serious difficulties which might not be guarded against."

ELECTRICITY IS FOOD!

Scientist Says a Thousand Volts Are Equal to Porterhouse Steak.

That an electric current of 1,000 volts is equal in food value to a porterhouse steak with potato chips is the notion of Professor Bergonie, a Bordeaux scientist. Professor Bergonie announced his theory early in the fall, and then he has been carrying out experiments which fully bear out the theory, that food can be replaced by electricity.

In a communication to the Academy of Science Professor Bergonie says that thermic, the method of applying a current of low tension and high frequency, may partly supplant food by heating the body with a great quantity of heat and saving the digestive organs from overwork.

His current traverses the body without provoking the least pain and, given an intensity of from two to three amperes and at a voltage of from 1,000 to 2,500, furnishes about 1,000 calories per hour—more than one-third of the food supplied by one's daily food.

DARING WOMAN

DISTINGUISHES

Miss Edith Durham's Feats Class With Those of "Star" Men.

MARTIN DONOHUE, "star" correspondent of the London Chronicle with the Balkan allies, has revived the best traditions of his calling, bringing to mind the exploits of Archibald Forbes, McGahan and others who made the war correspondence famous in the Franco-Prussian and the Russo-Turkish wars. And, while not in the least disparaging the brilliant work of Donohue in the field and his hardships in getting his matter "through," let it be told that another "special," Miss Edith Durham, who has been with the Montenegrin army since the beginning of hostilities, has succeeded in doing what Donohue did on more than one occasion.

In fact, Miss Durham's dispatches may fairly be said to be one of the journalistic features of the war. She has ventured into places where few women have ever been before. She has described what she saw in clear, concise English, without the verbose exaggeration of the amateur correspondent, and she has achieved a number of minor "scops."

She is distinctly to be congratulated on her work. Of course, in her case, as in every other case of successful war reporting, she has been assisted by intimate acquaintance with the people and country in which she has operated and by considerable experience in the kind of work she has set herself to do. She is not an amateur; therefore she has succeeded.

The war in Manchuria sounded the first definite note in their recession of the war correspondents. The present campaign in Macedonia and Thrace clinched the belief in the minds of newspaper men the world over. But it is just possible that people have taken too definite a stand in the matter.

Rode Two Days and Nights.

In order to get his story past the censor Donohue was compelled to ride two days and nights to Constantinople over muddy roads in an untrustworthy motorcar and then use up another day in traveling across the Black sea, along the Thracian and Bulgarian coasts to Costanza, in Romania. His feat was crammed with the hardships that tradition has allotted to the successful war correspondent. In fact, it was a true dime novel, calculated to enthrall the attention of any one who enjoys the hazardous.

Not—and this is the significant part of the incident—was Donohue alone in his achievement. Another English correspondent, who, out of charity, shall be nameless, had been with him on the battlefield, had witnessed the terrific bombardment of the Bulgarian artillery, the demoralization of the Turks and their final precipitate flight, even traveled in the same car with Donohue to Constantinople and in the same boat with him to Costanza. But this man was overcome principally by the story of his own exploit. He had been through all these perils on behalf of his paper; he had suffered, toiled, starved, traveled night and day. In his exuberant sense of self importance he completely lost sight of the great battle he had witnessed.

Difference In the Men.

The two correspondents sat down side by side in the telegraph office, wrote their stories at the same time and filed them together, page by page. Donohue wrote in short, snappy, graphic phrases a story of the historic scenes he had witnessed, mentioning casually his own experience from time to time, so that they freshened up the running account; gave it local color and that mysterious faculty called "grip," so that they served only to fix the reader's mind upon the fact that the man who was writing the description had actually seen everything himself. He wrote seven columns of this in time for his paper's morning edition.

The other correspondent, working beside Donohue, wrote what would otherwise have been a very interesting account of his personal adventures, bristling with the first person singular and such phrases as "your correspondent suffered more privations than had ever been his lot before," and in the course of five or six columns contrived very cleverly to elude almost any mention of what had occurred. In the last paragraph or two he mentioned that the greatest battle since the conflict at Mukden had been fought and that the Turks had been smashed by Savoff. His story was the laughingstock of the London newspaper offices for the next few days, although in London the personal note in war correspondence is almost always overdone.

Raw Material Not Impressive.

This man represented a great majority of the war correspondents who were sent out to cover the Balkan war. Expert newspaper men and old war correspondents who had seen service in Manchuria, in the Philippines and Cuba, in the Indian frontier, in South Africa, the Sudan and other places where men have been fighting these last few years joined in deprecating much

WAR "SPECIAL"

HERSELF IN FIELD

How Correspondents With Allies Have Collected News.

of the new timber that "went to the front."

An attaché of the American embassy in London tells that he was agast at the array of self confident youths who had poured through London during the early weeks of the war, airily discussing the assignments they expected to get from the general staffs of the several combatants.

"In fact," remarked the attaché, "I am incorrect in mentioning the general staff. I doubt if many of them had ever heard of such a thing as a general staff or had the faintest idea of how a modern war was waged or how a correspondent covered it. They seemed to believe that all a correspondent had to do was to proceed to the seat of hostilities, introduce himself to the commanding general in that vicinity and expect immediately to be installed in a front row seat with a pair of binoculars in his hands, prepared to watch the shells burst."

"A great many had no newspaper experience. Such as had seemed to have only the crudest idea of what covering a war means. They evidently intended to go about it as they would go about covering a riot at home."

The Case of Lieutenant Wagner.

Yet another case of successful reporting of the Balkan war and perhaps the best known one is that of Lieutenant Hermann Wagner, the correspondent of the Vienna Reichspost, whose dispatches from the Bulgarian headquarters were for weeks the only source of news concerning the Bulgarian operations. Wagner has been attacked by jealous fellow journalists because some of his dispatches have turned out to be incorrect. But there can be no doubt that he has scored an effective hit and that his reporting has been not only workmanlike, but as reliable as such work can be done under high stress and on the basis of information that is often misinformation served out for specific purposes.

As a matter of fact, Wagner was given his opportunity by the Bulgarian general staff for a specific purpose—the dissemination of misleading intelligence for the confusion of the Turks. The Turkish military intelligence bureau is one of the most inefficient branches of their organization, and they have relied for information concerning their enemies' plans almost entirely upon the statements of the European newspapers telegraphed to them from their embassies.

Realizing this, the Bulgarians hit upon the clever expedient of having within call the representative of a conservative—the Reichspost—is the organ of the Austrian Clericals—foreign journal who, in return for favors of exclusive information furnished to him, might be relied upon to serve as the mouthpiece for stories which would be calculated to deceive the Turks regarding their enemies' plans. How successfully this scheme worked is revealed to any one who spends a little time in studying Wagner's dispatches and the strategy of the war.

Wagner's Qualifications.

Wagner is a former officer in the Austrian army, a man who has specialized in the Balkans and Balkan problems all his life, who has an intimate knowledge of the several languages, especially Bulgarian.

He got his billet very largely because of this—because, as has been said, the Bulgarian general staff wanted some man upon whose disinterestedness they could rely, who would even be secretly in sympathy with their foes; a man who would be above suspicion beyond the boundaries of their country and who could be used to advantage to disseminate information, false and true, which might be of assistance to Bulgaria. Wagner filled the requirements. He was properly recommended, and he got the billet. He was not an amateur.

Chance For Others.

If other correspondents had approached the several Balkan headquarters in more or less the same spirit they would probably have received somewhat the same advantages. Of course they would have been compelled to give their words of honor or at least come to a tentative understanding that only such news as was officially given to them was to be sent out and that all such news was to be sent out, no matter how unlikely it might seem.

So perhaps one is justified in denying the assertions that war correspondence is at an end. Certainly war correspondence is not to be conducted as it was half a century ago. Conditions are altogether different. If the war office makes the correspondent's task more difficult it must be recalled that the task of the war office and its representative, the censor, has likewise been increased. Telegraph lines are more numerous and accessible, even in the comparatively wild and uncivilized Balkans. Then, too, the obstructions in the way of the correspondent in the present campaign have been unusually difficult, even for modern warfare, because of the extreme rapidity of movements and the sequence of events.

IT WRITES 592

WORDS A MINUTE

Shorthand Machine Leaves Stenographers Far Behind.

A MINIATURE TYPEWRITER.

The Basis of the Operation and Recording is Phonetic Spelling, and a Person May Master the New Art in About Six Months—A Most Interesting Demonstration.

A competition was held recently in a New York business school that should be of interest to thousands of stenographers and students of shorthand, of whom there have been graduated from business schools throughout the country an average of 300,000 a year. When the competition was concluded it was confidently predicted that the day of the shorthand writer was doomed to give way to that of shorthand typewriters, with stenographers supplanted, as they were most decisively in the test, by a simple little stenographic typewriting machine that weighs only eight pounds, can be carried as easily as a lunch box and record speech in plain and unmistakable typewritten letters of the alphabet at the rate of 592 words a minute and upward.

Two eager young girl stenographers from the Outlook offices, where Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is generally credited with ability to use language at some speed, were confidently on hand to show the assembled students how rapidly under such training they could take dictation stenographically. Opposed to them were two operators who manipulated the new machine—a young man and a girl from Owensboro, Ky., where people speak deliberately and don't write much faster and where incidentally the new machine was invented and manufactured.

The two operators on the machines, who had kept their eyes fastened on the speakers' lips and merely played as in a slow piano prelude upon the keys of their machines, announced that they had too. A second letter of 143 words in fifty seconds followed, with never a pause for breath. Both stenographers, looking first puzzled and then flushed and no little vexed, dropped out long before it was over.

Too Swift For the Stenos.

Then followed a letter of 180 words in fifty-nine seconds taken by the machines. Both stenographers by this time packing up their notebooks and pencils and shaking hands frankly with their successful rivals, had made their exit. Another dictation of 180 words in sixty-seven seconds followed, and thereafter each operator, taking the typewritten record of the other, read it off as easily as were it his own and typewritten after the ordinary fashion.

Next they took down, still noiselessly and with apparent ease, difficult dictation from technical specifications in an architect's letter at a rattling rate of speed. And, finally, as a climax, but with more exertion this time, they took down from dictation so rapid that even those nearest the speaker could not distinguish a word a letter familiar to them, repeated over and over for one minute. In that minute, by actual count, it was found they had typewritten shorthand records of 592 words. The previous regular shorthand record has been 267 words a minute.

The new device is a simple little machine with a keyboard like that of a typewriter, but containing only twenty-two keys. The basis of its operation and recording is phonetic spelling. Unlike the typewriter, however, which requires a separate stroke for each letter, the machine prints a chord of several letters at each stroke, on the average a word at each stroke instead of the six strokes required on the average by a typewriter.

How the Keys Are Divided.

This is accomplished by the peculiar system of dividing the keys. Seven of them, at the left of the keyboard, are used as initial consonants, and as there are only fourteen possible initial consonants the other seven are supplied by arbitrary combinations of these seven keys, it being easily feasible to strike two letters with one finger. The right side of the keyboard contains ten final consonants, and the remaining eight final consonants possible in English speech are supplied by arbitrary combinations of some of these ten. In the center of the keyboard are four vowel keys—A, E, O, U—the letter I being supplied by a combination of E and U.

These twenty-two keys and their combinations cover any possible combination of sounds and with the addition of some 150 standard abbreviations constitute the sole system or code necessary for the operator of the machine to master. Numbers are recorded simply by using an asterisk in combination with various letters.

The advantages of the new system over ordinary stenography were declared to be: That it is easier to master (the operators in the test were said to have studied it only seven and eight months, respectively); that it was absolutely free from the puzzling uncertainties and inaccuracies of a shorthand system of straight and curved lines, recording as it does in plain, typewritten letters of the alphabet; that the record so written by any operator can be read by any other operator with equal ease.

BE WISE IN TIME.

You cannot keep well unless the bowels are regular. Neglect of this rule of health invites half the sicknesses from which we suffer. Keep the bowels right; otherwise waste matter and poisons which should pass out of the body find their way into the blood and sicken the whole system. Don't wait until the bowels are constipated; take Bloodine Liver Pills.

They are the finest natural laxative in the world—gentle, safe and prompt and thorough. They strengthen the stomach muscles, and will not injure the delicate mucous lining of the bowels. Bloodine Liver Pills have a constitutional action, that is, the longer you take them, the less frequently you need them. They help Nature help herself and keep the bowels healthy, bile active, and stomach well. They never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Mail orders filled by the Bloodine Corporation, Boston, Mass. 25c a box.

For sale at C. C. Jadwin's.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILANVILLE BRIDGE CO.

The bondholders of the Milanville Bridge Company will take notice that in pursuance of a resolution duly adopted by the Company, and in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated January 2, 1905, given by the Milanville Bridge Company to Homer Greene, Trustee, one thousand dollars of the bonds secured by said mortgage have been drawn for redemption. On presentation of said bonds to Homer Greene, Trustee, at his office in Honesdale, Pa., on or after January

1, 1913, they will be paid at their par value, together with interest thereon to January 1, 1913, on and after which date interest thereupon will cease. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows:

5-6-7-13-14-15-19-22	29-31-45-46-53-80-94
99-113-140-150-158-167-170-175-184-185-195	197-214-231-244-249-257
259-265-267-269-270-282	289-294.

CHAS. E. BEACH, Secretary of the Milanville Bridge Company. 95w4.

\$6,000 Farm for \$4,500

If sold within next three weeks.

One of the best farms in Wayne county, assessed at \$6,000, will be sold for \$4,500. Farm contains 118 acres of land, 50 of which are cleared and balance in pasture land, excepting 20 acres of good young growth of hickory. Ideal place for dairy farm. Milk station two miles from place. Good farm house, two barns. On R. D. Route. Telephone connections. Located in Berlin township on main road 3 1/4 miles from Honesdale.

Remember this farm is assessed at \$6,000. If sold immediately we will close the deal at \$4,500.

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"New Way" Air-Cooled Gasoline ENGINES

No Water to freeze. No pipes to burst. No weather too cold. No weather too hot.

Less Gasoline. More Power.

Have you seen our Reo delivery truck? It's a dandy. Better look it over.

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No better cars made for anywhere near the price. Place your order right now.

Better times coming; help it along. For sale at bargain prices: Auto Car Runabout, Liberty Brush Runabout and Maxwell Runabout.

Get in the swim and own a car.

E. W. Gammell

BREGSTEIN BROS. CLOTHES OF CHARACTER

Poise and Distinction in Bregstein Clothes



Here is an overcoat which the service is guaranteed. An overcoat of unsurpassed excellence both as to material, tailoring and fit. You will have to examine the inside and outside workmanship in order to appreciate the garment. It will be necessary for you to try on the coat in order that you may know how perfectly it fits. You will have to see and admire the style to appreciate its custom look. This coat or suit of clothes is a masterpiece of tailoring and modeling. It's as extraordinary as a celebrated painting is different from the hum-drum every day ready-mades. It's a distinctive coat designed for you.

\$10 \$12 \$15
\$18 \$20 \$25

Furnishings for Men & Boys

Columbia Shirts, High Grade Bath Robes, Dress Gloves, Sweaters, Arrow Brand Collars, Neckwear, Dress Suit Cases, Smoking Jackets, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags.

New English Hats of Soft Cloth, Plaids and Checks to match your clothes, Steff Hats, Children's Hats and Caps, Fur Caps, Children's Suits and Overcoats and Underwear.

BREGSTEIN BROS.

Main Street Honesdale, Pa.

TRY A CENT-A-WORD