

AIR BOAT FOR THE NAVY.

W. Starling Burgess Designs One of Unusual Biplane Type.

The most remarkable air craft thus far designed by any constructor of aeroplanes is being built by W. Starling Burgess at Marblehead, to the order of the navy department.

The machine will be an "air boat"—that is to say, a craft whose float is a single hull, in the bow of which are housed pilot and passenger. The details of this machine have been left wholly to Mr. Burgess, merely with the proviso that it fulfill the requirements of the department in the way of reliability, speed and lifting power.

Mr. Burgess' design is thus described: "The lower plane, which in span and in depth will not be as large as the upper plane, will be superimposed upon the hull and will be built absolutely rigid. The advantage of this design for the hydroaeroplane will be at once seen when it is remembered that with the single main float, additional pontoons become necessary at the ends of the wings in order to give the machine stability when on the water."

In a type which uses ailerons this question is not of so much importance, as the ailerons are operated from rigid surfaces, but where the warping wing method is employed the placing of floats at the plane extremities interferes greatly with the use of the controls.

The Burgess scheme for the lower surface does away with this difficulty. The great novelty in design is found in the upper plane, which is designed to afford lateral equilibrium to the "boat."

Ordinarily a wind which is warped to effect control utilizes for this purpose only half of its surface, the rest being held rigid. Mr. Burgess has so designed the new machine as to secure a warping surface throughout the entire upper plane. He is able to do this through his very ingenious method of supporting this top wing.

NEW SHOE FOR ARMY. It Appears to Be an Exceptionally Sensible Product.

The secretary of war has approved the recommendations, with a few minor exceptions, of the board of experts in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to determine upon a type of shoe for use in the military service. The investigation included the practical trial of three kinds of shoes, which were worn in daily marches by the enlisted men of the Seventh Infantry. The new shoe is of the tan variety, constructed on one last, and will take the place of the present garrison, dress and marching shoes. By this means it will be possible to avoid carrying in stock three different types, with two different lasts, resulting in a simplification of purchase, storage and issue.

In the new shoe there is a greater amount of space above the toes than in the soft box of the tan shoe now used in the army or the garrison tan. It is so constructed that when snugly faced it will hold the foot in a position that it will have no appreciable forward, lateral or vertical slipping.

SEPARATES BLOOD OF RACES. Denver Doctor Says He Can Distinguish the Different Corpuscles.

Discoveries that may be of importance in criminology concerning the blood corpuscles of different races are about to be announced by Dr. A. L. Bennett, Japanese consul of Denver, who has made exhaustive experiments in this direction and who says he can tell whether a drop of dried blood comes from the body of an oriental, a negro or a white man.

Dr. Bennett is recognized in the west as an authority on the differences between the blood cells of human beings and those of animals, and his findings have frequently been used in murder trials.

It was the case of Gynko Mitsunaga, a Japanese accused of the murder of Mrs. Katherine Wilson in Denver two years ago, that determined Dr. Bennett to pursue his investigations of the blood corpuscles of different races.

Dr. Bennett took pieces of flesh from his own face to experiment with until his features became so marked that his friends supposed that he was suffering from some malady.

OUR SURPLUS EXPENDITURES. How Americans Manage to Spend Millions Outside of Food Items.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes: Intoxicating liquors, Tobacco, Jewelry, Automobiles, Confectionery, Soft drinks, Tea and coffee, Millinery, Patent medicines, Chewing gum.

In comparison with the above expenditures it was estimated that contributions to church work at home were \$250,000,000 and to foreign missions \$12,000,000.

Teach Young Men to Launder. The Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia has started a practical school of laundering for its members, and the course has been made a part of the curriculum of its educational classes. This is said to be the first attempt of its kind.

TELLS OF HARDSHIP AND ADVENTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF THE BLOND ESKIMOS

Dr. Anderson Collected 1,000 Rare Specimens of Animal Life.

THE return to New York several days ago of Dr. Rudolph Anderson, biologist and second in command of the Stefansson-Anderson expedition sent to the arctic in the interests of the American Museum of Natural History and the Canadian geological survey, marked the end of nearly four years and a half of observation and exploration undertaken by him and Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

It was Dr. Anderson's job to investigate the conditions of animal life in the region of Coronation gulf, a part of the body of water separating Victoria island from the Mackenzie territory of the mainland.

In his collection of 1,000 specimens are the skins and skeletons of many rare animals and birds, of which the nineteen Barren island bears are perhaps the most valuable. The bird collection includes specimens of the whistling swan, black brant, Hutchins' goose, northern and red phalarope, snowflake, Lapland longspur, parasitic jaeger, red throated loon and willow ptarmigan, all from the vicinity of Colville delta.

Dr. Anderson said that the expedition had collected enough scientific data of value to make it worth the four years and a half spent out of reach of civilization. "We covered nearly the entire coast from Colville river to Coronation gulf," said Dr. Anderson, "making several trips inland along the Mackenzie, Horton and Dease rivers and finding in some regions, hitherto marked uninhabited, tribes of Eskimos that had never before seen a white man.

"Among the so called blond Eskimos we found copper needles in use instead of bone ones, and most of their other utensils were made of copper also. The supply of this metal is abundant in this region, a great deal of it called copper float, being on the surface and easily recognizable. Of course the difficulty in making any use of this storehouse of riches lies in the fact that there is no way of transporting it.

Blond Eskimos Poor Marksmen. "These Eskimos still use spears and bows and arrows to kill game for food, and they are amazingly poor marksmen. A group of them shot more than twenty arrows at a single ptarmigan one day before they killed it. Their implements are all of the most primitive variety.

"There is an immense territory south of the Endicott mountains and north of the Yukon which the white prospectors have not yet reached except in a few places. The Rampart house and Fort Yukon Indians do not range so far north except in summer, and the Eskimos seldom cross the mountains. To the knowledge of the natives, no white man had ever crossed the mountains in this region.

"Starting inland in December, 1908, we decided that it would take too long to return to Flaxman island for flour and other supplies before crossing the mountains, and, having as much mutton as we could carry on our sleds, after leaving a few carcasses cached to fall back upon near the end of the Hulahula river, we crossed the divide on Dec. 4. The week before we had hauled a load of meat to within a quarter of a mile of the summit and camped one night above the willow line.

"We now took the sleds over singly by putting them down in harness with six men hooking and pulling. Descending a rocky creek gorge, we reached large willows before night. The second day devoted to hunting brought in one sheep out of eleven.

"The third day's travel brought us to green spruce trees. Ptarmigan were scarce and hard to find, as the river valley was wild. We were on pretty short rations before we struck the caribou herds on the high foothills on Dec. 18. The snow was very deep and soft on the south side of the divide. Our sleds were soon stalled, and we were delayed three days cutting trees, heaving out boards and making toboggans.

Had Porcupine Dinner. "A trail had to be snowshoed ahead, and travel was slow, all hands 'slugging' in harness with the dogs. Two porcupines and a great gray owl proved welcome additions to our larder. Canada jays were observed a few miles north of the limit of spruce trees, and ravens were often in sight.

"During the latter part of December we saw many caribou, at one time more than 1,000 within rifle range—a magnificent spectacle. We lived in tents until Dec. 27, when we built a hut of poles covered with blocks of moss, living in it until late in January, occasionally seeing caribou, which were always moving eastward.

"We had a rather thrilling experience in the fall of the next year, 1909, when, after a hard trip over deep soft snow with heavily loaded sleds, we crossed a deep estuary seven or eight miles wide at the mouth of a large river known as the Kugalluk (the western mouth of the Anderson river). "We crossed in a blinding snowstorm and were stopped near the eastern side by a strip of very thin ice, from 100

Fair Natives Make Implements From Abundant Supply of Copper.

to 200 yards wide. We followed the edge of this lead south for about half a mile and barely succeeded in crossing a lead about seventy-five yards wide, rushing the sleds across singly, although the ice sagged deeply. "On the morning of Nov. 23, 1909, three of us left Horton river to get a large number of needed articles cached in an old house near the wreck of the steam whaler Alexander at Cape Parry. The thermometer stood at 31 degree below zero, and a gale was blowing from west-northwest, with snow drifting everywhere, but as the wind was a little abate we made good time.

"We expected to reach Langton bay in one 'sleep,' so took only six small fish with us—one each for supper and the same for breakfast. But the next day the wind increased, blowing all the ice away from the beach, necessitating much hard pulling over bare ground and sand covered snow. Nov. 25 we were unable to travel at all, and we reached Langton bay on the evening of the 26th after a fast of sixty hours.

Bears Raided Stores. "We reached the cache near the wreck of the Alexander on Dec. 3. Polar bears had broken into the house and devoured four boxes (about 500 pounds) of whale blubber (all our dog food), two slabs of bacon, overturned and spilled a ten gallon can of alcohol (all we had left) and knocked things about generally. Bears had also cleaned out a cache of ugnyk (bearded seal) meat and blubber which Stefansson had made some distance down the ford.

"We started back to Mackenzie delta on June 16, 1910, finding traveling much better, as the snow had disappeared and water had run down through cracks, leaving a smooth surface of solid ice five or six feet thick, but rapidly disintegrating into sharp prismatic needles.

"Travel was rapid, but exceedingly hard on the dogs' feet, which had to be protected by boots or often rewrapped in calico. Sailing from Kittigaruit on June 19, three days brought us from the ice fields to the almost tropical heat of the Mackenzie delta proper. Mosquitoes were abundant, and on the 22d I found a robin's nest with four young birds. The season seemed to be fully a month further advanced than it was twenty-five or thirty miles north. Fresh moose tracks were seen, and rabbits appeared to be numerous.

"We crossed the divide on Sept. 21 and camped on the southern slope, although with no fuel but green willows. Next day we moved south about six miles before we sighted a band of ten caribou. We made camp at once and succeeded in killing eight. It was dark before I finished skinning two for specimens and, failing to find camp, I was obliged to walk the rest of the night to keep from freezing.

"During our entire four years and a half the times when we depended upon the supplies we brought from civilization we often went hungry, but the year during which we lived on the country we never missed a single meal."

"Whenever we got in touch with ships, however, a certain amount of provisions must be obtained to satisfy native employees, who seemed to consider the 'luxuries' of civilization (flour, molasses, etc.) more necessary than did either Stefansson or myself. A native lives only in the present and considers that he is justified in demanding whatever creature comforts are obtainable, while we were willing to make sacrifices in order to accomplish an end some distance in the future.

Hard Sledding With Specimens. "After Dr. Stefansson had left the party I went back to Coronation gulf, where my 1,000 specimens had been cached. We loaded them on sledges, of which we had only two, and dragged them in three trips to Baillie island, ninety miles away, the total weight of the whole collection being about five tons. By a mere lucky chance we were able to haul the whaler Belvedere, which cleared from Bedford, R. I., thirty years ago and has never returned to the Atlantic coast.

"We loaded the specimens and then spent several months cruising for whales, of which we got a number of fine specimens. We killed them with hard lances, at the end of which were concussion bombs, which exploded inside the whale's body.

"I repacked everything at San Francisco, including a fine collection of nineteen rare Barren Land bears."

PERFUMES BY HYPODERMIC. Actress Starts New Paris Fad In Use of Soents.

Fashionable Parisians are now using scent by hypodermic injection. Attar of roses, violet and cherry blossom perfumes are the favorites for this purpose. The craze was started by a popular actress, who declared that within forty-eight hours after an injection her skin was saturated with aroma.

AMERICAN ARMY DEFECTIVE. In No Position to Combat a Great Power, Says General Wood.

That the United States army is in no position to meet that of a great power recently was asserted by Major General Leonard Wood, chief of the general staff. He criticized the present long term system and said this country must come to an arrangement where it would have a reserve force of efficient young men.

"We realize that we must be prepared for war at any time," said he, "and we realize that undeveloped war resources in the event of war are as useless as an undeveloped gold mine in Alaska in a Wall street financial crisis.

"We have never had war with a first class power of the world alone. Ask any student of military history what the condition was when the French came to our assistance in the Revolutionary war and made Yorktown possible. In the war of 1812 England was engaged in the crisis of the war with Napoleon.

"We have plenty of good men in this country, but they are untrained and undisciplined. This has been the situation in past wars. The war with Mexico was successful, but Mexico was not a first class power ready for war.

"Now, since the Spanish war the United States has been recognized as a world power. We now occupy various possessions. We occupy the Philippines, but no one knows how long we may occupy them. Our occupancies have brought their troubles with them.

"We must realize at all times that the armies of our possible enemies are always ready. How will we get men if we are plunged unexpectedly into war? The system of short service and holding men under our power for a certain number of years is probably our only salvation."

YANKEE COCKTAIL IN TURKEY. Dozen Names Are Invented For Drink That Becomes Popular.

Everybody in Constantinople appears to be drinking stimulants of some kind. These are served in glasses of various sizes and colors and represent practically all kinds and degrees of alcoholic beverages. Strangely enough, the most popular drink is the American cocktail, but it is called by a dozen different names, such as "Bulgarian sniper," "Greek ezvoneria, strong," "Servian plum whisky, temperate," and "Montenegrin hot." These and other fanciful names appear on the lists of drinks, but the whole collection is nothing but the American cocktail in various colors and disguises.

The Turks, inspired by the promise of peace, have turned beverage inventors, bringing to their work a sense of humor. Among the "temperate" drinks made with lemons, oranges and mandarins are some called "Tchatalja grog," "Stranja first," "Sivlivi mixture," "Adrianople relief" and "On to Sofia." Experts assert that they are able to pierce the disguises of these fluid filipps and find in them still the American cocktail.

ASK ANY HORSE! Eureka Harness Oil. Mica Axle Grease. Sold by dealers everywhere. The Atlantic Refining Company.

\$6,000 Farm for \$4,500 if sold within a week

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 1/2 miles from Honesdale.

Remember this farm is assessed at \$6,000. If sold immediately we will close the deal at \$4,500. Buy-U-A-Home Realty Co. Box 52. Jadwin Building Honesdale, Pa.

MARTIN CAUFIELD Designer and Manufacturer of ARTISTIC MEMORIALS Office and Works 1036 MAIN ST. HONESDALE, PA.

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 Watch US Grow 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.

HOTEL WAYNE JOHN H. WEAVER, Proprietor After an absence of two years from Hotel Wayne, during which time I leased the building to other parties, I now desire to announce to the public that I have again assumed control of Hotel Wayne where I will be pleased to greet my former patrons. The hotel is being thoroughly renovated and placed in first-class condition for the reception of guests. Good table accommodations. Special attention given to transients. Stable in connection with hotel. JOHN H. WEAVER

Our COLD TABLETS if used promptly will make short work of a cold. O. T. CHAMBERS, PHARMACIST, Honesdale, Pa.

The Ideal Guardian of the estates of your minor children. It has the very best facilities for the profitable and wise investment and reinvestment of the principal and accrued income. -The Scranton Trust Co. 516 Spruce Street.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Wayne County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held in the office of the company in Honesdale on MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1913, at ten o'clock a. m. for the transaction of general business and that an election will be held at the same place of meeting between the hours of one and two o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of electing ten members of said company to act as directors for the ensuing year. Every person insured in said company is a member thereof and entitled to one vote. PERRY A. CLARK, Sec. Honesdale, Dec. 4, 1912. 97w4 -Now for the ice harvest.