

**`The Image of the Journalist in Silent
Film, 1890 to 1929
Part One: 1890 to 1919**

**Appendix 4:
Annotated Bibliography 1912
Encoded Films 187 to 298
Encoded Films**

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An Adamless Eden (1912)

Newspaper article creates confusion.

AN ADAMLESS EDEN (Aug. 15).—The Marston Inn, at Riverdale, is a perfect feminine Eden—but without a man. Consequently pretty Eva Dixon, and a bevy of charming girl friends, become wildly excited on seeing a newspaper announcement that Prince Augustus Busch, of Tromanania, is tramping the country for recreation, and is in the vicinity. Even while they read a bedraggled young man is coming up the road and of course the girls believe him to be the prince. He is welcomed with open arms, is forced to register at the Inn and becomes the idol of the pretty charmers who flirt outrageously. That night this mysterious man slips into the hotel baggage-room and appropriates some dudish clothes from a large trunk. Dressed in these he makes an instant hit with the girls and next day he is surfeited with canoe rides, tramps through the cool forest and tete-a-tete on the lawn. It finally develops into a love match between the "prince" and Eva, and they are motoring along the road one day when they are seen by an elderly lady who instantly recognizes the "prince" as Adam Boob, an inmate of a nearby asylum. She immediately informs Adam's father, who starts in search of the boy. Meanwhile Eva's jealous friends have faked up a letter, coming supposedly from the "prince's" wife, saying she is in need of money and that the twins have the measles. This they show to Eva, and the poor girl is having an awful time when old Mr. Boob hustles in with two asylum attendants, explains that Adam is demented, and leads him away while the horrified girls immediately pack their things and start to leave—just in time to meet the real prince and his party entering. But their mortification is complete, and with upturned noses, they snub the royal guests and hasten away, while a roar of laughter tortures their ears.

The Moving Picture World, August 10, 1912, p. 570.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre¹: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

All for a Girl (1912)

Reporter Billy Joy (Earle Foxe). Newspaper Editor J.C. Moss (Harry T. Morey).

ALL FOR A GIRL (Dec. 12).—Billy Joy, a young reporter, is told by his chief, if he will secure certain letters connected with a prominent divorce scandal, he will raise his wages \$10 a week. This increase will make Billy rich enough to marry Claire. He learns that Mrs. Gardner, who is seeking her visit Mrs. Gardner shows Claire the letters Billy disguises himself as a milkman and makes love to Mrs. Gardner's cook to induce her to help him get a look at the letters in the case. While holding the cook on his lap, in the kitchen, Claire Taylor, his sweetheart, calls on Mrs. Gardner. During her visit, Mr. Gardner shows Claire the letters and explains to her their connection in the divorce case.

Wishing some refreshments, Mrs. Gardner rings for the cook, who does not respond. She hurries to the kitchen, accompanied by Claire, and there they discover the cook sitting on Billy's lap. Claire, who still has Mrs. Gardner's letters in her hand, is so astonished at seeing her fiancée in such a compromising position, drops the letters upon the floor and will not listen to Billy's explanations; leaving the kitchen thoroughly disgusted. Billy has his eyes on the letters, snatches them from the floor,

places them in his pocket and makes for the Editorial Rooms of his newspaper. His Chief, delighted with Billy's work, gives him the promised raise of salary, and straightens things between him and Claire, clearing up his attentions to Mrs. Gardner's cook.

The Moving Picture World, December 7, 1912, p. 1000.

"ALL FOR A GIRL" (Vitagraph), December 14.—A newspaper man's love story which, without being very believable, is convincing enough to be entertaining. The reporter, to win a raise that will permit him to marry the girl of his choice, contrives to purloine from a woman seeking a divorce a package of letters. His sweetheart is this woman's friend and finds him making love (somewhat disgustedly) to the cook. She is holding the very package of letters, which in her astonishment, she drops on the kitchen floor, and after she has flounced out, the reporter picks it up. Later we have a pretty making-up scene. The author, Wallace Ried, has given producer Frederick Thompson a good chance to make some pretty scenes. Dorothy Kelly plays the girl; Leah Baird, the woman in the divorce case; Kate Price, the cook; Mr. Fox, the reporter, and Harry T. Morey, the editor.

The Moving Picture World, December 28, 1912, p. 1292.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Romance

Gender: Male (Billy Joy, J.C. Moss). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Billy Joy, J.C. Moss). Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Billy Joy). Editor (J.C. Moss). Miscellaneous

Description: Major: Billy Joy, Positive

Description: Minor: J.C. Moss, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

Almost a Man (1912)

Newspaper article gives tramps an idea.

ALMOST A MAN (Dec. 4).—At the Spinsters' Rest the old maids gaze anxiously through the gate at each passing man, and sigh as they pass by unheeding. Meanwhile, three jovial tramps discover a newspaper and stating that all spinsters are welcome at Spinsters' Rest. Being in need of food and drink, the tramps plan to gain admittance to the home. Securing some female attire from a trunk in the rear of the theater, the tramps rig themselves up as old maids, gain admittance to Spinsters' Rest, and have the meal of their lives at dinner time. Everything would have passed off serenely if it had not been for the people from the theater, who are searching for the missing clothes with the help of the sheriff. Tracking the tramps to Spinsters' Rest the sheriff enters just as the poor fellows have been found out through one of their number losing his wig in leading a dance. The theater manager identifies the clothes and the sheriff drags the tramps off to the calaboose, while the old maids bemoan the sad fate that again loses them the chance of getting a man.

The Moving Picture World, November 30, 1912, p. 902.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

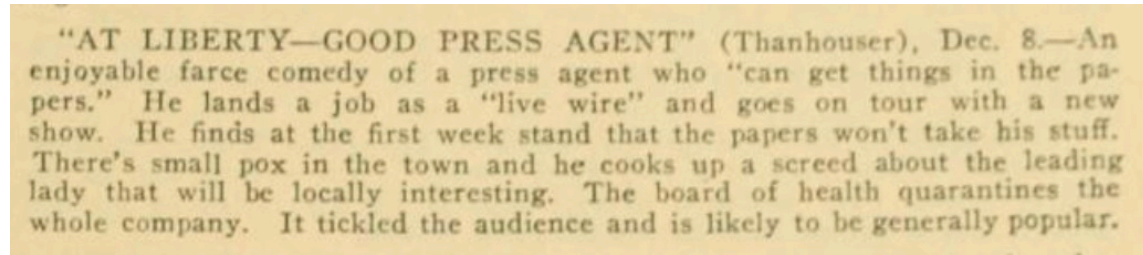
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

At Liberty – Good Press Agent (1912)

Reporter. Local Newspaper Editor. The Press Agent (Harry Benham).



The Moving Picture World, December 21, 1912, p. 1185.

We may stop to repeat the title and then be unable to fasten its meaning securely in our minds. It isn't nearly so difficult to catch the humor in the piece itself. The theme is original, it is well played and well directed. Familiar corners of Broadway are used in several of the scenes in the setting for the action. A young reporter, seeking a job, is introduced to a manager requiring a live man who can place his copy with the papers. On the friend's recommendation the reporter is hired and sent out with a road musical company. At the first town they strike, the reporter approaches the editor of the local paper with the story, confident in the belief that he will meet with little trouble - that his story is hot stuff. The editor doesn't see it that way, however, and throws him out of the office when he becomes persistent. In the part, brooding over his lot, the boy reads in the paper of a smallpox epidemic in the neighborhood, and hits upon a scheme. The story he brings back to the paper they print freely. It is one of the leading woman's heroic act in nursing one of the poor chorus girls during an attack of smallpox. That afternoon, at the matinee the whole company is corralled, thrown into the pest house, and quarantined for two weeks. Later, they escape, and find their way back to New York on a freight train. Out of a job again, the young reporter mourns the fact that no one appreciates his ability. *The New York Dramatic Mirror*, December 18, 1912, p. 36.

AT LIBERTY—GOOD PRESS AGENT (Dec. 8).—

He limped along the Rialto, so badly banged up that a friend felt impelled to ask him if he had been playing a bomb on the Mafia Circuit in the "Big Time."

"It is just another case of the man getting the worst of it for making good," he explained. "I consented to go out with The Whirling Dervish Company, and I told the Governor that he would get something new in the presswork line. That big doll of a star wanted her name in the papers, but there is nothing to her, nothing at all."

"They won't fall for the old stuff any more, and I had to be up to date. We struck one town where they had a smallpox scare, and they fell for my dope alright. I told them how one of our chorus dames had smallpox, and how the star passed the night nursing her when all the others were afraid, kissed her fevered brow and all the rest of the sob stuff. They fell for it like wolves, and that big false alarm got her picture on the front page."

"Was she grateful? Not a bit of it. She blamed me when the Health Department sent around and rounded up the company, quarantining them in a vacant house. Look at the ad. Why my story was reprinted all over the United States."

"They'd have got out in a few weeks, and it saved them from losing money on those rotten kill-duff one-night stands, yet they 'beefed' awfully. So I showed them how to escape by scaring off the guards by pretending to be ghosts. I led them safely through the town to a freight train, so that they could make a getaway to the next town. Were they thankful? Nothing like it. The leading comedian and props beat me with clubs and kicked me off the train. And that big dub of a star cheered them as they were doing it."

"So I've left the company. Wouldn't care to work with a company like that, for you never are appreciated. Doubt if they will stay out long, for the company is rotten, the printing punk and the bookings the worst ever. Now I am back again, and say, old man, do you know anyone who wants a press agent, a good press agent?"

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Comedy
Gender: Male (Reporter, Editor)
Ethnicity: White (Reporter, Editor).
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Reporter (Reporter). Editor (Editor)
Description: Major: Reporter, Negative
Description: Minor: Editor, Positive

At the Foot of the Ladder (1912)

The Newspaper Reporter (Harry Chamberlin).

AT THE FOOT OF THE LADDER (Sept. 22).— She was a sweet, charming girl, and always obeyed her dear papa and her mamma. But finally a crisis arose, and what could the poor girl do? Here is the problem she had to solve: Dear papa told her that he wanted her to marry his junior partner a "perfectly delightful" lawyer. Mamma at the same time trotted out a candidate who was a member of one of our first families, and could lead a cotillion beautifully. Mamma said pa's candidate was "an old fogey." Pa called the society men, "a dude with one-half the brains of a mud hen." If she married either one she was sure to mortally offend one of her parents, so she went out on the front steps and wept bitterly.

In the midst of her grief, a young newspaper man she knew happened along, and being a good newspaper man, inquired the particulars. She confided in him, and he told her how to solve the problem.

"Don't marry either of them," he said, "marry me. Then each of your parents will be so pleased that the other was fooled that they will forgive you."

The girl, in the meantime had agreed to elope with both of the other men, to oblige pa, in one case, to make ma happy in the other. The reporter convinced her that his suggestion was the best but she did not know how to get rid of her other suitors, who were due to help her down a ladder that night.

The reporter solved the puzzle. He called in a policeman pal, and had the suitors arrested as burglar suspects. Then he eloped with the girl, quietly, visited her parents, calmly and was forgiven without any fuss whatsoever, just as he had expected.

The Moving Picture World, September 21, 1912, p. 1206.

On her return from school a debutante's father announces his desire that she marry his business partner. Her mother announces her desire that the girl marry a society man. At her coming out party she meets a newspaper reporter, who later woos and wins her from both rivals. He cleverly plots against both parents, playing one against the other by suggesting to each through the girl that it would be a good plan for her to elope with the man each parent picked out. When the night of the elopement arrives he elopes with her, and as the rivals appear under the ladder he had raised to her window he has them arrested as burglars. The next day the parents forgive the bride and groom. The reporter should have appeared at the reception in evening clothes if he is intended to be a society

reporter. Interiors are well put on and exteriors are well chosen. The acting is capable. *The Morning Telegraph*, September 29, 1912.

Here is an excellent comedy, well told, and, furthermore, a moral is attached. During the first scene the spectator gets a clear understanding of the relative position of the characters and a meager inkling of the complications that are to follow, which engages his interest. As each scene is flashed upon the screen the plot accumulates, and never slows down until the finish, when the little heroine rests securely in the arms of the man she decided to marry. The girl, played by Mignon Anderson, had just made her debut into society, and her father and mother assumed the task of picking out a suitable husband for her. Mother is decided to see her daughter married to a society leader, and father to his junior partner. The girl meets, at her coming out party, the man she decides to marry. The father plans an elopement for his child thinking to appeal to her romantic side, and so does mother, and the girl, discovering their plot, plans an elopement of her own with the young newspaperman of her fancy. She agrees separately with the parents to elope with the man at the foot of the ladder at twelve o'clock. Through the newspaper youth, the society leader and the partner are arrested as burglars, he carries the girl off to be married, and the girl on returning explains that she did as they told her and married the man waiting at the foot of the ladder. Harry Chamberlin is cast in the role of the reporter, Carey L. Hastings as the mother, and Riley Chamberlin as the father. *The New York Dramatic Mirror*, September 25, 1912.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Romance

Gender: Male (Reporter)

Ethnicity: White (Reporter).

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Reporter).

Description: Major: Reporter, Positive

Description: Minor: None

The Belle of the Beach (1912)

Local Newspaper Editor

*The Moving Picture World*, October 5, 1912, p. 74.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Editor)

Ethnicity: White (Editor).

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Editor).

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Editor, Negative

The Black Prince (1912)

Newspaper article results in a case of mistaken identity

THE BLACK PRINCE (Dec. 8).—"Ragtime" Simmons, a colored gentleman, gets a job with a Hindoo fortune teller. Adorned in Hindoo raiment, he parades around the street, with a sign on his back, advertising the great occult powers of the clairvoyant. Tired, he falls asleep in the garden of the house where his wife is housemaid. Edith, the daughter of the household, and Mrs. Simmons' mistress, read in the newspaper of the arrival in this city of a Hindoo Prince, a multi-millionaire. She strolls in the garden and sees "Ragtime." She invites him into the house, thinking him the Prince, and entertains him. He makes love to Edith and is recognized by his wife, who chases him all over the house with a carving knife. Edith's father protests and she chases him up into the garret, where, after having been stripped of his glad raiment and wearing an old bag, Simmons is hiding. Father hits "Ragtime" over the head with a mallet and brings him downstairs, where Mrs. Ragtime explains that he is no Prince, but her husband, and takes him home to deal further with him.

The Moving Picture World, December 7, 1912, p. 1010.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Employee

Description: Major: None

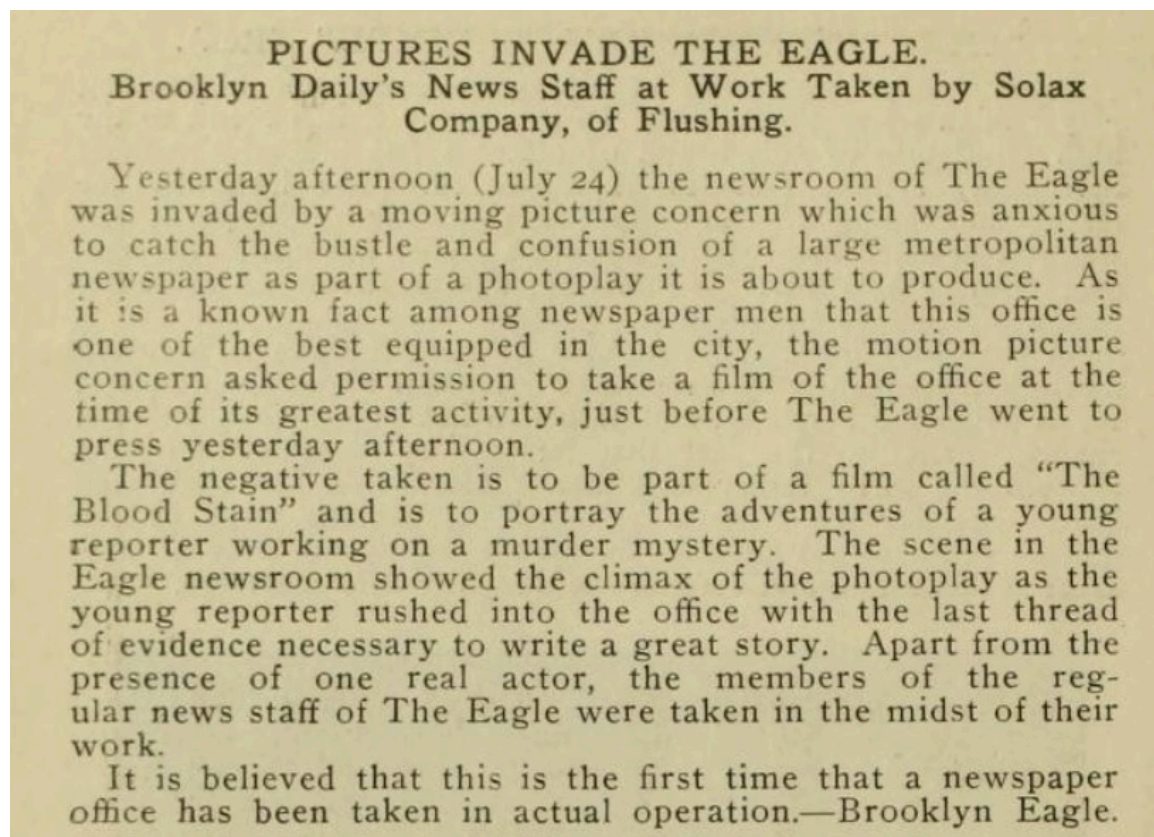
Description: Minor: Unidentified Newspaper Staff, Neutral

The Blood Stain (1912)

The Star Reporter (Billy Quirk) from the *Brooklyn Eagle* solves a case proving an artist is innocent of a murder.

This is supposed to be a story of a newspaper reporter – in fact, a star reporter. The only star reported in the picture is not the actor, but the man in the telephone harness in the news room scene. His name is Riis, a first-class newspaper man, a real star reporter – on the *Brooklyn Eagle*, in which office the scene was taken – and the son of Jacob Riis, himself an old newspaper man, sociologist and close friend of Roosevelt.

Billy Quirk took the role of the star reporter. As a newspaper story the picture is a failure. It is not true to life in any measurable degree. Lee Beggs played Big Bill.
The Moving Picture World, August 24, 1912, p. 773.



The Moving Picture World, July, 1912, p. 556

THE BLOOD STAIN (August 14).—A young designer is at work on an important sketch and all he requires for its proper completion is a masonic emblem. He is about to give up his work temporarily and take advantage of an invitation to attend a week-end party. Before he leaves, however, the agent of the studio building enters and presents a bill for rent. The artist pays his rent and while he watches the agent making out a receipt, he spies a masonic emblem dangling from the agent's watch fob. The artist borrows the masonic charm, while the agent promises to return for it after he has made other collections.

The agent next visits a chemist, whose laboratory is located immediately above those of the artist. The chemist is busy on an analysis of blood. Some of the blood he pours into a graduated glass and places it in a cupboard. The chemist absent-mindedly pays his rent—pursues his chemical investigations and later closes up shop.

In the meanwhile the artist has sketched the masonic design, and then hurriedly leaves to catch a train and keep his appointment for the week-end, forgetting to return the masonic emblem he had borrowed in his haste to get away.

The agent on his way downstairs, meets "Butcher Bill," a thug, who tries to attack him. In backing away from the thug, the agent falls down a flight of stairs, cracks his skull and dies immediately, while Big Bill robs him and makes a get-a-way.

The blood in the cupboard of the chemist's laboratory is upset by a rat. The blood gradually makes its way down the side of the wall, through the floor and ceiling of the artist's studio below and the drops stain the artist's working coat. Immediately after the agent's supposed murder is discovered, detectives come on the scene and after their hurried investigations decide that the artist is guilty.

The artist is traced to the railroad station, is arrested and then detained in prison. The Eagle, a metropolitan newspaper, assigns one of its best men on the case. The reporter makes investigations on his own hook and soon solves the mystery. He is aided by "Jim the Rat," a thug. Everything is cleared up and "Butcher Bill" gets his.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Male (Star Reporter, Editor, Riis). Group.
Ethnicity: White (Star Reporter, Editor, Riis). Unspecified.
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Reporter (Star Reporter, Riis). Editor (Editor). Miscellaneous
Description: Major: Star Reporter, Positive
Description: Minor: Riis, Positive. Editor, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

A Bucktown Romance (1912)

Newspaper. The proprietor of the village barber shop, reads in the newspaper of the widow's income, and decides that this is the chance for a handsome bachelor.

White actors in blackface play the characters.

The widow Lane learns from the reading of her late husband's will that if she marries again she will lose the \$1,700 a year, which he has provided for her. Perk Cherry, proprietor of the village barber shop, doesn't know that. He reads in the newspaper of the widow's income, and decides that this is the chance for a handsome bachelor. Procuring a bouquet of flowers he proceeds to call on the dusky widow.

Shortly after his arrival, another quenter in the person of Roost Sweet, the village swell, puts in an appearance. Perk, believing he has no chance against the swell, takes his departure. Arriving at his barber shop, he writes a note to Roost, asking him to cease his attentions to the widow and stating he will sell his complete emporium for \$300. This looks good to Roost. He borrows \$300 from the widow and buys the barber shop.

The next day, when calling on the widow, and during her absence from the room, Roost reads the will and finds the widow is cut off if she marries again. As soon as the opportunity presents itself, Roost goes back to his barber shop and writes to the widow, canceling their engagement. This angers the young woman, who calls on Roost and makes things a trifle lively for him.

Perk calls on the widow, and between them they scheme to get the best of Roost. The widow furnishes the money to purchase a barber shop outfit. She fits up her parlor and enters into a life partnership with Perk, while Roost waits in vain for customers. Henry T. Sampson, *Blacks in Black and White: A Source Book on Black Films, Second Edition*, p. 42.²

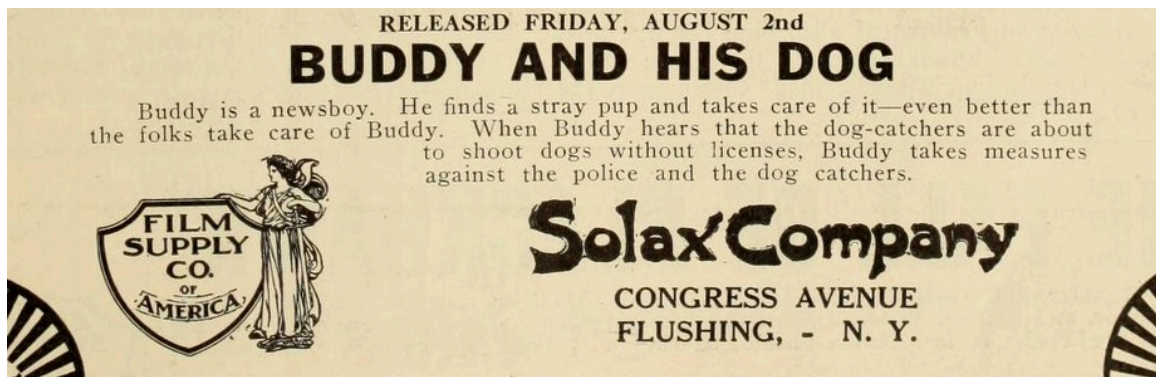
Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Buddy and His Dog (1912)

Newsboy Buddy. Lady Reporter.



The Moving Picture World, Advertisement, July 27, 1912, p. 305.

BUDDY AND HIS DOG (August 2).—Buddy, a boy of eight, helps his folks to the family support by selling newspapers. His folks were very poor and Buddy had a route that was the envy of the other village newsboys. Every morning at five he got up to go to the newspaper office. One morning a little stray dog came up to him, and at the same time a window was opened and a lady told him to please take that dog away as he was a nuisance. Before the route was finished that morning, Buddy and the dog were great friends. His parents he knew would object as they had a hard time to feed the hungry mouths. He took the dog to the woodshed and goes home. Dinner time he sneaked whatever he could into his pocket for his pet. He gets scolded but the boy refuses to give up the dog. The father lectures him and tells him that it is so hard to give the children enough to eat, but Buddy is willing to eat less and give it to Foxie (the dog). A few days later the father calls Buddy and reads him a clipping in the paper, stating that dogs without licenses will be shot on August 1st. Then follows Buddy's hardships at getting employment. He lacks about seventy-five cents when the day arrives, so writes a letter to the police. The letter is so oddly written that a policeman and lady reporter go to his home with a camera and Buddy, thinking the dog is going to be shot, hugs the dog tightly and is shot by the camera instead. He is also given money to pay for the dog's license which makes him a very happy boy.

The Moving Picture World, July 27, 1912, p. 380.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Buddy). Female (Lady Reporter)

Ethnicity: White (Buddy, Lady Reporter)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: News Employee (Buddy). Reporter (Lady Reporter)

Description: Major: Buddy, Positive

Description: Minor: Lady Reporter, Positive

A Burnt Cork (1912)

Newspaper. A man picks up a newspaper and reads a headline, "Negro Woman Maniac Loose." His wife reads in a newspaper the headline, "Negro Convict at Large."

White actors in blackface play the husband and wife.

Mrs. Diggs, a landlady, spends about half of her time trying to collect rent from an actor and in trying to make her husband work. She loses patience with both, orders the actor out of the house, and makes hubby wash dishes. She seats herself outside of the kitchen door and falls asleep. Inside the kitchen, hubby takes too many draughts from a pint bottle and he, too, falls asleep. The actor preparing to leave the house, finds the two of them asleep, and for revenge, opens his make-up box and covers both faces with burnt cork. To heighten the joke, he takes an old convict's cap from his wardrobe and puts it on Mr. Diggs' head. Mrs. Diggs is awakened by a telephone call and learns that she is late for choir practice. On the way she enters a soft drink establishment, but is refused service, especially when several women leave in disgust. On the street she is accosted by a Negro "swell" much to the amusement of a policeman to whom she appeals. Still ignorant of the fact that she is black-faced, she enters the choir, places herself next to the minister and starts singing. She then lifts her veil to read the psalm book. The minister looks at her. The women of the choir hold an indignation meeting. The minister chases Mrs. Diggs from the church. The crowd follows her to her home. Mr. Diggs picks up a newspaper and reads the headline, "Negro Woman Maniac Loose." He hears a noise in the hallway. It is Mrs. Diggs. Stopping to fan her perspiring face with a newspaper, she reads the headline, "Negro Convict at Large." Husband and wife meet in the kitchen. She thinks that he is the Negro convict. He thinks that she is the Negro maniac. He arms himself with the carving knife. She picks up her rolling pin; they circle around the kitchen. Then hubby sees his chance and makes a break for the door. She follows. The crowd starts to chase them; it winds up at the police station. Both are unaware of their make-up. They insist they are white and are given mirrors to gaze in. Diggs promptly produces his card and explains. Henry T. Sampson, *Blacks in Black and White: A Source Book on Black Films, Second Edition*, pp. 42-43

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

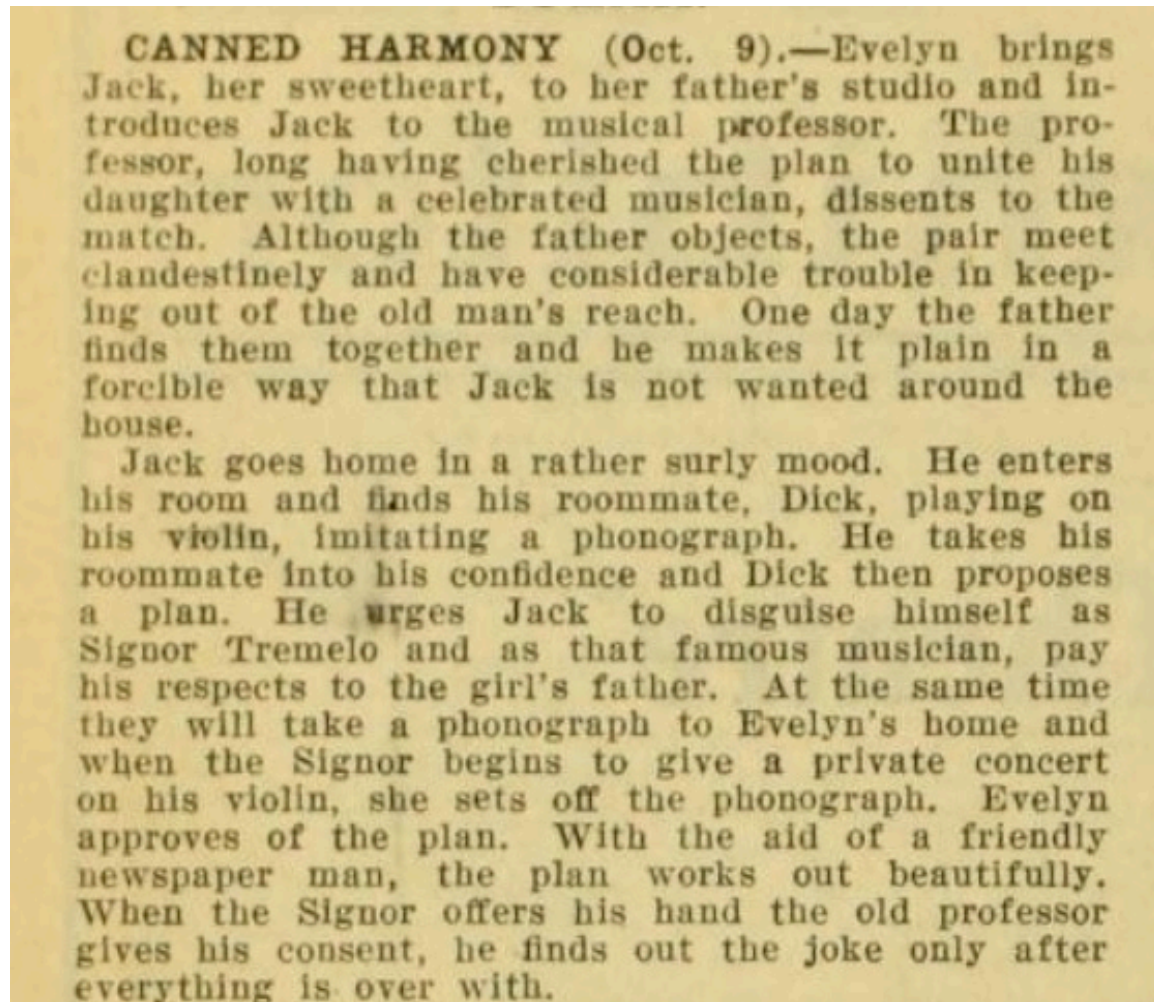
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Canned Harmony (1912)

Newspaperman helps out a couple in love



The Moving Picture World, October 5, 1912, p. 82.

Viewing Notes:

Title Card: "The Professor Explains Once and for all that only a musician with Paderewski can marry his daughter."

Evelyn and Jack (called Billy in the film, Jack in the review) are sweethearts. Father objects. Kicks Jack out. Jack uses a ladder to get to his sweetheart. Ladder calls down on a tent that father is in reading his newspaper. He is furious. Jack hides in a dirty clothes basket. Father comes in. Looks for Jack in her room. Can't find him.

They kiss. Father comes in and kicks Jack out.

Title Card: "Billy's roommate suggests that he disguises himself as Signor Tremelo, the great violinist and bluff it through with a phonograph violin record."

Evelyn agrees to canned harmony. Billy completes his transformation.

Evelyn sets up the phonograph with the housemaid assistance. Senior Tremelo arrives and is greeted warmly by both father and daughter. "Canned Harmony" now takes place.

Senior plays to the phonograph record. Roommate “Dick as a joke tells the maid to start the phonograph playing Billy’s violin melody.” They get married. Father sees violin solo is coming out of a phonograph. The married couple. Senior Tremolo is revealed. The father pulls off his disguise.

Title Card: “The Professor decides it’s just as well to have harmony in a family as in composition.” (In this print, no sign of the newspaperman mentioned in the review.)

Status: Print Exists

Viewed. Youtube.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Newspaperman).

Ethnicity: White (Newspaperman)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Newspaperman)

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Newspaperman, Transformative Negative

The Cashier's Ordeal (1912)

Newspaper story saves the day.

THE CASHIER'S ORDEAL (May 20).—Bob McCoy loves his East Side lassie with vim and devotion. Bob is a chauffeur and a peculiar genius, but he is not the hero of this photoplay, though he plays an important role in it. The hero is Jack Cummings, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Bacon City. Now Cummings owns a car and loves the daughter of the Bank President. The latter is not favorable to the cashier's suit as the latter is not well fixed with this world's goods. Now, the Vice-President schemes to get a half of the bank's funds and inveigles the cashier to come in on "a sure thing" proposition. Thus a "loan" is negotiated and the cashier's prospects look immense.

In the meantime the chauffeur takes his girl on a joy ride, and the cashier finding it out, discharges him. The chauffeur pleads, but the cashier is obdurate and the chauffeur leaves, vowing vengeance. Now the bubble burst on the "sure thing" proposition and the cashier finds himself confronted by a terrible dilemma—disgrace and ruin staring him in the face. Almost bereft of his senses, he decides to take his life. He sits down and writes a letter acknowledging his culpability.

At this juncture, the chauffeur, in the role of a burglar, enters the room and levels his gun at the cashier. He sees the situation, however, and decides to hold the cashier so that he must take his medicine. Several hours elapse, and in the early morning, the cashier's sweetheart rushes in on the scene with a newspaper in her hand. The Vice-president has committed suicide and confesses his guilt, and takes upon himself the entire blame. But stranger than this, the "sure thing" proposition has panned out good, and the cashier can meet the demands of his sweetheart's father. He is overjoyed. The chauffeur demands his old job back again, which is readily done and the incriminating letter is destroyed. Shortly after, the wedding bells ring out for a double header.

The Moving Picture World, May 18, 1912, p. 662.

“THE CASHIER’S ORDEAL” (Champion.)

In “The Cashier’s Ordeal” the Champion Company has produced a very interesting story which is quite out of the conventional, in that the real hero does not figure so prominently as a young man who, to say the least, is lucky. Jack Cummings is a cashier in a bank and loves the daughter of the president of the concern. Jack has flourished, but the president declines to give him his daughter, saying his pile is not large enough. In despair Jack decides to make a grand coup in a financial way. Bob McCoy is his chauffeur, but Bob falls into disgrace by sneaking out his employer’s car and taking his sweetheart for a ride. For this he is discharged. Jack plans with the vice-president of the bank to use some of the funds of the institution in a speculation and is hopeful. He receives word that the investment has gone wrong and ruin is inevitable. He is alone and cannot face the apparent disgrace, so he decides to end his life. At this juncture Bob enters in the guise of a burglar and takes in the situation at a glance. Holding a revolver to the head of his late employer, he prevents him from carrying out his resolutions until the morning dawns, when Jack’s sweetheart dashes in with a newspaper containing an account of the death of the vice-president, and his confession of crimes, of embezzlement and of peculation, exonerating Jack. The cashier is overjoyed, but his happiness is made more complete by the tidings that his investment, that had been reported to be worthless, was in reality a paying venture. As Jack owed all to Bob, the latter was forgiven and taken into service again, and the wedding that followed was a double one.

The Moving Picture World, May 25, 1912. p. 740.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

A Christian Slave (1912)

War Correspondent Norton.

A CHRISTIAN SLAVE (March 30.)—Miriam, a lovely Greek girl, is a slave in the household of Bu-Hamid, an Arab Chieftain.

Unfortunately, his guest, a young journalist named Norton, pays marked attentions toward the slave, which arouses jealousy in the heart of the Chief.

To conform with the laws of hospitality, Bu-Hamid plans to wait until his guest has taken leave, and then to follow with his horsemen to kill him.

Miriam learns of the wicked design, however, and warns Norton, who is about to make his departure.

The Arabs follow in great haste, but Norton, already prepared, rides his best, and after a perilous journey encounters a regiment of soldiers.

When the situation is explained to them, the soldiers eagerly pursue the Arabs, defeat them, and allow Norton to rescue the beautiful Miriam.

The Moving Picture World, March 23, 1912, p. 1096.

"A CHRISTIAN SLAVE" (Cines), March 30.—We call this a feature chiefly because it has a new atmosphere. It is a romantic haarem picture, taken in Tripoli, and full of very convincing local color. It tells the adventures of a young newspaper war correspondent, who is captured, receives the Arabian hospitality of a sheik and finds, in the palace of his stately, dark-skinned host, a beautiful Christian slave. It also shows how he escaped and later brought the Italian troops to rescue her. It is very well done and also well photographed. It will make a safe feature for ordinary occasions.

The Moving Picture World, April 13, 1912, p. 137.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Norton).

Ethnicity: White (Norton)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: War Correspondent (Norton)

Description: Major: Norton, Very Positive

Description: Minor: None

Clownland (1912)

Teddy (Joe Moore), the Newsboy.

CLOWNLAND (June 22).—Boyland—Girlland—Clownland—who of us has not had our dreams of all three. This film will rejuvenate the elders and rejoice the youngsters. It depicts in simple sequence the heartaches and joys of a poor, little newsboy, who seeing a circus parade is filled with longing to witness the wonderful deeds performed within the tent.

The small “newsy” finds himself on the great day without sufficient money to purchase a ticket, owing to a slump in trade. He sobs himself to sleep on the steps of his humble home—and the dream-fairies escort him to clownland. While he sleeps he is conveyed to the stage of the circus and placed in the chair of the “King,” where, dressed in the royal robes, he commands the clown to dance and perform their special tricks for him. These to the delighted child are marvelous indeed. Finally, with a puff of smoke the “King” vanishes.

The dream is over, and Teddy awakes, a disappointed little boy. Picking up his bundle of papers, he wends his way once more towards the enchanted spot, and gazes forlornly at the billboards. A kind-hearted stranger in passing notices the boy, and realizing how much such an event meant to him in his boyhood days, hands Teddy the price of a ticket. The boy is surprised and wild with joy. Thanking the donor for his goodness and waving his cap in the air, he rushes away to join the merry throng entering the canvas where he will see his dream realized.

The Moving Picture World, June 15, 1912, p. 1064.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
 Genre: Comedy
 Gender: Male (Teddy)
 Ethnicity: White (Teddy)
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: News Employee (Teddy)
 Description: Major: Teddy, Positive
 Description: Minor: None

The Collaborators (1912)

Newspaper reveals poet's work in an advertisement.

THE COLLABORATORS (Oct. 30).—Dick Lemon, a poet is writing his masterpiece, which he reads to Molly Dripping, the servant. Mrs. Beans, the landlady, comes in and orders Molly out, and asks the poet for the rent. He turns out his empty pockets but points hopefully to the poem. Mrs. Beans orders him to get out.

He proceeds to pack up. Molly remembers that he has had nothing to eat. She takes some food from the cupboard and takes it to him. He is overcome with gratitude and makes her a present of the poem. She returns to the kitchen where she comes across the rest of the paper she had wrapped the poet's food in. Her eyes happen to glance on an advertisement offering "\$1,000 for four lines of poetry advertising Killem's Potted Meat." She reads it again, then takes out the poem given to her. She looks at it, gets an idea, cuts off the first verse, alters it, then hurriedly posts it.

In the meanwhile the poet is seen wandering on the railroad ties. Molly gets a letter from "The Killem Potted Meat Co.," sending her \$1,000 for her poem, and offers her position as head of their advertising staff. She instantly throws up her situation and is installed in the offices of The Potted Meat Co., but alas she cannot write poetry, so she cuts off another verse of the poem and alters it, much to the delight of the manager. The poet is now seen near the city reading a newspaper when he is astounded to see his poem advertising "Potted Meat" and vowing vengeance, he proceeds straight to their offices. Here he finds Molly now in deep disgrace, because the manager wants more poetry and she can't think of any. The poet enters and indignantly asks for the manager. To his utter astonishment he meets Molly there, who explains things and to help her he gets behind the screen and when the manager returns again he gets all the poetry he wants.

The Moving Pictures World, November 2, 1912, p. 492.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie
Genre: Comedy
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

A Columbus Day Conspiracy (1912)

Female Reporter

Girl Reporter covers the story of an Italian who had made a conspiracy to kill an Italian count with a bomb in New York City during the Columbus Day parade. The count is seated near the Mayor of New York on the grand stand. The girl reporter picks up the thread of the man's story while interviewing the count and followed him in disguise finding out the whole plot. The Columbus Day parade recently held in New York City is featured. *Various Sources*.


Again the Thanhouser Company has cleverly woven an entertaining story around a public celebration, making a photoplay of more than passing note. A house servant of an Italian nobleman is caught in the act of trying to steal and is discharged. He goes to America. Later the nobleman crosses the sea and is the guest of honor at the New York celebration of Columbus Day. At his hotel he is interviewed by a reporter, a young woman. During the interview the former servant enters with his trunk and recognizes the count, at once threatening him. The girl follows the man to his lodgings and learns of a plot to blow up the count during the Columbus Day parade. She engages detectives and in the guise of an Italian girl learns the whole plan from the conspirators, follows them to the Columbus Circle, and there brings about their arrest at the crucial moment. The film shows much of the parade with intimate views of Mayor Gaynor and others reviewing the procession. It is exceptionally well played, is finely presented in its every scene and cannot fail to win approval wherever shown." *The Morning Telegraph*, January 7, 1912.

This company has proven itself exceptionally adept at bringing live features into its films in the way of events of public interest or particularly noteworthy background. The feature of this picture is the introduction of a Columbus Day parade held in New York City. Other scenes are taken on the East Side, giving a good atmosphere to the production as a whole. The story around this event has been carefully and dramatically woven in and makes from the manner in which it is done an exceptionally entertaining picture, though the woman reporter is a character more frequently found in fiction than in life. She meets an Italian count who had come to the country to take part in the Columbus Day

celebrations. At the hotel where he stops is a porter who has formerly been discharged from his employ in Italy. The man is insulting him and is discharged. The reporter suspects him and, disguised as an Italian girl, she follows him to the saloon, where she learns that he intends to throw a bomb at the count as he sits in the grandstand. She puts detectives on the track and they arrive just in time to prevent the bomb from being sent on its mission. *The New York Dramatic Mirror*, January 10, 1912. p. 33

RELEASED TUESDAY, JAN. 2
With New York's Great Columbus Day Parade
A COLUMBUS DAY CONSPIRACY

features a stunning girl reporter who sets out on an interview and finds a—conspiracy. The conspirator she trails only to lose him in the end. And it is very essential to the success of her anti-conspiracy plans that she know where the lost conspirator is. The measures she adopts to regain trace of the quarry, who she knows



is fast nearing his quarry with a deadly explosive, are thrilling and picturesque and are natural to her quick and clever mind. The reel, as may be expected, is all-action, and the "live ones" will mark it NOW for early booking.

The Thanouser "Greatest January" Advertisement, *The Moving Picture World*, an advertisement, December 30, 1911, p. 1034.

A COLUMBUS DAY CONSPIRACY (Jan. 5).— An Italian nobleman, famed for his family and wealth, is among those invited to attend the Columbus day celebration in New York. A bright young girl reporter is assigned by one of the newspapers, to learn from the count what he thinks of the city and its inhabitants. She calls at his hotel, and is graciously received. Her visit is paid very shortly after the nobleman arrives, and while they are talking, one of the hotel porters enters with a trunk belonging to the count. When he sees the owner, he drops it with agitation, and there is mutual recognition.

The reporter learns that the porter was formerly a servant of the count in Italy, but had been discharged for dishonesty. She is suspicious of the man, and is convinced that he means to harm his former employer; she warns the count, but he laughs at her fears.

When the porter is discharged, she follows him from the hotel. She sees him enter an Italian restaurant in the poorer section of the city.

Disguised as an Italian dancing girl, she enters the place, and finds the former porter, slightly intoxicated and in a garrulous mood. He gladly tells her his troubles, and boastfully declares that he will get even. He means to blow up the count with a bomb while he is seated on the grand stand during the parade, and is indifferent as to whether any other persons are injured or not.

She goes to police headquarters and tells her story. The girl is stationed on the roof of a low building near the grand stand. It has been arranged that when she locates the man she will give a signal, and indicate the criminal.

Her efforts are crowned with success. The half crazy foreigner is neatly captured, and taken away by the police. Later they bring him before the count for identification, and the story of the girl's heroism comes out, and the count and his friends realize what she has done for them.

The count takes from his coat a decoration that has been awarded him by his king for bravery, and pins it on the girl's breast. The others applaud and drink the young woman's health. And the girl? Well, she has a "dandy story" to tell the crowd in the "city room" when she returns to her office.

The Moving Picture World, December 30, 1911, p. 1098.

There is a wealth of good things in this big picture-melodrama. One of its features is the Columbus Day parade, recently held in New York City. One of the picture's central characters, an Italian count, was pictured as seated near the Mayor of New York on the

grand stand. An Italian who had been his servant in Italy and had been discharged for theft, had made a conspiracy to kill him with a bomb. A girl reporter picked up the thread of the man's story while interviewing the count and followed him in disguise, finding out the whole plot. The skill with which the producer has woven the climax of his story around the reviewing stand, where the mayor's flag is fluttering and Mayor Gaynor is reviewing the passing troops, deserves to be pointed out. The parade which we see passing isn't thrown in; it and the mayor's presence add greatly to the story itself, and it is no easy job to find or make the means of catching such a scene so convincingly. It is a very interesting picture. *The Moving Picture World*, January 13, 1912, p. 126.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Crime-Mystery-Thriller

Gender: Female (Girl Reporter). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Girl Reporter). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Girl Reporter). Miscellaneous

Description: Major: Girl Reporter, Positive

Description: Minor: Miscellaneous, Neutral.

The Conflict's End (1912)

Reporter (Marion Leonard) for the *Daily Leader*. City Editor with visor. Male Reporter. Other reporters in editorial room.

"THE CONFLICT'S END" (Rex), Sept. 22.—A girl reporter runs down a gang of Italian counterfeiters in this spirited melodrama and with unusual ingenuity rescues herself from their toils. The various steps by which she brings on the climax falter sometimes, but the story is interesting and moves quickly.

The Moving Picture World, October 5, 1912, p. 42.

A newspaper woman buys a statuette from an Italian peddler and is given her change in counterfeit bills. Through the peddler, she tracks down the counterfeiters.

IMDB Summary.

Viewing notes:

Editorial Room. Man with visor. Woman with hat. *The Daily Leader* imprint on windows. In next scene, other older news writer comes in and joins woman at typewriters. Female reporter looks at money and thinks it is counterfeit. (Few subtitles on this print).

Another scene: She comes in and shows money to man in visor. She is selling him on a story. Then she runs out. The editor slaps his hands. He is pleased.

Title Card: She pretends to be a seller of poor counterfeits.

Introduced to the boss. He sends someone to follow them.

Next scene in editorial room. Man with visor is talking to another female editorial assistant. Man sitting at typewriter. Female reporter comes in and talks to editor. While she is telling him what she is doing, boss's man is in background listening. He leaves to report what he has heard.

Title Card: Telephone the boss the newspapers are after us.

Boss goes after the husband and wife who helped girl reporter.

Title Card: You have betrayed us and will pay the penalty.

Husband yells at wife. Tells Boss he didn't know. Afraid for his life.

Boss back in office with henchman who had followed the female reporter.

Female reporter comes in. Husband in the back room has a knife. Boss talks to reporter and pulls a knife. Husband is stopped from killing reporter who runs into the background and is trapped.

She locks the door and listens at the keyhole to what is going on in the boss' office.

Boss gets key to the door. Female reporter doesn't know what to do. She pulls over a cabinet and blocks the door. She adds other items to the barricade. Boss trying various keys, none work. Finally one does.

Female reporter throws a gasoline lamp to the floor and starts a fire. She then removes the blockade against the door. Smoke fills the room. The boss, husband and henchmen go into the room because "the police and firemen will find our molds." (Title Card).

They rush in, female reporter runs out and locks the door. She then gets on the phone and calls the newspaper office. Editor with visor picks up the phone. He tells another reporter to get over there. He grabs his hat and leaves. The editor grabs his hat and coat and leaves.

Title Card: No influence can save you from this evidence.

Female reporter lets the two newspapermen in who arrive with the police. Editor comes out with the molds. Police arrest the boss and his cohorts. Lady reporter is elated.

Status: Print exists

Viewed. YouTube from Eye (Amsterdam) collection.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Female (Girl Reporter). Male (City Editor, Older Reporter). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Girl Reporter, City Editor, Older Reporter). Unspecified.

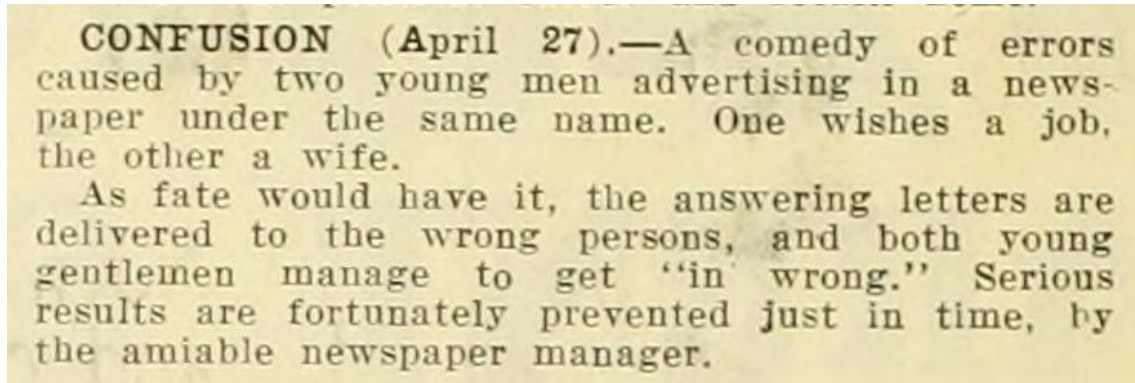
Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Girl Reporter, Older Reporter). Editor (City Editor). Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Girl Reporter, Positive

Description: Minor: City Editor, Older Reporter, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

Confusion (1912) (aka Inconvienti della quarta pagina). Italy.
Newspaper Manager.



The Moving Picture World, April 20. 1912, p. 256.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Manager)

Ethnicity: White (Manager)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: News Employee (Manager)

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Manager, Positive

The Cub Reporter (1912)

Cub Reporter Jack Denning (Willis Secord). Star Reporter Johnson (Augustus Phillips).
City Editor Geaham (Robert Brower). Molly Masters (Mary Fuller).

Jack Denning, who is a former radio telegrapher, works for a big city daily and is assigned to cover a train wreck on the line on which he once worked. Paper's Star Reporter Johnson (Augustus Phillips) tries to cheat him out of the story. Graham, the City Editor (Robert Brower). The hero wires his girlfriend, a telegrapher, who has already written a story and even provides him with photographs. Richard Ness, *From Headline Hunter to Superman*, p. 9.³

THE CUB REPORTER (Aug. 23).—Jack Denning, a railroad telegrapher, and Molly Masters, daughter of Jim Masters, the operator at another station, who is also a telegrapher, are in love. Denning determines to branch out into a larger field, so wires Molly of his intention to go to the city and become a reporter on one of the big dailies.

Three months later finds him a "cub" on one of the biggest sheets in town. The star reporter is on a spree and when word is received that the Limited is wrecked on the road upon which Denning had formerly worked, the city editor assigns the story to him.

The wreck happened only a short distance from Pierce Junction, the station where Molly and her father work, and, with her reporter sweetheart's interests at heart, Molly had photographed the wreck a few moments after it occurred and had written the complete details she obtained from the conductor.

The star reporter sees the city editor give Denning his instructions and when the cub lays down the written card relating to the newspaper special upon which the newspaper men are to go to the wreck, the jealousy of the man prompts him to surreptitiously change the instructions in order to make Denning miss the train. However, the ex-telegrapher's familiarity with the road's workings prompts him to try for a "beat" by catching a freight which he knows will shortly be at a certain siding.

A wild automobile ride enables him to board the freight just as it leaves, but he had not reckoned on the special having right of way and is soon sidetracked for the newspaper train. He hastens into the station where he is "stalled" and finds an old friend of the wire, who gives him carte blanche with the telegraph instruments. The delighted Molly gets his call, and within a few moments is sending him the complete story, which he and his friend relays to the newspaper, thereby scoring a scoop over the other papers.

Molly leaves on the first train to give Denning the films of the wreck. Sure of promotion for his "beat," Denning lifts Molly to the train and carries her off to the city. They are congratulated by the city editor and Denning receives the promotion which enables him to marry Molly.

"THE CUB REPORTER" (Edison) August 23.—A newspaper story that is well written and melodramatic. The picture's worst weakness is a slight one and is due solely to its being produced in an old fashioned way. Some of the best players in the business have been made to shout, "I'll do it," right at the camera, with clenched right hand hard into the palm of the left hand. There is also much shoulder shrugging and melodramatic poses meant to express a villainous disposition. The story is excellent and will deeply interest in spite all its slight drawbacks. A good picture to show.

The Moving Picture World, September 7, 1912, p. 976.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Crime-Mystery-Thriller

Gender: Male (Jack Denning, Johnson, Graham). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Jack Denning, Johnson, Graham). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Cub Reporter (Jack Denning). Reporter (Johnson). Editor (Graham).

Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Jack Denning, Positive. Johnson, Negative.

Description: Minor: Graham, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

The Cub Reporter's Big Scoop (1912)

Cub Reporter Jack Hunter (Harold Lockwood) gets an unexpected big scoop when he interviews the father of the girl he loves.

Jack Hunter is assigned to interview a sugar magnate when reporter isn't there. On the way to the house, he rescues the man's daughter from a robber. He is refused an interview at the businessman's house. When he tries to climb in a window to phone his editor, he is recognized by the heroine who phones her father to get the reporter the interview.

Richard Ness, *From Headline Hunter to Superman: The Silent Era*, p. 9

THE CUB REPORTER'S BIG SCOOP (April 6).— Thanks to the star reporter's absence, Jack Hunter, the "Cub," is assigned to interview the big sugar merchant, Henry Ford, at his country home. At the depot, he finds that a good two-mile walk separates him from the Ford mansion.

Alice Ford, the sugar magnate's daughter, is on the way to Mabel Smith's house. On a deserted road a footpad attempts to relieve Alice of her purse. The cub reporter arrives at the psychological moment and Mr. Highwayman meets his Waterloo. Alice thanks Jack and then continues on her journey. The "Cub" at last reaches his destination. A bitter disappointment awaits him. The blustering old man positively detests interviews and has no love for reporters. Disheartened and defeated, he returns to the depot, but ill-luck still pursues him—the last train has gone. Duty compels him to report to the city editor and a hunt for a telephone follows. The railroad station being closed, the nearest and only available phone is at Smith's. Thither he goes. The ringing of the bell frightens the girls. Mabel furnishes Alice with the family revolver, and tremblingly they await developments. Jack is determined to phone and, he reconnoiters. If he cannot enter via the doors, why not tackle the window? He tackles it and the girls hold him up. The telephone is used, but to summon the town constable. By the time the law's representative arrives, Jack and Alice have renewed their acquaintance and are quite friendly, much to Mabel's displeasure. Alice 'phones her father and "swipes" the interview for the "Cub."

The big scoop earns Jack a salary increase, and his able write-up of the sugar deal mollifies Mr. Ford, who finally agrees to say: "Bless you, my children."

The Moving Picture World, April 6, 1912, p. 70.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Jack Hunter, City Editor)

Ethnicity: White (Jack Hunter, City Editor)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Cub Reporter (Jack Hunter). Editor (City Editor)

Description: Major: Jack Hunter, Positive

Description: Minor: City Editor, Positive

Cynthia's Agreement (1912)

The City Editor (Robert Brower). The Reporter (Guy Hedlund).

CYNTHIA'S AGREEMENT (Sept. 25).—An attorney named William H. Woodward, is most unfortunate in the selection of his stenographers, for no sooner do they become competent in his employ, when they resign their positions to be married. This happens so often, to the annoyance of Mr. Woodward, that he decides to draw up an article of agreement with the next stenographer to make sure he will not be left in the lurch again. The agreement reads as follows: "I, the undersigned, agree to work industriously in the capacity of stenographer for William H. Woodward and I further agree not to get married and resign from my position. In testimony whereof we have set our hands and seals duly witnessed, etc."

Among the applicants are several old maids who anxiously seek the position, but shy at signing the agreement, and it is not until Cynthia Temple, a beautiful young girl without love affairs, signs the agreement without hesitation, that Mr. Woodward enjoys peace of mind once more.

Before long Cynthia has become indispensable to Mr. Woodward, who grows very fond of her. Cynthia, however, will not entertain his advances on account of the legalized document bearing her signature. As time rolls on he falls in love and on more than one occasion he regrets the drawing up of the agreement. One day while he is absent from the city an article appears in a newspaper amounting almost to a defamation of Mr. Woodward's character. Cynthia resents this most strenuously, interviews the editor and in a businesslike way convinces him that Mr. Woodward is a man of honor and veracity. The following day the newspaper publishes an article stating that Mr. Woodward was falsely accused and apologizing for the mistake. This comes as a great relief to Mr. Woodward and upon learning that Cynthia defended his character so ably and well, he proposes to her, only to have the agreement again referred to. He becomes desperate, discovers that by one stroke of the pen he is able to change the wording of the agreement to suit the situation and thus hindrance is removed.

The Moving Picture World, September 21, 1912, p. 1194.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Comedy
Gender: Male (City Editor, Reporter)
Ethnicity: White (City Editor, Reporter)
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Editor (City Editor). Reporter (Reporter)
Description: Major: City Editor, Positive
Description: Minor: Reporter, Negative

The Diamond Path (1912)

Reporter Dorothy (Marion Leonard)

THE DIAMOND PATH (June 4).—There's something brave and bold and individual about the name Dorothy. Dorothy happened to be a reporter, and a reporter always happens to be where things are happening. Her landlady happened to have a daughter, who happened to be the maid of an heiress. There were two impecunious scions of society. They couldn't make any money, so the next thing to do was get some anyhow. They didn't waste scruples on the exact method of obtaining the necessary. The Diamond Path looked not so worse to them.

They conceived the kind idea of convincing their social friends that paste was just about the same as diamonds, settling the argument by substituting the bogus for the genuine stones. However, one of their victimized friends was not entirely convinced—and the maid was accused. Remember the maid? Her mother, with fears and tears, told Dorothy all about it and then a few sentences. Dorothy determined to detect the real thieves and exonerate the girl. Diamonds, grit, cowardice, cruelty, criminality, bravery, the heart of a determined girl, vindictiveness, vindication, just deserts and gratitude play the leading part in the rest of the story. Dorothy and honesty triumph, and the end of the gentlemen thieves and the story are simultaneous.

The Moving Picture World, June 22, 1912. p. 1162. (Reprinted on p. 962.)

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
 Genre: Drama
 Gender: Female (Dorothy)
 Ethnicity: White (Dorothy)
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Reporter (Dorothy)
 Description: Major: Dorothy, Positive
 Description: Minor: None

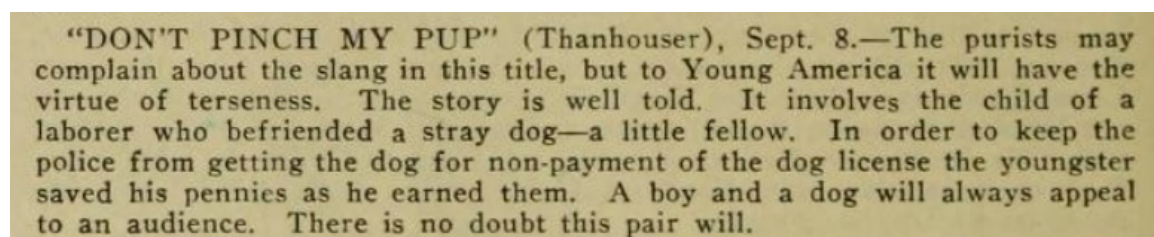
Don't Pinch My Pup (1912)

Tim, the Little Newsboy (Marie Eline).



Advertisement, *The Moving Picture World*, September 7, 1912, p. 934.

Just the sort of human picture one enjoys seeing over again. It is about a little newsboy, the son of poor folk who live in a typical tenement house in a big city. The boy picks up a stray dog who becomes his boon companion, and when he learns that the city is going to demand a license fee of \$2 for every dog allowed to be kept as a pet he saves and scrapes every penny until he has accumulated about \$1.79. He then goes to a police station, where he makes his plea in a childish scrawl which so pleases the policemen that they pass around the hat and rise more than enough for the difference. In every sense it is delightfully presented, is entirely lifelike and full of strong heart interest. The characterizations are natural in every sense, individual to a degree and never overdone nor exaggerated for the sake of comedy. See it and you will recommend it to your friends, and if you are an exchange man you will buy a copy and if an exhibitor you will order it. Once shown it will be called for again. *The Morning Telegraph*, September 15, 1912:



The Moving Picture World, September 21, 1912, p. 1176.

DON'T PINCH MY PUP (Sept. 8).—The boy's parents were poor, and he helped out the family income by selling newspapers. He was a lonesome little chap, and had no pals among the other chaps, and although he never admitted it openly he longed for someone who would love him and "be a chum."

While at work one day, the youngster met a dog, seemingly homeless, and most certainly hungry. The boy divided his scanty noon-day meal with the dog, and was delightfully happy when the dog refused to go away insisting upon accompanying the child home.

The newsboy found that his joy was not shared by other members of his family. They regarded the animal as an unnecessary luxury, but finally consented to take him in. Then for a few days the child was happy, for he had something to lavish his affection upon.

Anxiety came to him, however, when his father told him that a crusade against unlicensed dogs was to be instituted, and that all animals without tags would promptly be captured and destroyed. The amount of the license fee was trifling, but it was far beyond the financial ability of the newsboy. After vainly trying to borrow money from his mother, the youngster spent his spare time doing odd jobs, and slowly but surely his secret hoard mounted.

The trouble was, however, that there was a time limit. The day before it expired the boy counted over his money and found he was twenty-one cents

short of the necessary sum. He had learned by patient inquiry that the law would not permit of partial payment and his little heart was filled with bitterness. He had done all he could, there was nothing left now but to defy the authorities.

Accordingly he wrote "a warning" to the police. In it he informed the police that he had labored hard and faithfully, had been unable to amass the sum necessary for a dog license.

A great big policeman saw the child shove this threatening message under the station house door. He read it, then called his companions, and they also perused the document.

Perhaps they were afraid; perhaps their hearts were touched. Anyhow, very shortly afterwards, they marched around to the boy's house and made him happy for a year by presenting him with a collar and a license good for one good dog that a little newsboy loved.

The Motion Picture World, September 7, 1912, p. 1006.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Tim)

Ethnicity: White (Tim)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: News Employee (Tim)

Description: Major: Tim, Positive

Description: Minor: None

Driftwood (1912)

Newspaper story reveals that two women that look alike include a wealthy woman and a reward for returning her.

DRIFTWOOD (April 9).—Katherine Dalton finds herself alone in a big city without friends, funds or hope of employment. Because she dares to rebuff the affronts of a ward politician, she is forced to leave her cheap rooming house and is denied admission at the city lodgings. Tired and hungry she finally joins the "bread line"—that last resort of the city's unfortunate. Here she meets Bill Hickey, a human derelict through circumstance. While wandering along the snow-covered streets, in search of a place to sleep, they suddenly come face to face with another couple. The girls stare at each other in amazement. They are exact doubles. The men do not notice this. Hickey later reads in a newspaper of the reward being offered for the return of one Katherine Kent, a wealthy merchant's daughter, and description. Katherine recognizes her passerby of the street. Hungry and cold, she tells Hickey she is going to try to palm herself off as the missing heiress. They go to the house, but the imposition is discovered and Katherine's last chance for a place to sleep vanishes. They later find the missing girl and induce her to return to her parents. When Mr. Kent hears his daughter's story, his eyes are opened to the existing conditions and the human driftwood find at last food and shelter.

The Moving Picture World, April 6, 1912, p. 64.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

East Lynne (1912)

Newspaper. False newspaper report on death has repercussions

EAST LYNNE (PART ONE) (Jan 26).—Lady Isabel Vane, the daughter of an impoverished Earl, marries Archibald Carlyle, a rising young lawyer. Carlyle's boyhood friend is Richard Hare, and prior to his marriage the gossips had suspected that Carlyle would marry Barbara Hare, Richard's sister. Barbara is secretly in love with Carlyle, but he does not suspect it, and his feelings toward her are purely brotherly.

Almost immediately after her return from her wedding trip, Lady Isabel hears of this supposed romance, and is disposed to be jealous of Barbara. Circumstances seem to confirm the gossip, for the husband and Barbara are surprised in a secret conference, soon after his return from the wedding trip. So Lady Isabel's life as a bride opens with the belief that her husband is not true to her.

Her husband does not explain, for she fails to tax him with his supposed treachery. The fact is, that Carlyle's friend, Richard, is a fugitive from justice. The father of the girl he loves is slain, and the evidence points strongly against Richard, although he is innocent. Barbara's conferences with Carlyle have been concerning her brother's case, as she is the only person he can trust to bring messages to Carlyle, his lawyer.

Some years later, Sir Francis Levison, a fashionable rogue, is a guest at Carlyle's home, and determines to win Lady Isabel. Finding that she is jealous of Barbara Hare, he goads her to fury by bringing the wife to the place where they meet. Lady Isabel, not knowing that her husband has just been in conference with Richard Hare, misconstrues his actions, and to revenge herself, agrees to elope with Levison, leaving a note telling her innocent husband that he has driven her to it. Carlyle receives the message, and is comforted by his baby son, who is all that keeps the husband from utter despair.

EAST LYNNE (PART TWO) (Jan. 26).—Lady Isabel, the wife of Archibald Carlyle, deserted him and eloped with Sir Francis Levison, who had traduced her husband. She soon bitterly regretted her foolish action, but not knowing what to do and being friendless, drifted along for a year before she summoned up resolution enough to decide

that she would separate from Levison. This action she took immediately after learning that Levison had deceived her, and that her husband was an honorable man.

Accompanied by her infant child and the latter's nurse, Lady Isabel crossed to France. There the train on which she was traveling was wrecked and many passengers killed. The woman's child and nurse were among the victims, and through an error her name also appeared among those who had been killed.

Although she did not die, Lady Isabel was severely injured and lingered in a hospital for months. While convalescing, she read in an old newspaper that she had been reported killed, and decided not to attempt to correct the error. At the hospital she was known as "Madame Vine," and under that name she decided to live a new life.

While companion for a woman she is unexpectedly offered another position as nurse for her own son, a lad, who she learns with horror is in delicate health. Her mother love determines her to risk the chance of detection, and carefully disguised, she appears at her old home as a menial, but happy because she can again see her darling boy.

She has many heartaches, however. She sees the woman she once regarded as her rival, now the happy and honored wife of her former husband and hears her singing to him the songs that had once been sung by the Lady Isabel. Still she puts up with everything, working and praying for the recovery of her child, who is gradually sinking into a decline.

Her petitions are not granted, and the boy dies. Before he passes away, however, the frantic woman reveals herself to him, and is surprised by her former husband. She appeals to him for forgiveness, he grants it, making her last moments peaceful and happy—the strain and grief had been too much for her and she sinks dead at the feet of the husband she had so cruelly injured.

The man who had wrecked her home did not escape. Arrested for a murder he thought would never be traced to him, he was convicted and executed, while Barbara Hare's brother, wrongfully suspected and for years a fugitive with a price on his head, is cleared at last, and his sister rejoices that the last cloud has been lifted from her life, and that she can be happy with the love of her husband and the brother for whom she had sacrificed so much.

The Moving Picture World, January 20, 1912, p. 240.

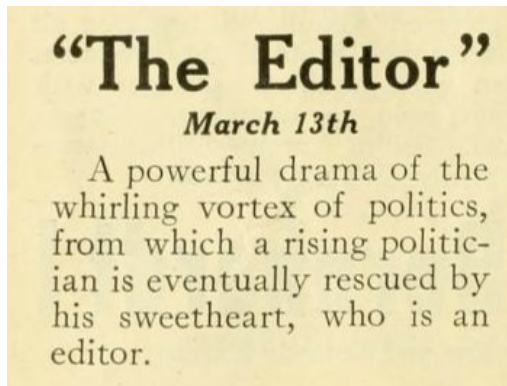
Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Editor (1912)

Editor Alice Fisher.



Advertisement, *The Moving Picture World*, March 9, 1912, p. 834.

An election has just been held for district commissioner, and George Mason is the successful candidate.

His sweetheart, Alice Fisher, congratulates him next day on his victory, and tells him he can do great and lasting good for the community in the way of bringing about reforms. He tells her that no matter what his inclinations maybe he can do nothing to offend his supporters. His attitude in this respect brings about an estrangement between himself and his sweetheart. Later, we see him granting a favor to one of the most notorious gamblers

him granting a favor to one of the most notorious gamblers in the city, and he does so under stress of circumstances, and is thoroughly disgusted with himself in consequence. A month later the father of Alice Fisher purchases the leading newspaper of the city, and the dive-keeper, the friend of Mason, has become a stench in the nostrils of all law-abiding citizens.

A woman whose husband has been fleeced in his dive, calls at the office of the sheriff and asks him to close the place, but the sheriff is bribed, and nothing comes of the appeal. Then a minister takes a hand to bring about reform, and he is bluffed.

The paper owned by the father of Alice takes up the cudgel, and the methods of the gambler are shown up in scathing terms. He decides to call down the editor, and when he arrives at the office he is met by the charming young woman, Alice Fisher, who tells him she is the editor and responsible for the utterances of the paper, and he retires, crestfallen, but vindictive. The fair editress is in the fight to a finish, and the bluffer's place is stormed by indignant women, who oust him, bag and baggage.

Then the political cohorts appeal to the district commissioner to down the editor, and the commissioner takes his orders and sends for the editor, only to be surprised and filled with consternation when he discovers that the editor is his quondam sweetheart, Alice Fisher. He is importuned by the crooked politicians to use every means in his power in their behalf and he is confronted with a dilemma.

There stands his sweetheart and all that is uplifting and ennobling on one hand, and the dive-keeper and brothel-house proprietor on the other, and in the balance hangs his own fate—for good or evil. The pure love of a sweet woman redeems him, and he severs his connection with the undesirable element. Of course, he marries the girl, and is thus rewarded.

The Moving Picture World, March 9, 1912, pp. 898, 900.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
 Genre: Drama
 Gender: Male (Fisher). Female (Alice Fisher)
 Ethnicity: White (Fisher, Alice Fisher)
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Publisher (Fisher). Editor (Alice Fisher)
 Description: Major: Alice Fisher, Positive
 Description: Minor: Fisher, Positive

The Eternal Conflict (1912)

City Editor of the *Daily Leader*. Various reporters. Girl Reporter (Marion Leonard).
 Editor-in-Chief.

THE ETERNAL CONFLICT (May 12).—The City Editor of the "Daily Leader" knew that the city's government was not ruled on a very straight line. He assigned a few reporters to get the evidence of corruption and conspiracy, but after supreme and persevering effort, their only success was failure. The city editor swore when the reporters admitted their defeat—proving thereby his right to be city editor—and assigned the girl reporter, Miss Leonard, to the task.

Ability was not the greatest newspaper asset Miss Leonard possessed, though that was more than considerable. It was her charm, the sweet, appealing charm of a "feminine" girl, that cannot be analyzed or denoted, but that just, merely, simply, creeps into you and influences you with a dominant impulse to confide in her. That was the reason Miss Leonard was being talked about in newspaper circles—that, and of course, her intrinsic, native ability.

Before very long she got a clue. The clue was a card inviting the politicians at City Hall to attend a meeting "At the Sign of the Thumb-print," with a thumb-print the only signature. The idea was to discover whose particular thumb-print it was. Small thing, when you have the detective genius every trained reporter possesses. She prepared several copies of a bogus bill, and paraded around the political circle asking each one of the poor suspects whether he knew anything about it. As each read it, he impressed his thumb-print. The thumb-print of the boss coincided with the card, and she had his number. She also had his house number, and forthwith went there.

How she obtained access to the house, how she pretended to the butler that she was a book-agent, how she suddenly became faint and asked for a glass of water, and how she dashed into the clothes closet when the butler went to get it; how he returns dumb-founded at her absence, how she obtained the story of the illegal plot of the politicians, and attained her triumph, all succeed each other in rapid and thrilling sequence.

Then the blow! The editor-in-chief destroyed the story, for the reason that only editors-in-chief and

corrupt politicians know, and a little of her faith in truth and right. The girl's heart broke a little, and ever after the word "man" lost a great deal of its importance.

The Moving Picture World, May 11, 1912, p. 564.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (City Editor, Editor-in-Chief). Female (Girl Reporter). Group-2.

Ethnicity: White (City Editor, Editor-in-Chief, Girl Reporter). Unspecified-2.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Girl Reporter). Editor (City Editor, Editor-in-Chief). Pack Journalists. Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Girl Reporter, City Editor Positive.

Description: Minor: Editor-in-Chief, Very Negative. Pack Journalists, Positive, Miscellaneous, Neutral.

The Filibusters (1912)

Reporter Don Davis⁴ (Guy Coombs).

"THE FILIBUSTERS" (Kalem), July 3.—A good picture, at least in so far as it is a romance it is good. As a story of adventure it is fair; but if only a bit more care had been used, it would have been a crack-a-jack. It is a story of how a young newspaper reporter got a good account of a

filibustering expedition to Cuba. He was in love with the daughter of the tug's captain. A Spanish spy gives her people warning of this tug's coming and there's a fight at the beach; but the reporter, with the girl's help, saves the tug and the captain gives his consent to the match. The heroine, yes and the whole cast were very fortunately chosen. The picture seems to have been taken in Florida and is instructive as well as entertaining. It is well photographed.

The Moving Picture World, July 20, 1912, p. 243-244

THE FILIBUSTERS (July 3).—Don Daris, a newspaper reporter, fails to provide any “live copy” and is consequently in disfavor with his editor. Don goes to call on Daisy, the daughter of a tug-boat captain, and the irascible father orders the young man from the wharf. Daisy tells Don that if he will hide on the “Ruth E” on the trip about to be made he will secure material for a big story.

In the meantime, Anita, a Spanish girl spy, determines to learn the destination of the tug. Through a hazardous subterfuge she discovers that the craft is carrying arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurrectos. This information she imparts to the Spaniards, who set out in pursuit of the tug-boat. The Spaniards arrive on the scene while the boat is landing the contraband goods and Don and Daisy, through a clever ruse, succeed in blowing up their pursuers’ boat. Don then returns with the tug to the place where the filibusters have made their landing. The captain and his crew come aboard and return in safety to Florida. The captain recognizes the clever resourcefulness of Don and finally accepts him as a suitor for Daisy’s hand. The story that Don turns over to the editor brings him the enviable position of “Star Reporter.”

The Moving Picture World, June 29, 1912, p. 1264.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Don Davis, Editor)

Ethnicity: White (Don Davis, Editor).

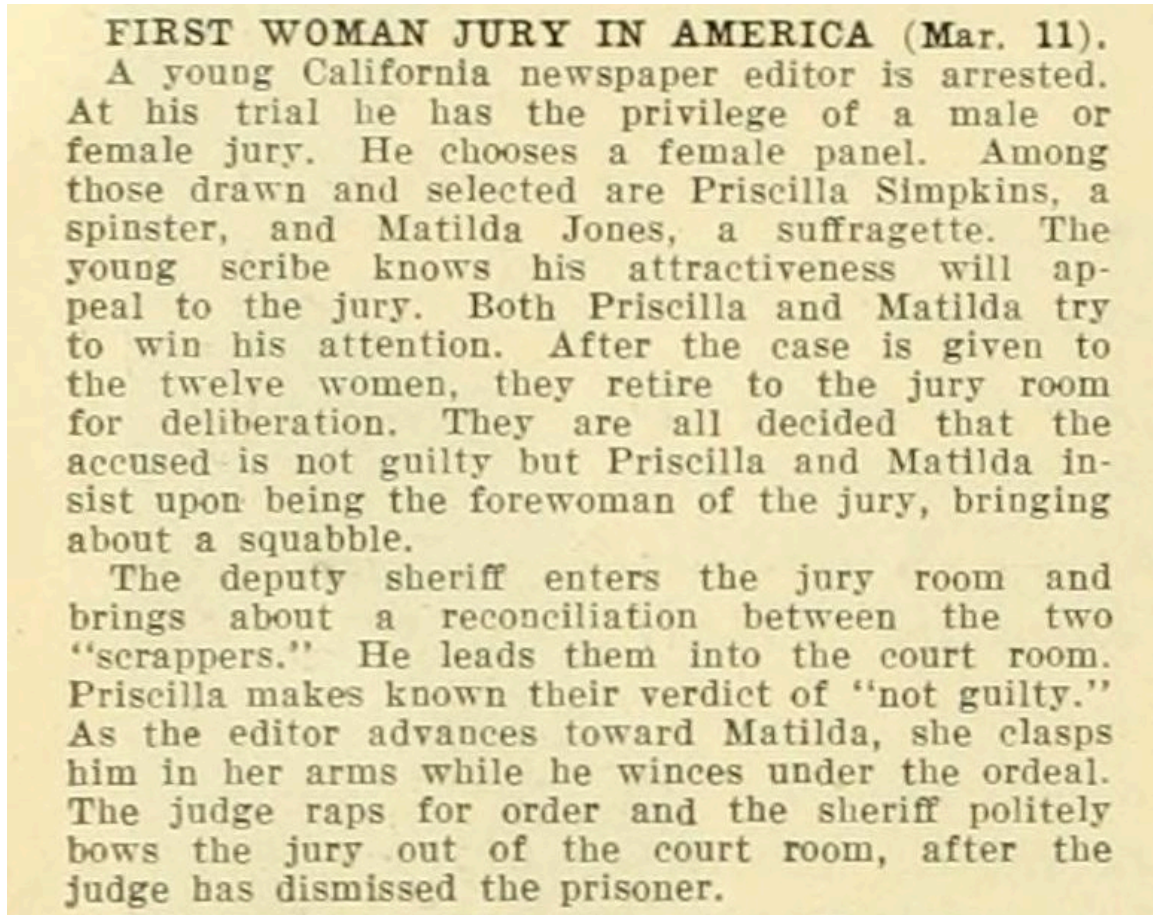
Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Don Davis). Editor (Editor)

Description: Major: Don Davis, Positive

Description: Minor: Editor, Positive

First Woman Jury in America (1912) (aka The First Woman Jury in America)
Editor (Earle Williams), a California Newspaper Editor.



The Moving Picture World, March 9, 1912, p. 892

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Newspaper Editor)

Ethnicity: White (Newspaper Editor).

Media Category: Newspaper

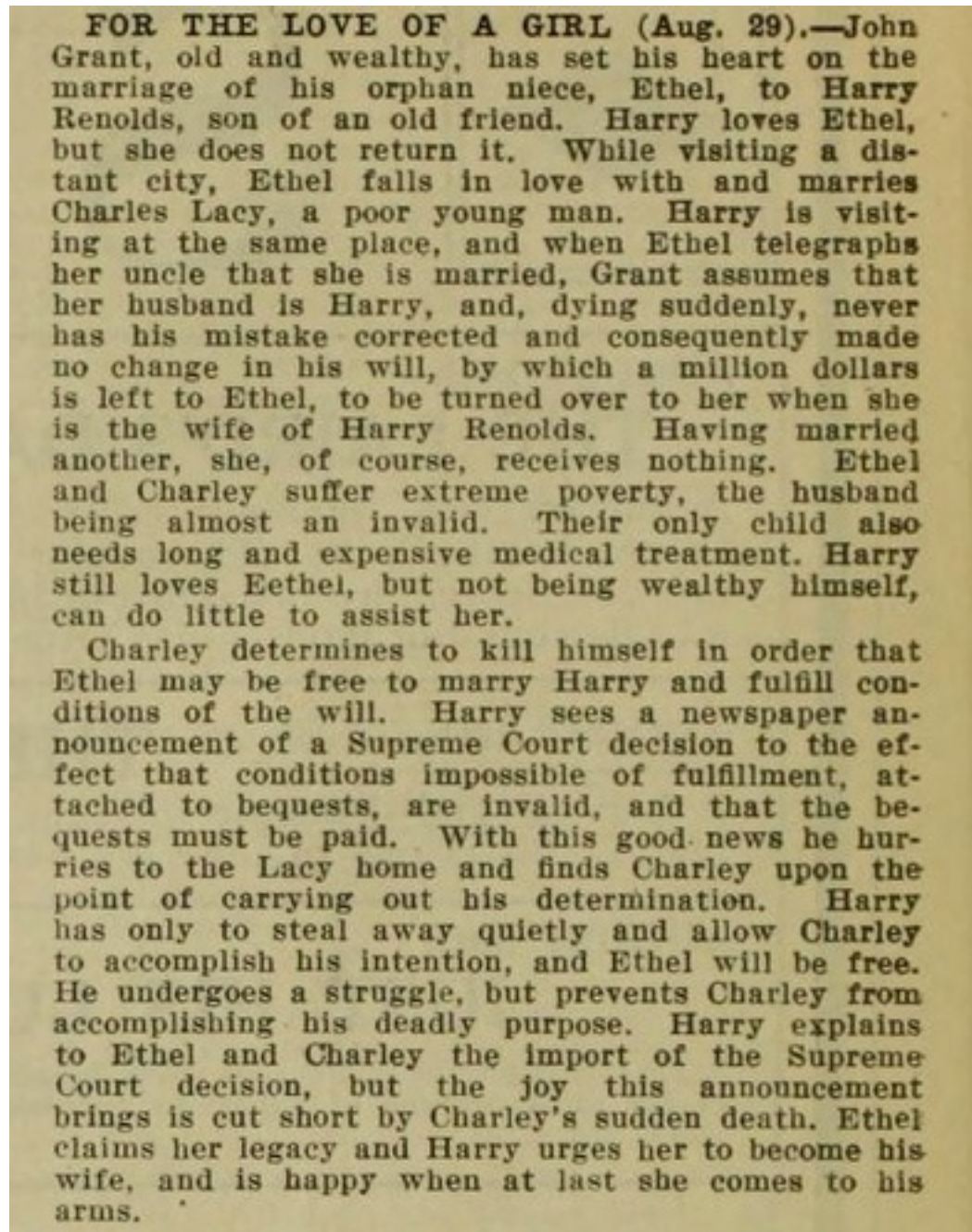
Job Title: Editor (Newspaper Editor).

Description: Major: Newspaper Editor, Positive

Description: Minor: None

For the Love of a Girl (1912)

Newspaper story of Supreme Court decision changes drama's direction.



The Moving Picture World, August 24, 1912, p. 792.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

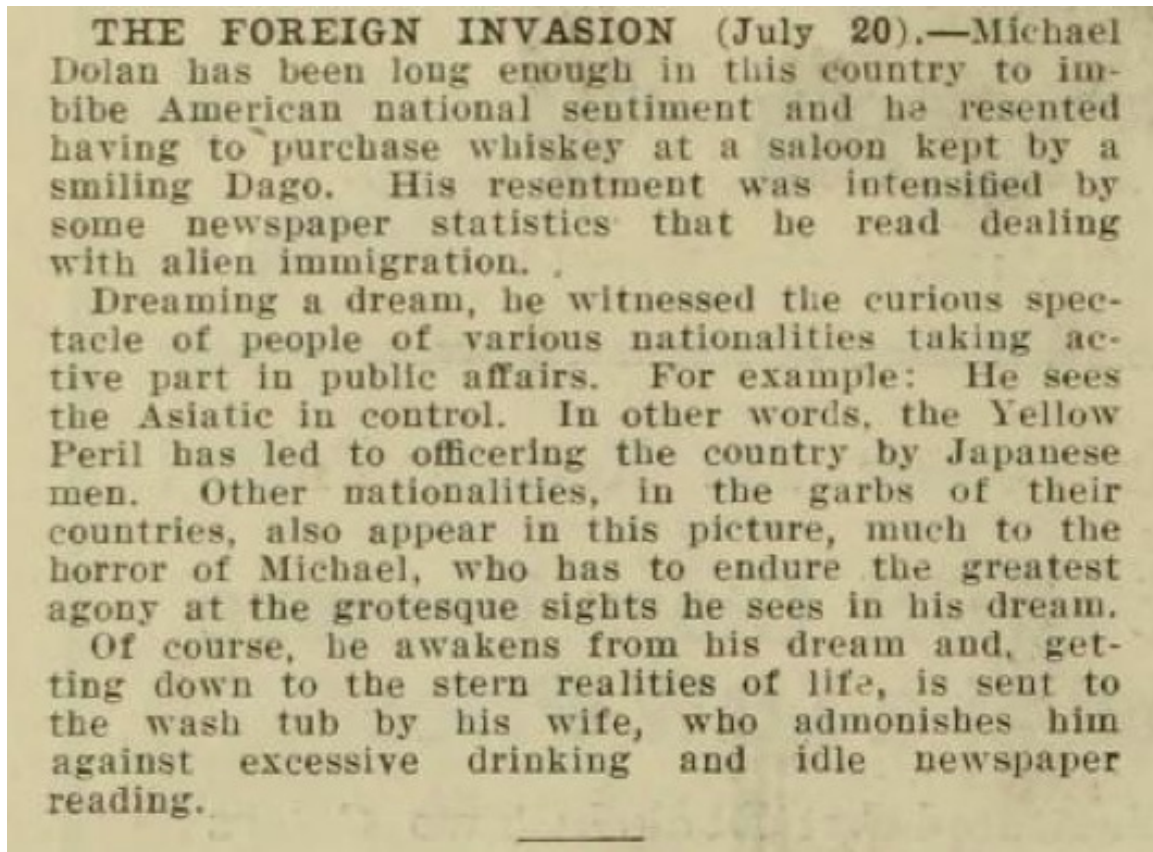
Type: Movie

Genre: Romance

Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Foreign Invasion (1912)

Newspaper article about alien immigration gives one man nightmares.



The Moving Picture World, July 13, 1912, p. 182

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Comedy
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Foundling (1912)

The planting of a Newspaper article hurts a rival in an election.

THE FOUNDLING (Oct. 18).—We are introduced to a young man, Frank, who is supposed to be the son of a celebrated artist. Frank and another young man are rivals for the presidency of a well-known club. Shortly before the election the rival discovers that Frank is not really the artist's son. He causes this information to be published in a newspaper, and upon being confronted with it, the artist is forced to admit the truth. He took Frank when a small boy from the Old Foundlings and brought him up as his own son. With Frank the artist visits the foundlings and there finds, as the only clue to the former's parentage, a very curious drawing of a chicken sitting on a large weight, with a hammer on one side and a pair of shears on the other. From this the artist is able to guess the place of his birth, and even the suggestion of his name. Following up the clue Frank visits the town of Dorking, where he meets the vicar's charming daughter. Her interest is immediately enlisted. The first name they find leads them the wrong way, and this fact is taken advantage of by the rival, who, by bribery, makes it appear that the village toper is Frank's father. However, the real facts, which show him to be the son of a worthy couple whose marriage was kept a secret, are disclosed just in time and we know that he will not only get the club's presidency, but the more valuable prize of the vicar's daughter.

The Moving Picture World, October 26, 1912, p. 368.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

A Funeral That Flashed in the Pan (1912)

Newspaper articles gives college pranksters an idea for mischief.

A FUNERAL THAT FLASHED IN THE PAN
(March 30.)—There are seven students in Siwash College whose bad conduct has caused them to be barred from all amusement by the college faculty. There is to be a football game between Siwash and Hambletonian College which they want to attend. An item in a newspaper telling how another college took a vacation because of a funeral, suggests to them a brilliant idea. A young chap by the name of Hogboom is persuaded to disappear and get a telegraphic friend of his in his home town to wire news of his untimely death, with the idea that the funeral may be held in the morning and the boys will then be free to attend the game in the afternoon. The plan succeeds admirably and the boys take the telegram to the principal of the college, who wires for a verification of the sad news. Hogboom, at the other end, receives the professor's telegram and answers it. All college exercises are suspended for that day. Not content with this Hogboom decides to go back to the college and watch the proceedings, even attending his own memorial services. The boys are horrified but helpless and when the great day comes he coerces them into secreting him in the organ-loft,

where he can hear the eulogies to be pronounced on his past career. But he has forgotten that the one special girl in whom he is particularly interested will be grieved by his death and when she appears, a situation that he hadn't bargained for develops. From his hiding place he sees her tears and would gladly call the whole affair off. To make matters worse, his rival takes a seat beside the girl. This is almost as much as he can stand and when the latter proceeds to comfort her, taking her hand upon his shoulder and wiping her tears away it is too much for him, and seizing the chair upon which he is sitting, he bursts through the side of the organ loft and appears upon the platform before the astonished multitude. From there he descends, climbing over the backs of the seats until he reaches her and proceeds to do the comforting himself.

The Moving Picture World, March 23, 1912, pp. 1094, 1096.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

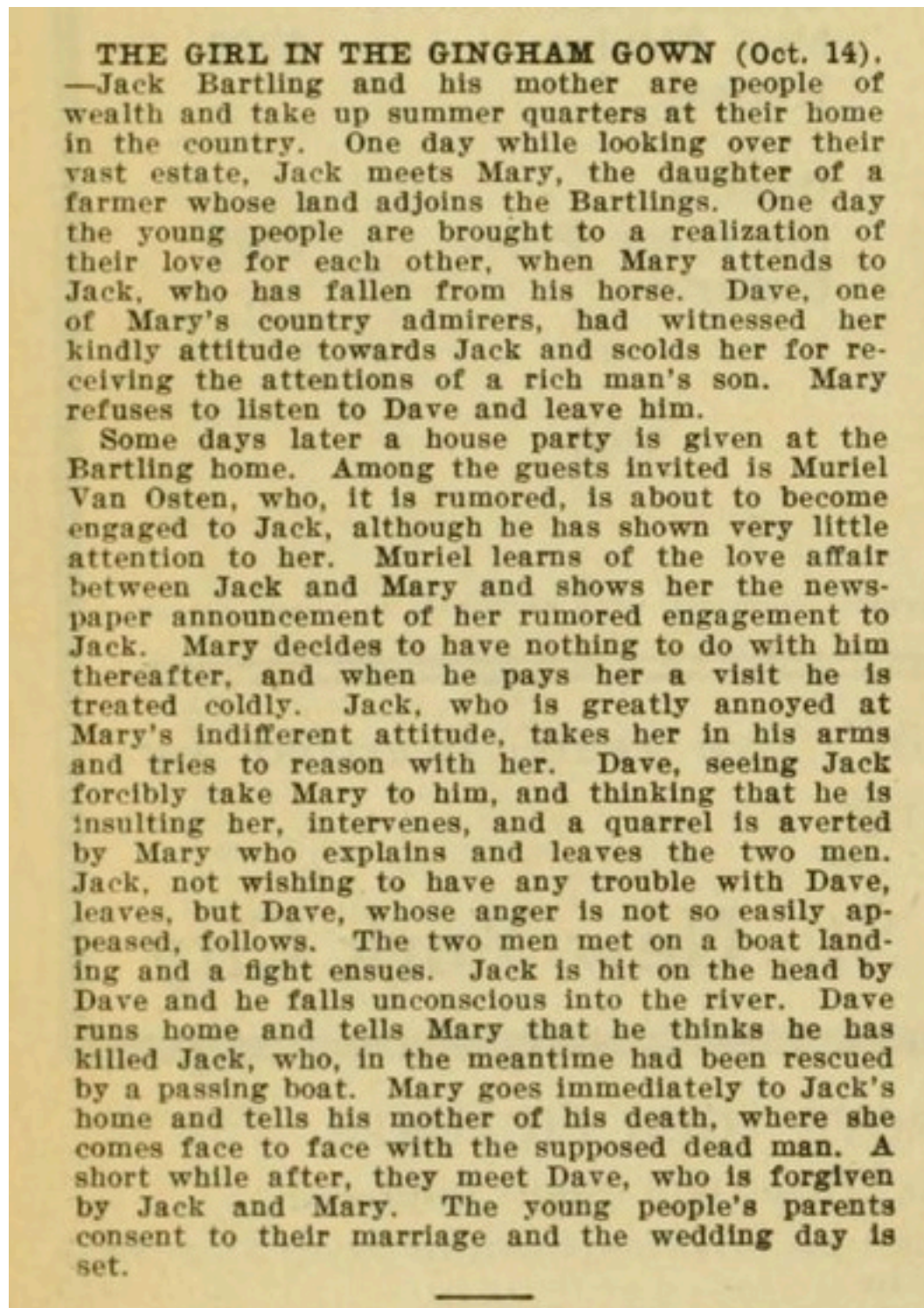
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Girl in the Gingham Gown (1912)

Newspaper announcement of rumored engagement ruins one man's love life.



The Moving Picture World, October 19, 1912, p. 284.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

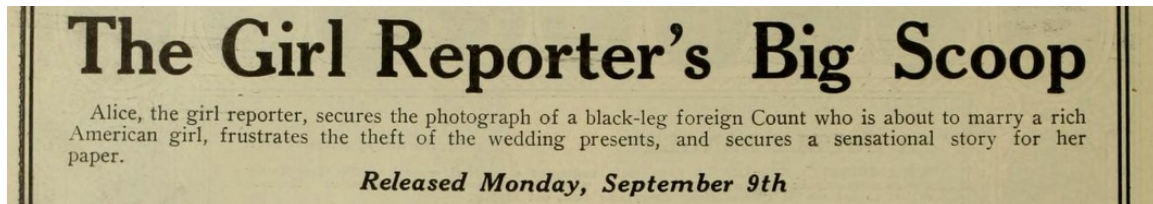
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Girl Reporter's Big Scoop (1912)

Reporter Aline (Hazel Neason - The Girl Reporter) disguises herself as a maid to get a photo of an heiress about to marry a count. Ends up getting a scoop on a plot by the count and the chauffeur to steal the wedding gifts.



The Moving Picture World, August 31, 1912, p. 824.

THE GIRL REPORTER'S BIG SCOOP (Sept. 9). —Aline, the girl reporter, is seen at work securing unusual photographs for her paper. When she returns to the office she is commissioned to visit the home of the Ellsworths and obtain pictures of the young heiress who is about to wed Count Brigant-hal. The couple, however, are hostile toward the photographers who visit the country home and Aline is obliged to return without accomplishing her mission.

As she sits despondently in the station, Aline picks up a newspaper and notices that a maid is wanted at the Ellsworth home during the social activities. The girl reporter is right on the job and secures the position. While engaged in her duties she sees the count meet Mr. Ellsworth and demand a larger dowry. When the demand is refused the count bargains with the chauffeur to steal some of the costly wedding presents. Aline finds that she is on the trail of an unusual "scoop" and sends to the office for a flash-light outfit.

That night the young lady secrets herself in the parlor and touches off the flash just as the count and the chauffeur are about to make away with the valuables. The house is aroused and while the startled family turns on the unscrupulous count, Aline hastens to the office to prepare her "scoop."

The Moving Picture World, September 7, 1912, p. 996.

As one r

"THE GIRL REPORTER'S BIG SCOOP" (Kalem), Sept. 9.—A newspaper and high society life picture giving us the adventures of a young girl reporter (Hazel Neason), who gets a big scoop on the reasons why an international marriage was broken off. The newspaper woman plays housemaid at the mansion, just to get a photograph of the pair, but the flash-light, when she makes it, shows the count just about to make off with the gems given to the bride-to-be by her friends. The story comes out smoothly and is clear. Dealing as it does with high society people in typical backgrounds, a fine country place, and also with newspaper work, it will appeal strongly to the many. The photography is excellent in some scenes, not in all.

The Moving Picture World, September 21, 1912, p. 1176.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Female (Aline). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Aline). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Aline). Photojournalists

Description: Major: Aline, Positive

Description: Minor: Photojournalists, Neutral

The Good for Nothing (1912)

Editor Dick Evans (Edwin August – The Good for Nothing).

"THE GOOD FOR NOTHING" (Lubin), Nov. 18.—We had been told this was to be a drama. It is more. There is running through this story by William H. Kitchell a fine vein of refined comedy. Edwin August has abundant opportunity here to show his versatility. He more than makes good as Dick Evans, the good-for-nothing, the failure in the city, who comes back to his little home town on money surreptitiously sent him by his mother, only to meet with indifference on the part of his father. His old sweetheart, Rosabel Jordan, is still a believer in Dick, but her father, the postmaster, will have none of him.

A few days in town, Dick sees an announcement that the Pocono Citizen is for sale, cheap—the entire printing and newspaper plant—for \$500. Dick applies to the Rev. John Brower, who lends him the money to buy the little sheet. The editor now becomes the biggest man in town. The postmaster buys a paper and reads an editorial blast to the effect that it is time there was a live postmaster in the town and advising all readers to write the Congressman to that effect.

The father of the editor is a candidate for Congress. Dick comes out as a rival. "Vote for a man who will bring the trolley to Pocono," he advises. The two fathers are in consternation. On his own initiative Dick induces the trolley magnates to build the line into town. Then he announces that he will retire from the contest for Congress. The two fathers take back all they have ever said. Dick gets Rosabel. It is an August picture, all the way, and a delightful one. Miss Hawley as Rosabel is charmingly natural. Arthur Matthew as the clergyman looks and acts the part. The entire support is first-class.

The Moving Picture World Advertisement, November 30, 1912, p. 877

THE GOOD FOR NOTHING (Nov. 18).—Having failed at literature in the city, Dick Evans returns home to take up farm work again. His father sneers at his wasted career, and his mother, Rosabel,

and the minister are his only comforters. Rosabel is his sweetheart, and postmaster Jordan's daughter. Her father hears of Dick's return, and when Dick goes to see Rosabel he is shown the door. Dick later passes the office of the "Citizen," a newspaper. The plant is for sale cheap. Rev. John Brower lends Dick the money to buy the plant. To the surprise of his father and the postmaster, Dick becomes an editor. Dick "gets back" at his father and the postmaster. The latter wants another term, and Dick suggests in an editorial that what the town needs is another postmaster. Dick's father runs for Mayor. Dick decides to run against him. Dick has paid back his debt to the minister, and is ready to marry Rosabel. He makes his election sure by getting the trolley people to run an electric line into the town, instead of passing through a rival village. Then Dick goes to the minister with an advance copy of the "Citizen," and discloses his climax. Brower reads the editorial and approves with delight. Rosabel's father reads it and grabbing his hat, drags Rosabel to the Evans farmhouse. Dick's father is despondent because Dick is going to "beat him out" at the election, but Jordan shows him the paper and his gloom is turned to joy. Dick has resigned from the mayoralty campaign in favor of his father, and also has turned in favor of the present postmaster. And it is all over but the wedding ceremony.

The Moving Picture World, November 16, 1912, p. 692

"THE GOOD FOR NOTHING" (Lubin).

For good dry humor this picture is a gem and will doubtless have an unusual vogue. Dick Evans, who really aspires to be somebody, but finds his efforts to be uphill work, is laughed at and rated as a "good for nothing," but the flood tide comes to him unexpectedly, and he has the last laugh. Failing utterly in the big city he, like the prodigal son, returns to his father and begs to be again taken on at farm work. Dad does not kill the fatted calf, but on the contrary roasts the boy soundly for his ambition. Dick takes his medicine and for a few days settles down to overalls and the hoe. Incidentally he sees that "The Citizen," the town newspaper, is for sale, and figures that by becoming an editor he can get back at the fun-makers. He, however, has no money to buy the plant, but the Rev. John Brower looks upon Dick as a good bet and loans him the money.



Scene from "The Good for Nothing" (Lubin).

Much to the surprise of Dad and the rest of the town, the "Citizen" office is brushed up and the announcement is made that Mr. Richard Evans is the new owner and editor. This causes more screams, but Dick soon shows that he intend to do things. John Jordan, the sleepy old postmaster, has a daughter Rosabel and goes up in the air when he finds out that young Evans, "the Good For Nothing," is courting her.

The first big gun that the new editor fires is a rabid article informing the public that they really do need a new postoffice and new postmaster. Papa Jordan is furious and insists that Rosabel shall not receive Dick's attention, but the girl does not strictly favor the fourth commandment and the sweethearts indulge in clandestine meetings. Dad Evans is nominated on the Democratic ticket for mayor of Pocono, and Dick fires a broadside by announcing that he is going to run in opposition to his own father. The town goes crazy and the two fathers want to kill their offsprings.

The "Citizen," however, continues the bombardment and the circulation goes up like a rocket. As time nears for the issue the old men crawl and are brought to terms. The editor withdraws from the contest in favor of his father and the "Citizen" announces that the Government has by persuasion agreed to build a new postoffice, and that John Jordan will continue to be postmaster and that before long a fashionable wedding ceremony will be performed by the Rev. John Brower. The picture has been staged by Lloyd Carleton, who is an excellent director.

The Moving Picture World, November 23, 1912, p. 783

Viewing Notes:

Dutch language version – all title cards are in the Dutch language. No translation.

Dick Evans loves the postmaster's daughter, but the father doesn't approve of him. He is told to leave. Dick passes the Pocono *Citizen* office. Newspaper Plant for Sale Cheap. Inquire within. He sees a man reading a newspaper and asks him about the sale of the newspaper. He is shown a notice in the Pocono *Citizen* newspaper. Dick says he wants to buy the paper and runs out to get the money. A minister lends him the money. He buys the newspaper. Dick makes himself at open at the editor's desk.

Outside of the newspaper office, a newsboy sells Dick's sweetheart a newspaper and she is surprised by Dick who tells her he is now the editor of the newspaper.

When Dick arrives in the office, there are two men at the back of the office. A copy boy sitting at the editor's desk emulating the editor. Dick grabs his nose and pulls him out of the chair. The boy runs back into the composing room and then brings Dick a copy of the paper. Another boy comes in – the newsboy to take the paper out to sell.

The minister comes to visit. Rosabel's father is shocked to see that Dick is now editing the paper and tells his readers that the town needs another postmaster infuriating his sweetheart's father.

Then he decides to run against his own father for mayor.

Two men in composing room and the kid, when Dick's father comes in furious that Dick is running against him for mayor. He brings in his friends all have copies of the newspaper. Dick fights back. The father leaves furious with his angry friends.

Rosabel shows up and tells one of the mayor's friends to leave. They hug.

Dick gets the trolley people to go through the town instead of passing through a rival village.

Rosabel congratulates Dick.

Dick goes to see the minister. Pays off his debt and shows him an editorial in the next day's paper. The reverend congratulates him. The postmaster reads the paper and goes to see Dick's dad. He reads the paper and is amazed – Dick has resigned from the campaign and is now favoring the present postmaster. They are thrilled and approve Dick's marriage to Rosabel.

Status: Print Exists

Viewed. Youtube – Dutch version of the film with Dutch titles. No translation.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Dick Evans, Newsboy, Copy Boy, News Employee-2)

Ethnicity: White (Dick Evans, Newsboy, Copy Boy, News Employee-2)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Dick Evans). News Employee (Newsboy, Copy Boy, News Employee-

2

Description: Major: Dick Evans, Positive

Description: Minor: Newsboy, Copy Boy, Positive. News Employee-2, Neutral

The Gypsy's Love (1912)

Newspaper Story reveals identity of a missing child.

A GYPSY'S LOVE (May 7).—Leila, a gypsy maiden, is in love with a handsome youth who came to her rescue when she was attacked by a couple of ruffians. An innocent flirtation follows and the ardent blood of the gypsy becomes inflamed. She takes the attentions of the youth seriously. He later marries a young woman of his choice and after an interval of a few years they have a beautiful child. This little one, left in charge of a careless maid, wanders away across the fields and is soon lost to view in a meadow of golden rod. The child becomes weary, seats itself in the midst of the flowers. It so transpires that the band of gypsies passes. Leila, the gypsy maiden is among them. They see the child. Thinking that they will receive a reward for finding it, they carry the little one away. The distracted parents, after a vain search, believe their darling dead, yet continue the search, heart-broken, with hope abandoned. Through a newspaper, inadvertently dropped, Leila learns the identity of the child, and in a spirit of vengeance concludes to keep it. She places the little girl in a fashionable seminary and tolls for years for its maintenance and education. Eleven years later, Lella visits the child, who has now grown to girlhood, and remorseful, tells her story to one of the good sisters, who persuades her to return the little girl to its parents. Accompanied by one of the sisters, she visits the home of her former sweetheart and makes a full and complete confession, and disappears in a maze of memories, friendless, abandoned, and alone.

The Moving Picture World, May 4, 1912, p. 462

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Hardest Way (1912)

Reporter is persistent and saves a young girl from ruin, ending up marrying her.

THE HARDEST WAY (June 4).—Dolly Brown, a young English girl, comes to America to seek employment as a governess. She is swindled at the dock by two wily rogues, and then temporarily befriended by a good old colonel and his sister. She insists on seeking employment, however, and finds it a very difficult path. At last, she obtains a position in the offices of a millionaire broker who is attracted by her resplendent beauty. This man woos her persistently, sends flowers, gifts of all sorts, which the proud girl refuses to accept. A young reporter who had assisted her on her arrival, recognizes her in the broker's office. While he is waiting outside to see her again, her employer calls her into his private office, and tries to kiss her. The girl faints, and the alarmed and cowardly millionaire snatches his hat, to disappear through a private entrance. As the girl regains consciousness, she hears the telephone ringing. She answers and learns that the fine old colonel is being swindled by some stock operators, who are sending word to Barney, her employer, to buy all the colonel's mining stock possible, in order to freeze him out. Dolly takes down the message, and then determines to save her benefactor from the machinations of the swindlers. She risks her undesirable position, takes her hat and coat and hastens out. There she is met by the persistent reporter, to whom she confides her story. He realizes its importance, and he telephones an order to his own broker to act on the information which he now holds. The two young people then hurry downtown, and arrive at the colonel's office just in time to interfere with the sale of his stock to the very same swindlers who had defrauded the young girl on the dock. Dolly and the reporter both make fortunes for themselves by their quick-witted actions, and the colonel's property jumps up tremendously in value. The colonel and his sister adopt her. Dolly finds her haven at last, and the young reporter wins as his wife a very splendid woman who has been tried and found pure gold.

The Moving Picture World, 1912, p. 962.

Status: Unknown
 Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
 Genre: Drama
 Gender: Male (Reporter)
 Ethnicity: White (Reporter)
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Reporter (Reporter)
 Description: Major: Reporter, Transformative Negative
 Description: Minor: None

The Heart of a “Boss” (1912)

Hugh Johnson, Newsboy.

Riding one day with his little daughter, Madeline, in his automobile, the bank president, Charles Brandt, sees a little newsboy knocked down in the street. He stops the machine, picks the boy up and little Madeline binds up a wounded arm with her handkerchief. Then the bank president takes the newsboy home. Some few weeks later, as the boy is selling his papers, a letter is put into his hand instructing him to call a certain lawyer's office. There he finds the attorney dismissing his office boy for idleness and unclear appearance and the newsboy is engaged for the position. Years roll by and little Hugh Johnson, now grown to manhood, becomes a political boss; he is the powerful ruler of his district. Brandt is arraigned for supposed misuse of the bank funds and the case goes against him. There is only one appeal, which is a pardon by the Governor of the state, and this he refuses. Boss Johnson overhears the decision and brings his influence to bear on the situation. He tells the Governor that he believes Brandt has been made a scapegoat and unless he is pardoned, Johnson will withdraw his influence in favor of the Governor at the coming election. The Governor pardons Brandt and at the election both the Governor and Boss Johnson are defeated. Brandt is reinstated at the bank and hearing that Johnson is “down and out,” visits him. He finds the boss dejected and he is caressing the little girls' handkerchief which he has treasured for the past many years. Brandt offers Johnson a position of trust in the bank which is accepted. Eventually, Madeline falls in love with the ex-boss and the picture closes with an embrace and the engagement ring. *The Moving Picture World*, January 20, 1912, p. 232.

“THE HEART OF A ‘BOSS’ ” (Lubin), January 24.—The interest in this story lies in the fact that a banker remembered a newsboy and when opportunity came helped him to rise. Eventually the boy becomes a political boss. The banker is arraigned for alleged misuse of funds and a pardon by the governor is the only possible release. The boss learns the situation and succeeds in applying the proper kind and quantity of pressure to secure it. At the next election both the governor and the boss are defeated. The banker has been reinstated in his position meantime and learning of the boss' defeat calls upon him. The defeated politician is very much dejected and gladly accepts an offer which the banker makes. Eventually he falls in love with the banker's daughter and there is an open way to the church at the close of the picture.

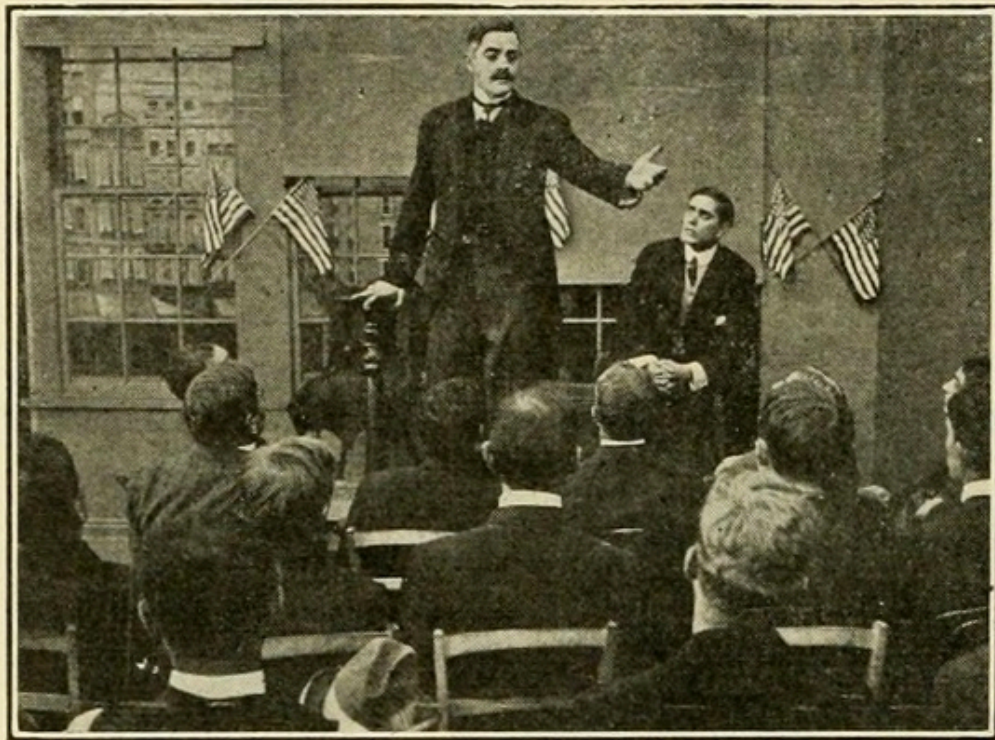
The Moving Picture World, February 3, 1912, p. 393.

Released, Wednesday, January 24th, 1912

Length about 1000 feet

THE HEART OF A BOSS

A wonderfully pretty story, being the rise and fall of a newsboy, only to rise again to position and happiness. The newsboy meets with an accident and is succored by a bank president and his little girl. The



Scene from 'THE HEART OF A BOSS'

newsboy later becomes a political "Boss" and has the opportunity to get the bank president out of serious trouble. Madeleine, the child, grows up to be a beautiful girl; the ex-Boss and newsboy falls in love with her, and the story ends with kisses and a ring.

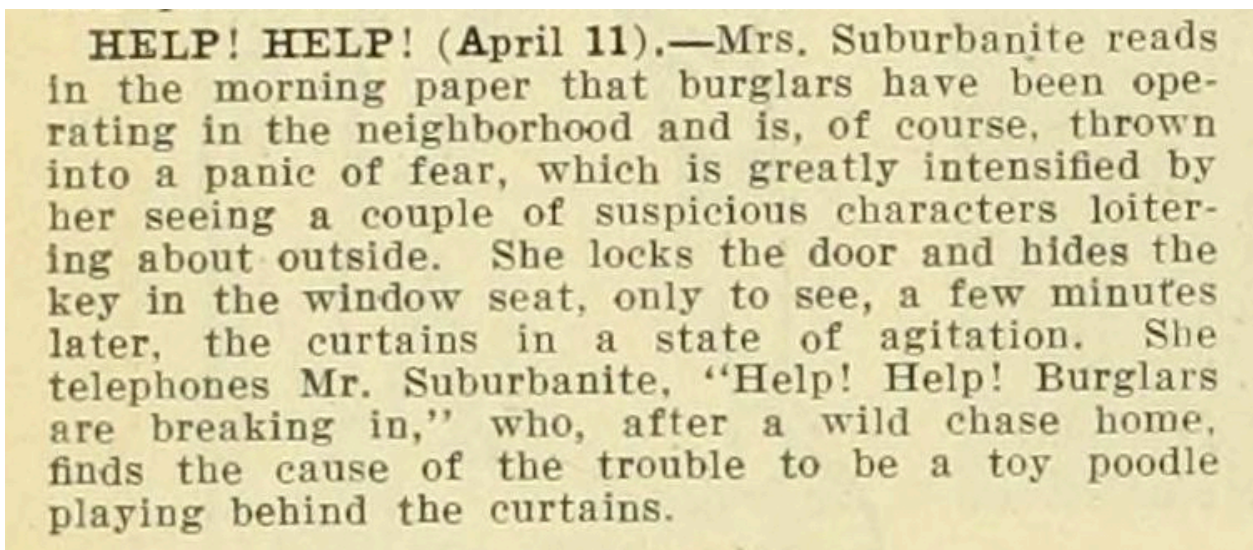
Lubin Films Advertisement, *The Moving Picture World*, January 27, 1912, p. 274.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Male (Hugh Johnson)
Ethnicity: White (Hugh Johnson)
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: News Employee (Hugh Johnson)
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Hugh Johnson, Positive

Help! Help! (1912)

Newspaper. Mrs. Suburbanite reads in the morning paper that burglars have been operating in the neighborhood and is thrown into a fearful panic.



The Moving Picture World, April 6, 1912, p. 66

Viewing Notes:

Title Card: “Mrs. Suburbanite Reads of Burglars Operating in the Neighborhood.”
She reads the paper and show it to her husband and is panicked. He tries to calm her down.

He goes off to work with a driver in a car. She is home alone and scared.

Title Card: “Mr. Suburbanite arrives at his office in the city.”

He finds two men lounging about in the office and makes them get back to work.

Mrs. Suburbanite see two suspicious men. “Heavens! There they are! I’ll lock the door and hide the key.” She continues to read the paper. She sees the curtain shaking and thinks someone is trying to break in. She runs to the door. The shaking stops. She gets on the phone and calls Mr. Suburbanite. She screams into the phone, “Help! Help! Burglars.” The curtain is really shaking. Mr. Suburbanite runs out of the office explaining

that his home is under attack. He gets in the car and they speed home. Meanwhile, Mrs. Suburbanite is frightened because the curtain is still shaking. Mr. Suburbanite rushes home. Mrs. Suburbanite calls him up again. She is told he has left for home. The car breaks down. They try to fix it. They do and the race to get home is on again. The curtain keeps shaking and Mrs. Suburbanite is in a panic. Here comes Mr. Suburbanite rushing home. The car breaks down again. Mrs. Suburbanite doesn't know what to do. Mr. Suburbanite is fighting with the men trying to fix the car. Mrs. Suburbanite hides in a basket. Mr. Suburbanite steals a horse and carriage and continues his race to the house. The man who owns the horse carriage races after him. Mrs. Suburbanite is cramped inside the basket, waiting for her husband to rescue her.

The man who owns the carriage catches up with Mr. Suburbanite and takes his carriage back.

Mrs. Suburbanite comes out of the basket to see if the curtain is still shaking and it is.

Mr. Suburbanite trespasses and the property's owner starts shooting at him.

Finally he and two men arrive at the home. The room inside the house where Mrs. Suburbanite is is locked. They break down the door. Mrs. Suburbanite comes out of the basket and is hugged by her husband. The curtain is shaking more than ever. Mr.

Suburbanite has a gun. He gives the gun to his wife. Another man has a rifle. He attacks the curtain – and pulls out a toy poddle who has been shaking the curtain all along.

Status: Print Exists

Viewed. Youtube.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Her Convict Brother (1912)

Newspaper Article tells of a man's escape.

HER CONVICT BROTHER (May 22).—Ellen pays a Sunday visit to her brother, Tom, who is serving a term in prison for a crime committed by another. A few days later John Cally, Ellen's employer, asks her to marry him and she consents. After the marriage Ellen desires to tell her husband of the unfortunate situation of her convict brother but is afraid. Some time later Tom escapes from prison and seeks refuge in Ellen's unoccupied summer home. He telephones Ellen, who hastens to his assistance and supplies him with money and some of her husband's clothes. Believing that he will be temporarily safe, she advises Tom to stay in the house until all danger has passed. The next morning a newspaper article giving an account of Tom's escape affects Ellen and when Cally asks what disturbs her, she feigns illness. Cally returns home unexpectedly and discovers Ellen at the telephone, talking to her brother. With suspicions fully aroused he demands to know the name of the party at the other end of the line but she refuses to enlighten him. Cally then locks Ellen in her room and obtains the number from the telephone operator downstairs. He calls Tom, decoying him to the house with a statement that Ellen has been taken ill and wishes to see him. Tom rushes to the house and Ellen's cry, "He is my brother," stays the hand of the husband, who is about to shoot the unfortunate man.

The Moving Picture World, May 18, 1912, p. 650

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Her First Assignment (1912)

Reporter Ethel (Ethel Elder) finally gets an assignment.

Ethel was ambitious to become a newspaper reporter and finally she secures an assignment. She experiences a great deal of trouble in obtaining news. At last, she stumbles upon a chance to demonstrate to the public the ease with which the homes of the elite of the city may be entered and robbed. Surreptitiously gaining an entrance into the bachelor apartments of a wealthy clubman, she is in the act of giving a practical illustration of her theory when she is suddenly confronted by the occupant of the rooms. Then follows a most exciting and rapidly moving series of incidents, from which she emerges triumphant, leaving the unfortunate chairman in the clutches of the law, accused of robbing his own flat. Of course he is released, but does not discover the identity of the fair marauder until he reads his entertaining newspaper story in the following morning's paper. *The Moving Picture World*, March 23, 1912, p. 1104.

"HER FIRST ASSIGNMENT" (Powers), March 23.—She was bound to get a newspaper story and was writing it up in a strange man's apartment when he came home. He called up the police and was going to have her arrested when, by a careless move, she got the revolver and had the police take him instead. Then she wrote it all up as her story. It is a mystery picture that becomes clear only at the end. It isn't very convincing. The photographs are good.

The Moving Picture World, March 30, 1912, p. 1167

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Female (Ethel)

Ethnicity: White (Ethel)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Ethel)

Description: Major: Ethel, Positive

Description: Minor: None

Her Whole Duty (1912)

Reporter Myra on the Times. Editor Marvin. Marvin's assistant

HER WHOLE DUTY (Sept. 30).—Judge Kelley is a good fellow, but is addicted to drinking to excess. He is removed from the bench in consequence. A few years later the Kelley family is living in reduced circumstances. Myra secures a position as reporter on the "Times." Judge Kelley promises his wife and daughter never to take another drop of "booze." Myra is seated at her desk in the "Times" office when Marvin receives a telephone message from the desk sergeant at a police station that there is material for a good story down there. He is buried with work and irritated. He goes to the reporters' room and finds Myra the only occupant. He orders her to go to the police station and get the story. She goes to the station and discovers her father. She returns to the office and tells Marvin that she cannot write the story. He is petulant and orders her to write the story quickly, under a threat of dismissal from the staff. She writes the story and lays it on the desk of Marvin and goes out. He reads the account of the arrest of the once prominent man and then that he is the father of the woman he loves. Hastily turning his work over to an assistant he rushes from the office without coat, hat and vest and reaches the street, where he inquires of a policeman if he has seen Myra, describing her. The copper points in the direction of the river front. Marvin rushes to the dock just in time to prevent Myra from throwing herself into the river. He takes her in his arms and begs her to forgive him. They clinch.

The Moving Picture World, October 5, 1912, p. 78

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Female (Myrna). Male (Marvin, Assistant Editor)

Ethnicity: White (Myrna, Marvin, Assistant Editor)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Myrna). Editor (Marvin, Assistant Editor)

Description: Major: Myrna, Marvin, Positive.

Description: Minor, Assistant Editor, Neutral

The Hidden Light (1912)

Reporter Phillips (Phil) Smalley. Editor.

THE HIDDEN LIGHT (July 18).—Somehow Phil Smalley couldn't put that snap into his writings that differentiates copy that is read from that that is not read. His efforts were sincere, and he worked more diligently than most of the other reporters on his paper, but somehow his stuff didn't get over. The editor was just beginning to get tired of him. But the editor's daughter was just beginning to become interested in him.

She let him see her interest, and the two became good friends. She would go over his copy, suggesting, correcting, revising. The next step in his success was when he sold his first short story. The girl brought him the letter with the check of acceptance, and it is hard to say whether he was more proud than she was happy.

And then—real success. Fame and fortune, the adulation and admiration of the world. And also the inevitable. He forgot the simple little girl who had brought about his prosperity and success, forgot her and her value. He accepted his new friends' flattery and never once thought of her who had really won his success.

The girl hoped on, dreaming that some day he would return. And then suddenly, his stuff lost the punch again. Even his friends could not be made to read it. The magazines returned his manuscripts with a curt note that they were not up to the standard he had set. And suddenly he realized! He realized that his success was hers, and that without the germ of genius, concealed somewhere in her mind, he would be the same utter failure that he had been until her interest in him

had been born. He went back to her. To-day that fellow is considered a literary genius.

The Moving Picture World, July 20, 1912, p. 278

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie
 Genre: Drama
 Gender: Male (Phil Smalley, Editor). Group.
 Ethnicity: White (Phil Smalley, Editor). Unspecified.
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Reporter (Phil Smalley). Editor (Editor). Miscellaneous.
 Description: Major: Phil Smalley, Transformative Negative.
 Description: Minor: Editor, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral

The Hieroglyphic (1912)

Reporter Mary (Zena Keefe). Reporter Tom Powers (Tom Swayne).

“THE HIEROGLYPHIC”

Saturday, May 4th

It leads to the detection of two rascals who stole a will; the recovery of a fortune by the young heiress and her marriage to a young newspaper reporter.

The Moving Picture World, May 18, 1912, p. 629

“THE HIEROGLYPHIC” (Vitagraph), May 4.—A Hieroglyph, with us, means any queer mark that has significance not understood. This is a modern story, a story of mystery and the most mysterious character of the picture makes the queer mark on paper. It seems merely the result of a nervous habit, but leads in the end, to his detection. The intrigue is to obtain a fortune which depends on a will, disinheriting a worthless son for a neice. The detective work is done by a reporter who loves this girl. The picture holds attention strongly from the start and its climax is very tense. The will has just been placed in the hands of the worthless son by the man of mysterious habits and is already on fire when the reporter and the girl bring the police and save the document. It is not a picture that demands great acting; but is carried forward very smoothly and speedily by the players and the producer. The camera work is excellent.

The Moving Picture World, May 4, 1912, p. 399

THE HIEROGLYPHIC (May 4).—Peter Barton leaves his wealth to his niece, Mary, disinheriting his dissipated son, Edgar, who steals the will. Jack Smart, a rascal, an associate of Edgar's, keeps close watch upon him. At the point of a revolver he compels Edgar to surrender the will to him. Mary, the niece, is obliged to go to work, takes a position as a reporter, and meets Tom Swayne, who falls in love with her. Tom sees Jack Smart in a restaurant, and after the villain leaves, Tom picks up a menu card, upon which Smart has written some hieroglyphics.

Mary shows him an envelope which she picked up in her uncle's room, where Smart took the will from Edgar, after he had stolen it. Tom compares it and the hieroglyphics on it with those on the menu card. They are the same. Smart agrees to return the will to Barton for \$10,000. Mary and Tom enter the restaurant where Tom found the menu card, and see Smart enter and leave. They ask the waiter who wrote the hieroglyphics on the card. He tells them the man who has just left. Tom and Mary trail him. Smart returns to the restaurant and meets Edgar Barton. They enter a private dining room. Barton passes over the money to Smart. Edgar is applying a match to the will when a policeman, with Tom and Mary, enters. The policeman rescues the will and gives it to Mary.

The Moving Picture World, April 27, 1912, p. 360

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Crime-Mystery-Thriller

Gender: Female (Mary). Male (Tom Swayne)

Ethnicity: White (Mary, Tom Swayne)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Mary, Tom Swayne)

Description: Major: Mary, Tom Swayne, Positive.

Description: Minor: None

The Honor of a Pugilist (1912)

Newspaper Article reveals to a girl and her mother that the man the girl loves is a boxer and this horrifies them.

THE HONOR OF A PUGILIST (March 5).—Tim Carver, a rising young ring aspirant, who has been trying to get a fight with Sting Dunlap, the middle-weight champion, receives a letter from Dunlap's manager informing him that if he will post a forfeit of one thousand dollars by noon of that day, Dunlap will meet him.

Tim has not the money and neither his trainer nor himself know where to raise it, until Tim recollects a prominent club man, a Mr. Wall, who once offered to help him. Going to Mr. Wall's hotel, he explains matters to him and the clubman agrees to put up the money. The articles are signed for the fight and Tim resumes his training. One day while in Mr. Wall's hotel, Tim renders a great service to a young society girl and he afterwards escorts her to her home. The acquaintance thus formed soon ripens into love and Tim proposes to her and is accepted.

The day of the fight, the girl and her mother are looking over a newspaper and there see Tim's picture with a notice of the fight. This is the first intimation they have received regarding Tim's occupation and both of them are horrified. Tim calling shortly afterwards, is told that the engagement between them is over and is handed his ring. He pleads with the girl to reconsider her decision, but she tells him, that if he fights again, she will never marry him. Tim is thus placed between two fires; if he goes on with the fight, he loses his fiancée; if he gives up the fight, he causes his backer, Mr. Wall, to lose his thousand dollars. He feels in honor bound to keep faith with his backer, so after a brief mental struggle, he resigns all hope of ever marrying the girl. The fight comes off and Tim is declared the new middle-weight champion. The girl, however she might object to Tim's profession, is, at least, intensely interested in his personal welfare and follows the fight by means of a ticker and duly faints at its conclusion.

A few days later Tim calls on her and convincing her that he has given up the prize ring forever, finally persuades her to forgive him and allow him to again place his ring upon her finger.

The Moving Picture World, March 2, 1912, p. 806.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Honor of the Family (1912)

Newspaper Article about a marriage forces a woman to attempt suicide.

THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY (Nov. 7).— Claude, the elder brother, is heir to the estates of Sir James. He is a rogue and a spendthrift. Gerald the younger brother leaves England to seek his fortune in America, being the recipient of a remittance at stated intervals. He goes to the mountains and engages in mining. There he meets Marja. Claude comes to visit him, sees the girl, and marks her for his own. Gerald warns him to let the girl alone. Marja consents to a secret marriage, and Claude returns to England, promising to come back. Some months later Gerald proposes marriage to the girl and she tells him she has married Claude. Marja does not hear from Claude, but Gerald receives a paper from London announcing the marriage of Claude to a society woman. Marja attempts suicide by throwing herself from an eminence and is found by Gerald, a cripple for life. He purchases a wheel chair that she may get about. Her father dies and Gerald takes her to his cabin.

Gerald receives a letter from his father announcing the death of Claude and calling him home to assume his position as the heir of the estates of Sir James. Gerald places the letter in his pocket together with the newspaper account of the marriage of Claude and decides not to return to England, but to remain and care for the lawful wife of his brother, whom he has grown to love fondly. Sometime afterward he goes to his mine, wheeling the girl along with him. He leaves her after throwing his coat over the arm of his chair. She decides to change her position and the coat falls to the ground. She picks it up and the letter from England and the paper fall out. She reads the announcement of the marriage of Claude and then, feeling justified she reads the letter and of the death of Claude and of Gerald being heir to the estates. In desperation she tries to wheel the chair down the slope and it is over-turned. Her cries bring Gerald and when he comes she shows him the newspaper and the letter. She reaches out her arms to him and is clasped to his heart.

The Moving Picture World, November 9, 1912, p. 592.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

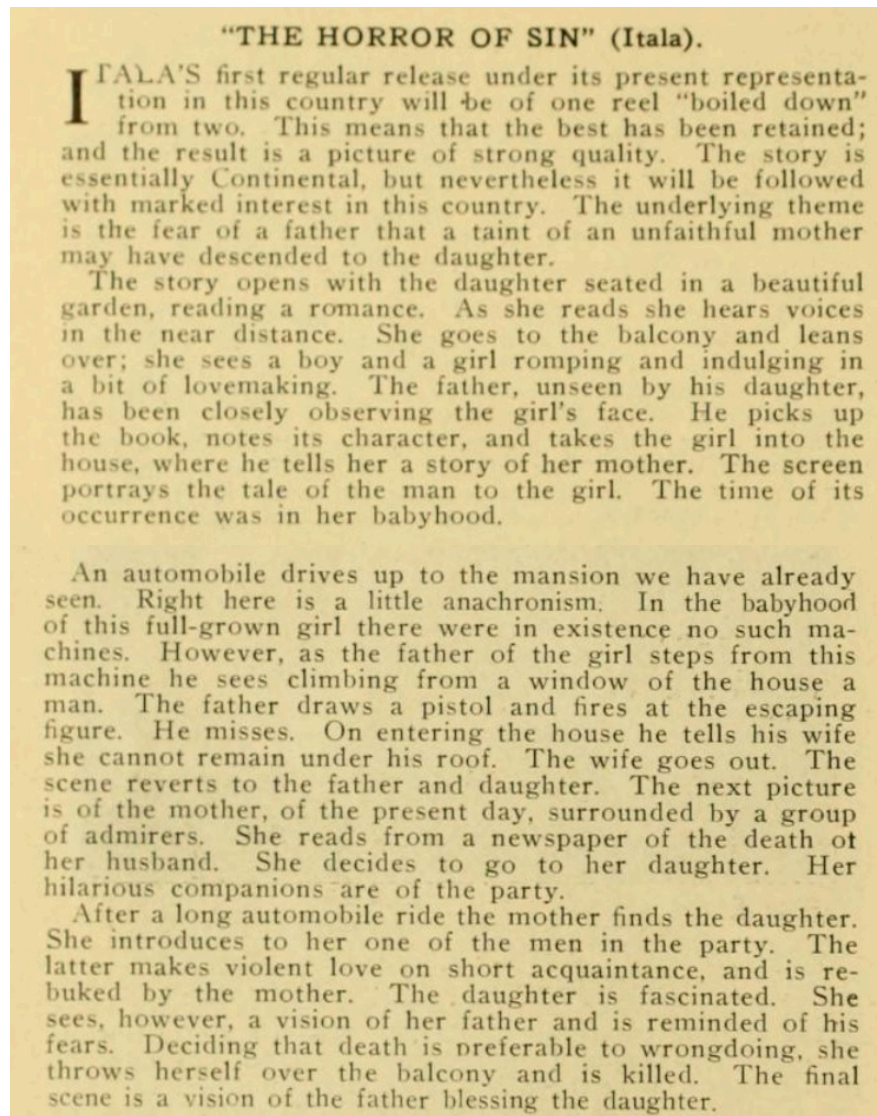
Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Horror of Sin (1912) (aka L'orrore del peccato). Italy
Newspaper Article



The Moving Picture World, November 16, 1912, p. 668.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

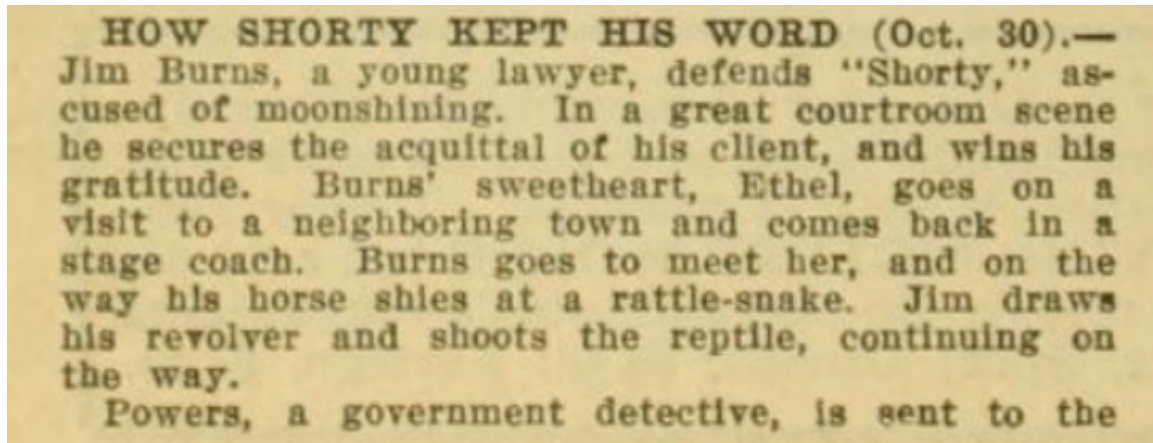
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

How Shorty Kept His Word (1912)

Newspaper Article reveals murder trial causing real culprit to confess.



district to secure evidence against the moonshiners, and rides in the same coach with Ethel. His unwelcome attentions are resented by Ethel, and when she meets Jim she tells him of the insults. Jim promptly knocks the detective down, and friends prevent any further trouble. "Shorty" sees the detective and recognizes him as the man who killed his brother in trying to arrest him, and "Shorty" has sworn vengeance. Ethel washes her hands at a well and Jim goes to bring her a towel. In his absence the detective appears and tries to apologize. "Shorty," concealed by a bush, fires and kills the detective, who falls at Ethel's feet. Jim rushes back as well as others attracted by the shot, and all, including the girl, believe that Jim has done the shooting. He is arrested and tried for murder.

"Shorty" in making his escape is dangerously injured by his horse falling upon him. His partner carries him to his cabin and sends for a doctor, who calls frequently on his patient. One day the doctor lays down a newspaper, which contains glaring headlines of the murder trial. "Shorty" in his weakened condition, determines to save Burns, and fighting back the doctor who seeks to detain him, he leaps on a horse and gallops to the courthouse, where he absolves Jim.

The Moving Picture World, October 26, 1912, p. 392

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Western

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

How to Make a Reputation (1912)

Journalist.

HOW TO MAKE A REPUTATION.—(June 29).—Philip erson, an artist, is having a hard struggle to keep the wolf from the door. There is no food in the house, and he sends his wife and little girl out to try to sell one of his paintings, but they meet with no success. While they are away, Philip has a desperate idea, and it no sooner strikes him than he sets to work to put it into execution. He writes to his wife, Clarice, that life is not worth living, and asks her to kiss his child good-bye. Leaving this note on a table, he goes out into the world. His wife and little girl return, and the former finds her husband's note, and reads it. She bursts into tears, and the frightened little child calls in the neighbors. One of these pays a visit to the police station, and the news of the disappearance of Philip soon spreads. A journalist, on the lookout for copy, calls and interviews Clarice. In his study, a patron of art, on the following day, reads in his newspaper that the talented artist, Philip Vernon, has disappeared, and that an appeal is made for his wife and child. The notice in the papers has done its work, and, one after the other, wealthy sympathizers call, and soon Mrs. Vernon and the little child are in possession of a goodly sum, which has been realized by the sale of Philip's works. In the next scene Vernon is seen earning his living as a tattooist in a low-class hostlery. Picking up the paper, he reads that the young artist, Philip Vernon, who disappeared some time ago, was undoubtedly a genius. His object attained—that is to say, his reputation being now made—he thinks it about time to return to his wife, whose joy at seeing her presumably lost husband return, is unbounded.

The Moving Picture World, June 29, 1912, p. 1269.

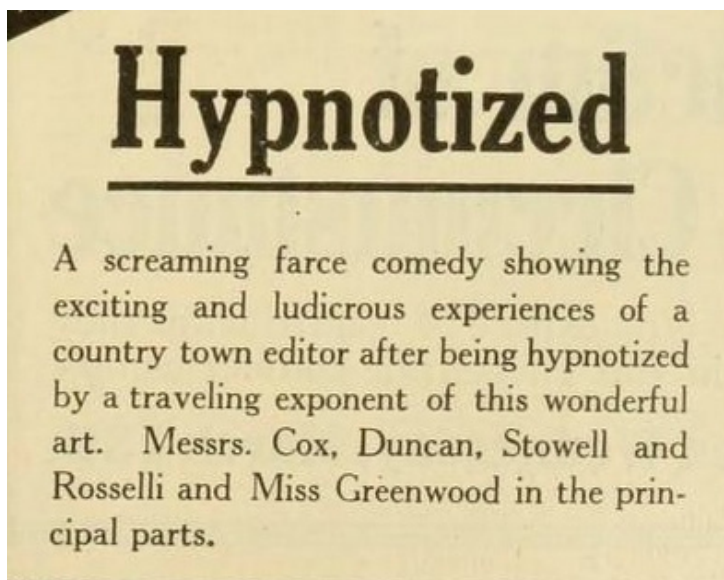
Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie
 Genre: Drama
 Gender: Male (Journalist).
 Ethnicity: White (Journalist)
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Reporter (Journalist)
 Description: Major: None
 Description: Minor: Journalist, Positive.

Hypnotized (1912)

Editor of the Duncansville *Weekly Bugle* (William Duncan). The Editor's Stenographer and Sweetheart (Winifred Greenwood).



The Moving Picture World, March 2, 1912 p. 753

A country town editor has a variety of exciting and ludicrous experiences after being hypnotized by a traveling exponent of this wonderful art.

Prof. Hardin, a traveling exponent of hypnotism, visits Duncansville in an effort to separate some of the natives from their hard earned. Realizing the power of the press in a small town, the professor calls on the editor of "Weekly Bugle," and leaves a pair of choice front row seats for his show. The editor takes his stenographer and the exhibition proves to be extremely interesting and very funny. When the professor calls for two subjects to be hypnotized, the editor and his stenographer respond to the call. With much formality the long-haired professor places the girl into a forty-eight-hour trance and then tells the editor that he is the world's champion prize fighter. In the hypnotic realization of his new title the editor starts in at once to live up to it. He breaks up the show in a jiffy and seeks the street where he demonstrates his wonderful physical abilities to many different pedestrians. When, however, he tries to show off at the asylum, the guards believe him to be insane and it is the padded cell for yours truly, the editor. Eventually he

is returned to his own character and everything is righted. *The Moving Picture World*, March 2, 1912, p. 802

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Editor). Female (Stenographer)

Ethnicity: White (Editor, Stenographer)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Editor). News Employee (Stenographer)

Description: Major: Editor, Positive.

Description: Minor: Stenographer, Positive

In After Years (1912)

Jim Connors, a Newsboy.

Released Monday, April 15th, 1912

Length about 1,000 feet

IN AFTER YEARS

John Wilson's wife being tired of the simple life and having money of her own, leaves her home for the great city. At the same time Marion, the little girl, wanders away and is lost. Jim Connors, a newsboy, finds the child and takes her in. Jim and his mother care for the little one and she grows up to be a beautiful girl. Jim opens a fine drugstore and is about to marry Marion when John Wilson, much broken down, goes into Jim's store and recognizes his child. Connors and Wilson become partners.

The Moving Picture World, April 13, 1912, p. 106.

IN AFTER YEARS (April 15).—John Wilson is made unhappy by the whims of his wife. Their little girl, Marion, is John's consolation. Mrs. Wilson decides to leave John, and forthwith packs her trunk and departs. While Mrs. Wilson was preparing to leave, Marion sees an auto stop at the curb a few doors away. She decides to play a joke "on mamma," and crawls into the tonneau of the machine and falls asleep. The owner of the car enters and drives away, unconscious of the child in the back.

John reaches home for dinner and discovers his wife and child gone. In the meantime the auto with the child has reached another town. The owner stops at a house and enters. Marion, awakened, creeps out of auto, looks around at the unfamiliar surroundings. Frightened, she wanders away crying. Jim Connors, a newsboy, returning home finds the little tot asleep and carries her into the house to his mother. Jim and his good mother do all in their power to make Marion contented and as years pass she grows into a beautiful girl. Jim, an industrious fellow, works hard and finally succeeds in saving sufficient money to open a news stand. In the evening he attends school. Eventually he graduates as a pharmacist. Jim decides to start a drug store in a more thriving town than that in which they live and moves his mother and Marion to the same town where Wilson still conducts his drug store. Jim locates himself just across the street from Wilson's store. Wilson has allowed his store to run down. Naturally the opening of Jim's establishment puts Wilson's completely out of business. Marion, who acts as cashier in Jim's store, is devoted to Jim and their wedding day draws nearer. Old Wilson, sitting in his deserted store, looks at Connors' establishment. He decides to go to the store and upbraid Jim. As Wilson stands shaking his fist at Jim he notices Marion. He stares at her, then falls unconscious. He is carried into the house. Mrs. Connors and Marion finding that Wilson is alone, decide to nurse him back to health. Upon his recovery Wilson tells them the story of his misfortune. Mrs. Connors tells how Marion came to them and shows the garments worn by her. Wilson in the unexpected happiness of having Marion restored, regains his health, and after Jim and Marion are married, Jim generously makes Wilson a partner in the business.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Male (Jim Connors)
Ethnicity: White (Jim Connors)
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: News Employee (Jim Connors)
Description: Major: Jim Connors, Positive
Description: Minor: None

In Friendship's Name (1912)

Newspaper Picture confirms that a woman is a forger with deadly ramifications.

IN FRIENDSHIP'S NAME (May 4).—Ned Wright is in love with a handsome woman in Australia. She is known as Juno Temple and seems to be a wealthy member of society. She suddenly disappears and Ned learns to his consternation and sorrow that she is no other than Maud Hillis, a notorious English forger.

Some months later, Ned comes to the United States and visits his old friend Jack Wentworth, a wealthy young society man. During their conversation Jack informs Ned that he is engaged to be married and proudly shows the photograph of his fiancée. Ned immediately recognizes in the picture, Juno Temple, and warns Jack against her, producing a newspaper picture of her in proof of his accusations. Jack is at first hard to convince, but finally consents to having Ned confront Juno. This is done and she cringes before Ned and is bitterly denounced by Jack as a heartless adventuress. Ned withdraws and, in the scene which follows, Juno kills Jack and then informs the police that Ned has killed his friend in a jealous quarrel. Ned is arrested and convicted on testimony of Juno and her maid and is sentenced to life imprisonment. Later, Juno's maid has a vision which forcibly brings home to her the terrible consequences of her act in swearing away Ned's liberty and, filled with remorse, she rushes off to the police station and con-

fesses her complicity in the affair and accuses her mistress of the murder. Juno is arrested and convicted and Ned is released from his unjust imprisonment.

The Moving Picture World, April 27, 1912, pp. 368, 370.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Irene's Infatuation (1912)

Critic of Daily Newspaper (Harry T. Morey).

IRENE'S INFATUATION (March 6).—Irene and Helen are worshippers at the shrine of Frangiapani, the tenor of the hour. When he sings at a concert, they meet in Irene's room, take the printed programme of the concert, and one of them plays the accompaniment of the song he is actually singing. Irene sees an advertisement for a maid and waitress at Madame Frangiapani's home. The wild thought enters her brain that if she applies and gets the position, she will be nearer her adored. She puts the plan into execution, gets the position, and is waiting for the signor to appear. He does appear in a towering rage, at an adverse criticism in a paper which he is holding in his hand. His wife tries to soothe him and treats him like a little, unreasonable, bad-tempered child. Irene grows more and more disgusted with her one-time idol. Finally, when the signor has almost caused his wife to fall by a petulant shove, Irene empties the foot-bath which was about to be administered to the furious singer, over his head, and in the terrific excitement which follows, she escapes to her home where she tells Helen her experiences.

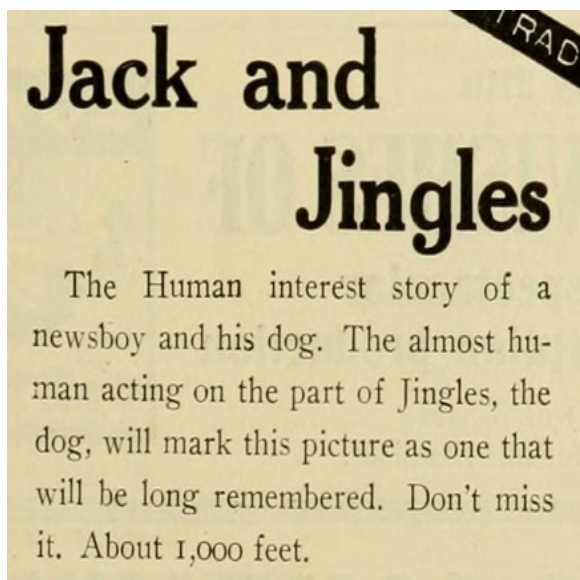
The Moving Picture World, March 2, 1912, p. 797.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

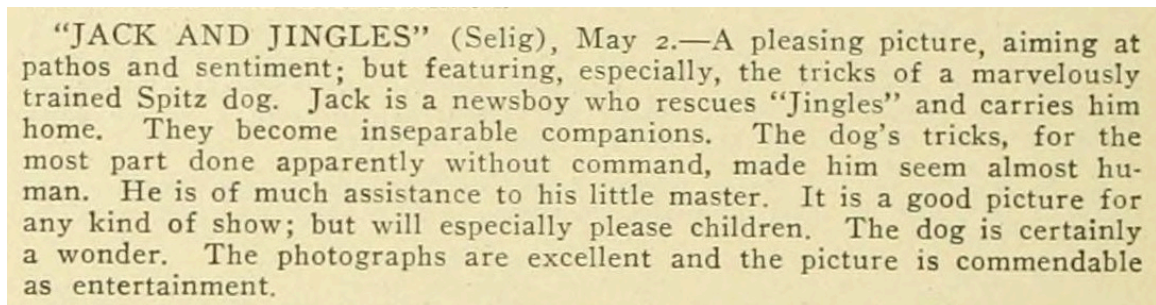
Type: Movie
 Genre: Comedy
 Gender: Male (Critic)
 Ethnicity: White (Critic)
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Critic (Critic)
 Description: Major: None
 Description: Minor: Critic, Positive

Jack and Jingles (1912)

Jack Logan (Maude Potter), the newsboy, is manfully attempting to aid his silver haired grandmother in a fight to keep the wolf from the door by selling newspapers.



Selig Advertisement, *The Moving Picture World*, April 27, 1912, p. 301



The Moving Picture World, May 18, 1912, p. 628.

JACK AND JINGLES (May 2).—Jack Logan, a newsboy, is manfully attempting to aid his silver-haired grandmother in a fight to keep the wolf from the door by selling newspapers. Jack finds a little dog whose foot has been injured and brings him home. With a little kind treatment the dog soon recovers from his injury, and Jack and he soon become inseparable companions. The dog is almost human and knows many unique tricks. We see him in the act of selling papers for his master, bringing him his clothes, shoes and even awakening him in the morning by dragging the alarm clock up to Jack's ear.

Jack's aged grandmother has been attempting to add a little to their meagre income by taking in plain sewing, and she is therefore very much distressed when an agent comes and takes away the sewing machine on which she has been unable to pay the required installments. Her despair is doubly intensified when the hard-hearted landlord gives her a five-days' notice to vacate the premises.

James Munson, a banker, in alighting from his auto that day, drops unnoticed a valuable package of securities, and they are swept away among the refuse of the streets. The next day, Jingles the dog, in attempting to drag a bone from a pile of street sweepings, attracts his master's attention to an envelope bearing the firm name of Munson & Munson. He takes it to Munson's office, where it turns out to be the lost package. Munson is so elated at the return of his securities that he rewards Jack liberally. The dark clouds roll away, and Jack, Jingles and the Grandmother settle down to enjoy their future—a happy family.

The Moving Picture World, May 4, 1912, p. 448

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Jack Logan)

Ethnicity: White (Jack Logan)

Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: News Employee (Jack Logan)
 Description: Major: Jack Logan, Positive
 Description: Minor: None

Jimmy's Misfortune (1912)

Newsboy Jimmy.

JIMMY'S MISFORTUNE (Mar. 30).—Jimmy is a newsboy with a crippled sister, who is saving up his pennies to buy her a rolling chair for Christmas, when he meets with an accident which lands him in the hospital. All his plans are not ruined, however, as a wealthy man becomes interested in him and finally both Jimmy and his sister are made wonderfully happy.

The Moving Picture World, March 23, 1912, p. 1096.

"JIMMIE'S MISFORTUNE" (Pathe), March 30.—Jimmy is a newsboy of about twelve, and is working hard to buy, for his crippled little sister, a wheel chair. The picture aims at pathos. It shows how Jimmy, who was given a ten dollar bill to break, got run over by an automobile and failed to come back with the change. The man and his wife (Mr. Wilbur and Miss Gwendolin Pate) looked him up at the police station and found he had been taken to the hospital. After that, times brightened for Jimmy, his sister and all concerned. It is acted by good players, but is not made at all convincing and is not effective. The family behind the reviewer liked it, or seemed to. They understood it all; but, on the other hand, they entirely misunderstood the picture that followed it, viz: the clear, historical Edison release of the day before, "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

The Moving Picture World, April 13, 1912, p. 137

Status: Unknown
 Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
 Genre: Drama
 Gender: Male (Jimmy)
 Ethnicity: White (Jimmy)
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: News Employee (Jimmy)
 Description: Major: Jimmy, Positive
 Description: Minor: None

The Joke on the Joker (1912)

Newspaper article on false death has repercussions

THE JOKE ON THE JOKER (Jan. 4).—A fly-paper salesman, who is everlastingly playing jokes upon his friends, becomes such a pest that a couple of his victims vow to turn the tables on him. While off on a business trip, they cause to be published an article to the effect that he had met with a fatal accident. The article was given such credence that his wife, believing herself a widow, was about to marry again, when he reappeared.

The Moving Picture World, December 30, 1911, p. 1092

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Kings in Exile (1912)

Newspaper Articles on an infatuation has repercussions.

KINGS IN EXILE (Sept. 19).—The Queen of Messina and her son, Prince Charles, are living in Paris in exile with a few loyal subjects who have clung to them since the Revolution responsible for their overthrow. The young prince becomes infatuated with the favorite Parisian actress, Denise Marvel.

One morning Denise learns that the matinee in which she was to take part has been postponed and she writes Prince Charles that she will be very pleased to take a walk through the park with him. The letter reaches its consignee at a most unpsychological moment, for the missive is delivered to him while in session with his mother, the Queen. General Dimitriki and several of the exiled royal cabinet. The French newspapers get hold of the infatuation and come out with an article to the effect that Prince Charles is about to marry Denise Marvel. The Queen then decides that the prince must be separated from the stage beauty. Just at this point Denise declines a theatrical engagement because she is confident that the prince will make her his wife within the next month. However, the loyal subjects of His Royal Highness prevail upon the prince to devote more of his time in the interests of the state and less to the actress. This persuasion finally leads to a letter from Prince Charles to Denise, explaining that they must now cease to see each other forever. The letter, together with the result upon Denise, throws the Prince into the utmost unconsolability. A few weeks later the young prince is shocked at an article he comes across in a newspaper. It is pertaining to the wreck of the *Acquitaine*, which had gone down off Madeira with almost all its passengers. Among those who had not been accounted for were a troupe of French artists, chief among whom was the Parisian favorite, Denise Marvel. This intelligence has the most disastrous effect upon the Prince Charles, who is seized at once with brain fever. He is ordered to a private sanitarium. While confined in the walls of this resort, the prince is not allowed to read any of the papers, a fact which enables the queen and her staff of advisers to keep from telling him that a pinnacle of the ill-fated steamship had been found by fishermen off the American coast with twelve persons alive in it, among whom number Miss Denise Marvel, her maid and several other distinguished persons were found.

It is the plan of the mother and General Dimitriki to keep the prince in complete ignorance of this fact, but love is ever able to overcome deception. Denise is responsible for this, for as soon as she returns to Paris and learns that the prince has been removed most mysteriously to a sanitarium, she engages the services of Detective Arville to locate her lover for her. He starts out at once and soon discovers him to be at Biarritz. After a considerable amount of cunning, he leads the little actress into the confines of this large building. They take their hiding-place in the funeral chamber, for the detective has learned that it is here that Prince Charles comes at least once a day to mourn his beloved one. The sight of his loved one cures the prince. Prince Charles, now that he has his loved one in his grasp once more, determines never again to leave her and pens a manuscript of abdication from the throne in favor of his mother, the queen, and the younger branches of his house. This relieves the situation and the queen herself, now won over by the charms of the dainty Denise, acquiesces and consents to the marriage.

The Moving Picture World, September 14, 1912, p. 1112.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Land Beyond the Sunset (1912)

Newsboy Joe (Martin Fuller) from New York

Joe, a New York newsboy, lives in the tenements with his drunken and abusive grandmother. He receives a ticket to a picnic sponsored by the Fresh Air Fund, and gets his first taste of life away from the big city. During the picnic he hears a fairy tale about the land beyond the sunset. When the others return to the city, Joe hides and stays behind. He discovers a small rowboat on the shore and sets off on his own journey to the land beyond the sunset. *American Film Institute Catalog of Feature Films*

Viewing Notes:

Joe, the newsboy. We him selling newspapers, asking people if they want a newspaper. But not selling any. Passerbys ignore him. He keeps holding out papers and but no sales.

Title Card: A Present. The newsboy stops a woman and her girl. The child wants to help the newsboy. They give him a ticket to the Fresh Air Fund Picnic.

Title Card: Joe's home. His Grandmother. The newsboy comes home. Grandmother is furious he hasn't sold any newspapers. She wants his money. The newsboy is left in the room by himself and starts to cry.

Title Card: An outing arranged for poor children. Manager of the Fresh Air Fund. The Committee. The Minister.

Fresh Air Fund Picnic, Saturday, July 30. Admit One – Ticket. Four female committee members are working with the minister who gives them a pack of tickets.

The morning of the picnic. Grandmother and Joe are fast asleep in their room. The woman had given him a fresh air fund ticket for the picnic. He quietly gets dressed and sneaks out.

At the Fresh Air Fund Picnic. Joe gets there just in time.

Title Card: "His first sight of the world beyond the slums."

The newsboy and the other children eat lunch in the park next to the water. They play games after lunch.

The newsboy hears a fairy story. "Jack ran and escaped from the wicked old witch. The fairies guided him to the shore and sent him a boat into which he climbed," a woman read to the group including Joe, who imagines of the land beyond the sunset. The woman continues to read: "He needed no oars because his little fairy friends were guiding the boat out to sea, along the path of shining light, to the Land Beyond the Sunset, where he lived happily ever after." Joe continues to imagine himself in the story. He hangs on every word the woman reads.

It's time to go and all of the children leave to go back to the city slums. But Joe the newsboy stays behind. He sneaks off and hides. He goes to the shore and walks along the beach. He finds "his boat on the shore." He pushes the boat into the water and gets inside the boat and off he goes.

He holds onto the book that was read to him.

Title Card: "And he drifted to the land beyond the sunset." His boat is a speck on the ocean as the film fades to black.

Status: Print Exists

Viewed. Youtube.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Joe)

Ethnicity: White (Joe)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: News Employee (Joe)

Description: Major: Joe, Positive

Description: Minor: None

A Leap-Year Proposal (1912)

Reporter Diana Morley (Leah Baird, a Newspaper Journalist). The Newspaper Editor (Hal Wilson).

"A LEAP-YEAR PROPOSAL" (Vitagraph), December 16.—Mrs. Dean Willets has used a freshly pleasing idea in writing this photoplay of a newspaper woman who wins the love of a rich man's son. Leah Baird plays the girl who is sent by her paper to verify a report that the young man is to marry one of his father's employees. She gets a job in the store as a fashion model and before she knows it, is making the story true herself. E. K. Lincoln plays the hero; Tefft J. Johnson, his father, and Hal Wilson, the editor of the paper. As an offering, the picture entertains. It is well-acted and well-put together; but it is only a story, not a picture of life.

The Moving Picture World, December 28, 1912, p. 1292.

A LEAP-YEAR PROPOSAL (Dec. 16).—A “tip” is given to the evening newspaper that Bob, the son of Robert Gray, the proprietor of a large department store is engaged to be married to one of his father’s employees. Mr. Gray takes the tip, as a valuable and spicy piece of news, but it must first be verified. To secure some authoritative facts, Diana Morley, a young lady reporter of the paper, is assigned to the case. She applies for a position as model, at the department store. Being very pretty in face and figure, she makes a very favorable impression upon Robert Gray, Jr., and he likewise, upon her. It seems to be a case of mutual admiration. She is recommended by him to his father and is at once employed.

Bob is completely captivated and charmed by her grace and beauty, and does not hesitate to tell her he loves her. She writes a note to the editor of the paper that the “tip” is O.K. and Robert Gray, Jr., is to marry one of his father’s employees, whose picture, number 471, is on file at the office. When the editor receives this news, he hurriedly gets the picture and finds that it is a photograph of Diana.

The story is published in the evening’s paper. Bob reads it and he immediately writes her a note saying he considers her story a proposal and he accepts it. When Bob tells his father, he makes strenuous objections. Bob shows him the letter he wrote to Diana, agreeing to marry her. Mr. Gray takes the letter and writes across it, “My heartiest congratulations and blessings” and gives it to Diana. She gives it to Bob and Mr. Gray makes a hurried exit, leaving them alone in their happiness.

The Moving Picture World, December 14, 1912, p. 1108.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Female (Diana Morley). Male (Newspaper Editor). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Diana Morley, Newspaper Editor). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Diana Morley). Editor (Newspaper Editor). Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Diana Morley, Positive.

Description: Minor: Editor, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

Light After Darkness (1912)

Reporter exposes his fiancée's father as a rubber swindler but wins her back after losing his sight. *British Film Institute* 03559

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Reporter)

Ethnicity: White (Reporter)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Reporter)

Description: Major: Reporter, Positive

Description: Minor: None

The Little Bride of Heaven (1912)

Pharos, a newsboy.

THE LITTLE BRIDE OF HEAVEN (June 25).— Little Carmelita and her mother are extremely poor, so poor that, as the time approaches for her to take her first communion, there is no money to buy clothes. She has studied hard, looking forward to this important event in her life with great joy, and is therefore heartbroken when she learns that it is impossible to procure the clothes. She feels her position keenly, especially as several of her little friends visit her and display their pretty white dresses, etc. They ask to see her clothes too, but she is forced to admit that she has none and bursts out crying. Her faith is terribly shaken and throwing her catechism at the feet of the Virgin she rushes from the house.

Outside she meets Pharos, a newsboy, who tells her of a wigmaker who has admired her beautiful hair and is willing to pay her six dollars for it. Carmelita sees her opportunity to have her dress after all and goes to the wigmaker's, where her beautiful tresses are cut and she is the happy possessor of six dollars. Emerging from the shop she faces Pharos, who stares at her horror-struck and hurries away. Carmelita catches sight of herself in the window. She too is frightened at the change in her appearance and hurries home.

Here she finds the owner of the tenement threatening to eject her mother unless the two months' rent is paid immediately. Carmelita, after a struggle, sacrifices the money for her dress and pays the rent. Her mother demanding the source of the money, discovers Carmelita's shorn head and realizing what the sacrifice must have cost her, gently folds her in her arms. Mrs. Litinsky, a neighbor, who has witnessed the scene now steals softly out of the room leaving mother and daughter alone. Going to her own home she gets from a trunk in the cellar a little white dress, veil, wreath, slippers, etc., in which her own dead child Rachel had been confirmed.

Meantime Carmelita and her mother burn a candle and offer a prayer to the Holy Mother and with peace in their hearts go out together. Mrs. Litinsky, who has been watching for their going, now slips upstairs and laying Rachel's white clothes before the little altar, quietly slips out.

Carmelita finds them there when she returns. Her surprise quickly turns to joy, for surely the Holy Mother had heard her prayer and performed this miracle.

Next Sunday, at the head of the procession Carmelita walked with a grateful heart and an inspired soul for, of all the little brides of Heaven, her faith was strongest.

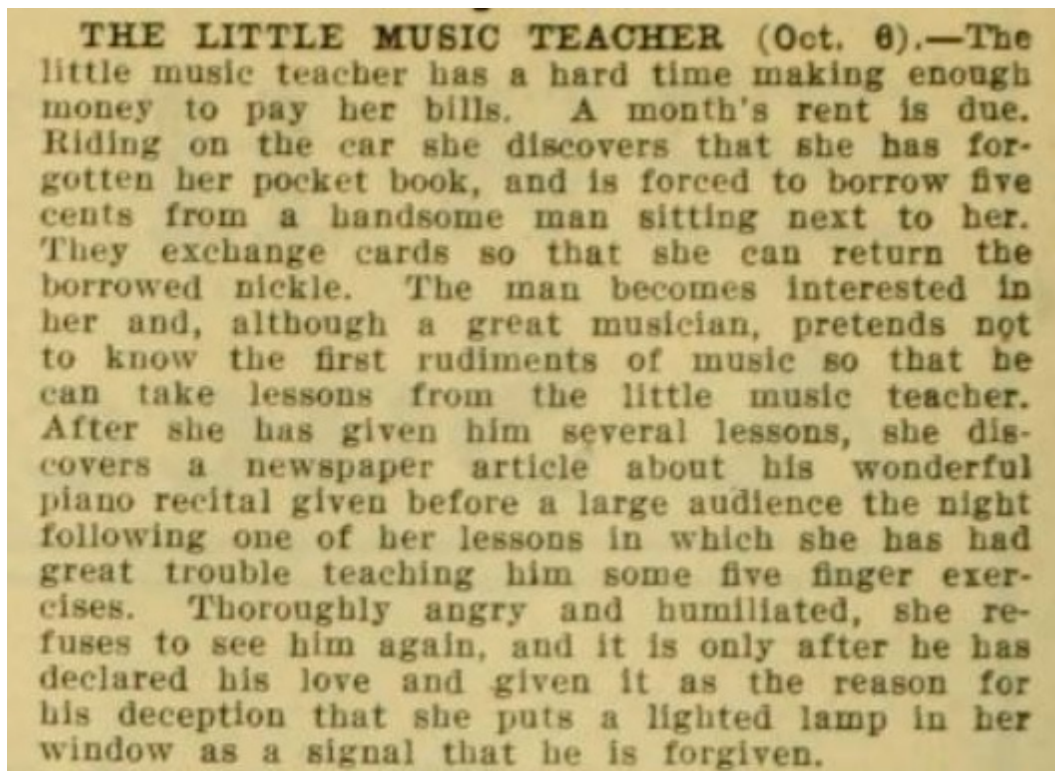
The Moving Picture World, June 22, 1912, p. 1152

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Male (Pharos)
Ethnicity: White (Pharos)
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: News Employee (Pharos)
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Pharos, Positive

The Little Music Teacher (1912)

Newspaper Article exposes music student as a professional musician taking lessons from a piano teacher because he wants to be with her.



THE LITTLE MUSIC TEACHER (Oct. 6).—The little music teacher has a hard time making enough money to pay her bills. A month's rent is due. Riding on the car she discovers that she has forgotten her pocket book, and is forced to borrow five cents from a handsome man sitting next to her. They exchange cards so that she can return the borrowed nickle. The man becomes interested in her and, although a great musician, pretends not to know the first rudiments of music so that he can take lessons from the little music teacher. After she has given him several lessons, she discovers a newspaper article about his wonderful piano recital given before a large audience the night following one of her lessons in which she has had great trouble teaching him some five finger exercises. Thoroughly angry and humiliated, she refuses to see him again, and it is only after he has declared his love and given it as the reason for his deception that she puts a lighted lamp in her window as a signal that he is forgiven.

The Moving Picture World, October 5, 1912, p. 82.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Romance
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Locked Out (1912)

Reporter

“LOCKED OUT.” (Dec. 1).—Pearl and her husband return home after having been to the theatre and to dinner. Pearl is suddenly taken very ill, and hubby rushes out to the drug store for some medicine. The drug store having closed, he returns, but finds that he has left his keys in his overcoat pocket and is compelled to ring the bell. Pearl is too sick to open the door for him, so he attempts to climb a window, but is seen and arrested as a burglar. Pearl meantime decides to come down and open the door for him. So slipping a coat over her nightdress, she goes downstairs, and the door slamming, she also is “locked out.” Like hubby, she attempts to climb the window and is also arrested. Hubby is lodged in a cell, with a laborer and a negro as cell mates. Pearl protests against her arrest, but the police think both she and her hubby desperate criminals, and she also is about to be put behind the bars, when her friend the reporter, chances to enter the police station and explains to the captain on duty that a mistake has been made. Hubby is released and he and Pearl wend their way homeward, heaping maledictions on an untimely sickness.

The Moving Picture World, November 30, 1912, pp. 910, 912

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Comedy
Gender: Male (Reporter)
Ethnicity: White (Reporter)
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Reporter (Reporter)

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Reporter, Positive

Lulu's Anarchist (1912)

Cub Reporter Tom (James Morrison). Editor.

Lulu Leach is a reader of dime novels. One day she is reading an eerie tale of anarchists. A foreign-looking man enters the office and asks to see her employer who is out. He hands her a card and it bears the same name as the anarchist in the novel. She at once imagines him a nihilist. She is joined by a friend and together they look at the office and rent it from Pearson, Lulu's employer. When they are gone, Lulu warns her boss, but he only laughs at her.

It happens that Lulu's employer goes away for a day or two and leaves the office in her charge. This is her chance. She locks the door, and mounting on a chair and some books, looks through the transom into the next office. She sees "the anarchists" laying out a number of wigs, disguises, etc. Max makes up in several characters for the benefit of Tyler, who is watching him and taking from his valise what she imagines to be a bomb. She is so excited that she falls off the chair. She 'phones Tom, her reporter friend. Tom tells his editor he is on the track of a great story, and with three policemen arrives at the office, prepared to make arrests, to find that Max Mornisky is a rapid-change artist, under Tyler's management, and was giving him an exhibition of his art. Tom upbraids Lulu and she weeps, but Tyler tells Tom he can get a good story out of it, anyway. Tom turns in the copy and the article makes a big hit. *The Moving Picture World*, March 2, 1912, p. 797.

"LULU'S ANARCHIST" (Vitagraph), March 4.—A comedy that the people appreciated and liked. It is good natured, quite fresh and, for the most part, every amusing. Lulu, the stenographer (Miss Neason), is a great reader of dime novels and finds "Max Rosinsky, the Avenger," in real life. He hires the next office and is a "lightning-change" impersonator. This role is taken by Mr. Phillips, who has several good wigs. Lulu looks over the transome and then gets her sweetheart, the cub reporter (Mr. Morrison), very much excited. He brings the police. Miss Neason plays parts like this very well indeed and puts, with Mr. Phillips' help, a good deal of first rate fun into the picture. It is a feature comedy; it can be shown at churches or other private entertainments and will be popular. The photographs are fine.

The Moving Picture World, March 16, 1912, p. 962.

While on the job, Lulu Leach has been reading a dime novel about a dastardly anarchist named "Max Rosinsky, The Avenger" (twentieth century Reds substituting for nineteenth century red Indians as the heavies). So when a "foreign-looking" man and an associate rent the office next door to Lulu's employer, the impressionable girl becomes suspicious. Peeking over the transom, she observes the frightening alien showing the other man various disguises and removing what appears to be a bomb from his valise. Now thoroughly alarmed, Lulu calls Tom, her reporter boyfriend. Tom arrives with the police only to discover that the supposed anarchist is actually a "lightning-change impersonator"

who was showing the act to his agent. Michal Slade Shull, *Radicalism in American Silent Films, 1909-1929*, p. 164

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Tom, Editor). Group

Ethnicity: White (Tom, Editor). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

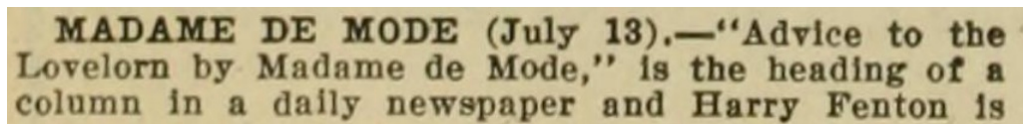
Job Title: Cub Reporter (Tom). Editor (Editor). Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Tom, Positive

Description: Minor: Editor, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral

Madame De Mode (1912) (aka Mme. De Mode)

Editor of the “sob sister” column of an evening paper, Harry Fenton (aka Madame De Mode – William Wadsworth).



MADAME DE MODE (July 13).—“Advice to the Lovelorn by Madame de Mode,” is the heading of a column in a daily newspaper and Harry Fenton is

the up-to-the-minute young newspaperman who replies to all correspondence from the Lovelorn under the nom-de-plume of Madame de Mode. Although he conducts this column successfully, Harry personally, is backward with women. He is in love with Madge Everett and she returns his love, but Harry never seems to acquire courage enough to propose.

Madge in her despair finally decides to seek advice and accordingly writes the following letter to the daily newspaper: "Dear Madame de Mode: A certain young gentleman loves me but he is too bashful to propose. What shall I do? Respectfully, Constant Reader." This letter causes more than a ripple of merriment among the clerks in the office and without having the slightest idea of the writer's identity, Harry causes the following answer to be published: "Constant Reader: Create opportunities for the young gentleman. Sit close to him. Keep your engagement finger prominent. Give him your photograph. Faint in his arms if necessary.

When Madge reads this she clips the item from the paper and determines to follow the advice. Consequently when Harry calls again Madge brings about a droll situation which culminates in Harry popping the question. The happy day is named and soon arrives. Among the wedding presents is one from the newspaper office with the following note: "To Mr. and Mrs. 'Madame' de Mode from the boys in the office." This is the telltale note which leads Madge to discover that bashful Harry is none other than "Madame" de Mode who advised her how to encourage her young man to propose, and which ended in bringing about a very happy union.

The Moving Picture World, July 6, 1912, p. 68

"MME. DE MODE" (Edison), July 13.—J. W. Culbertson has written a delightful comedy. There are many amusing incidents following the letter written by a young woman to the editor of the "sob sister" column of an evening paper and her prompt marriage. Of course she didn't know her sweetheart was "Mme. de Mode," the editor of the column; he didn't realize the identity of his correspondent. He gave her good advice; she took it. All ended merrily.

The Moving Picture World, July 27, 1912, p. 343

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

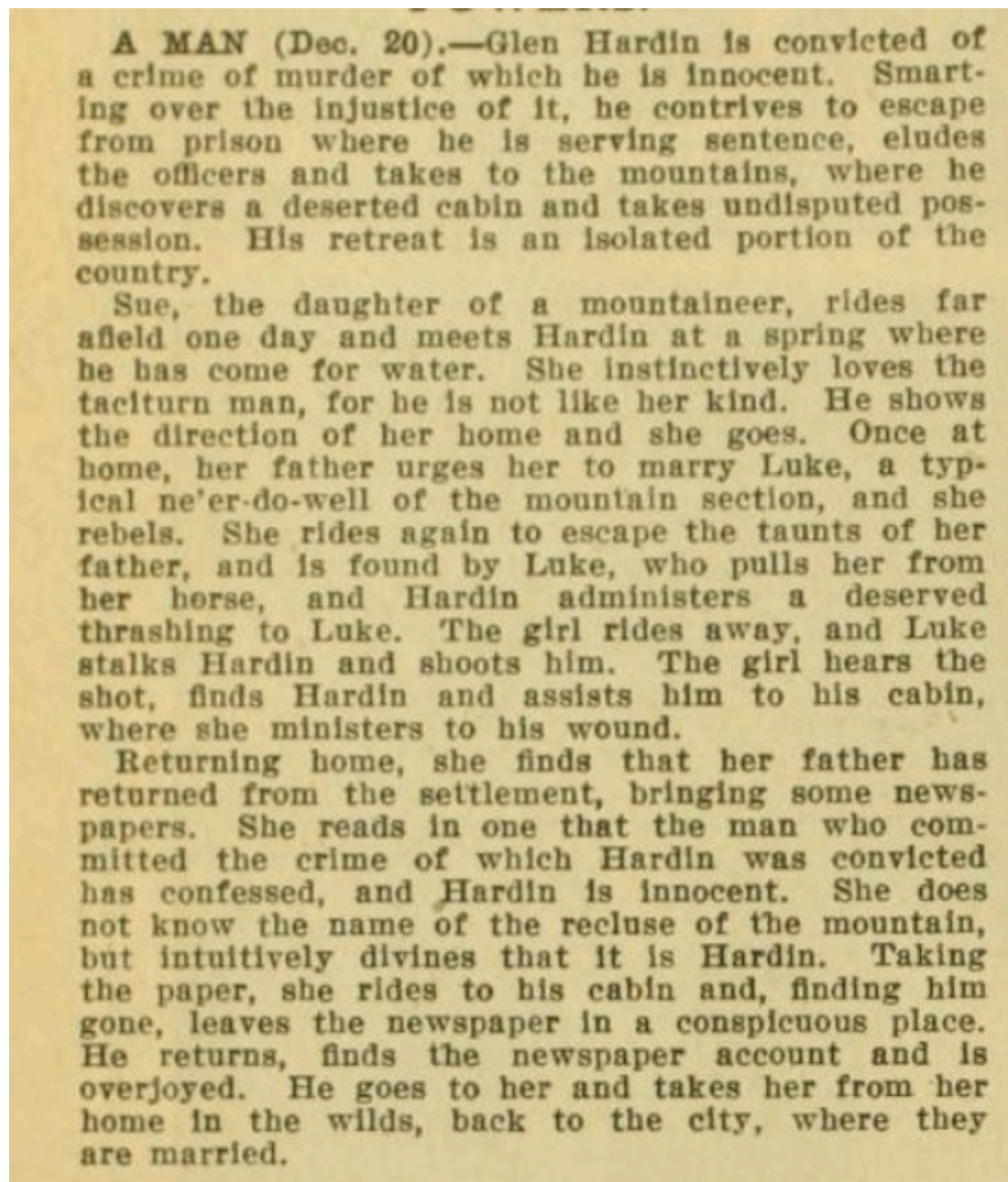
Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Harry Fenton-Madame De Mode), Group.
Ethnicity: White (Harry Fenton-Madame De More), Unspecified.
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Editor (Harry Fenton-Madame De Mode). News Employees (Clerks in the Office).
Description: Major: Harry Fenton-Madame De Mode, Positive
Description: Minor: News Employees, positive.

A Man (1912)

Newspaper Article changes a man's life.



A MAN (Dec. 20).—Glen Hardin is convicted of a crime of murder of which he is innocent. Smarting over the injustice of it, he contrives to escape from prison where he is serving sentence, eludes the officers and takes to the mountains, where he discovers a deserted cabin and takes undisputed possession. His retreat is an isolated portion of the country.

Sue, the daughter of a mountaineer, rides far afield one day and meets Hardin at a spring where he has come for water. She instinctively loves the taciturn man, for he is not like her kind. He shows the direction of her home and she goes. Once at home, her father urges her to marry Luke, a typical ne'er-do-well of the mountain section, and she rebels. She rides again to escape the taunts of her father, and is found by Luke, who pulls her from her horse, and Hardin administers a deserved thrashing to Luke. The girl rides away, and Luke stalks Hardin and shoots him. The girl hears the shot, finds Hardin and assists him to his cabin, where she ministers to his wound.

Returning home, she finds that her father has returned from the settlement, bringing some newspapers. She reads in one that the man who committed the crime of which Hardin was convicted has confessed, and Hardin is innocent. She does not know the name of the recluse of the mountain, but intuitively divines that it is Hardin. Taking the paper, she rides to his cabin and, finding him gone, leaves the newspaper in a conspicuous place. He returns, finds the newspaper account and is overjoyed. He goes to her and takes her from her home in the wilds, back to the city, where they are married.

The Moving Picture World, December 21, 1912, p. 1228.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Man Who Made Good (1912)

Reporter Trotter (Harold M. West). City Editor (Bigelow Cooper).

“THE MAN WHO MADE GOOD” (Edison), June 7.—Arthur Stringer has written a good newspaper story. The chief characters are taken by Bigelow Cooper as the city editor, and he gets from the part all there is in it; Harold M. West, as a young reporter out of a job, and George Lessey as a notorious thief. The unfolding of the story will hold the close attention of an audience, and it may be well to note that this is accomplished in spite of the fact that there is not a woman in the cast.

The Moving Picture World, June 22, 1912, p. 1126

THE MAN WHO MADE GOOD (June 7).—Young Trotter had lost a good position as reporter on one of the big Metropolitan dailies and to all his applications came the same answer—they had no place for a man out of a job. They wanted men who could produce the goods and he was curtly told to make good first.

Trotter was reduced to doing his own cooking in the little 2 x 4 bedroom, and knowing he would be ejected if caught, was in the habit of disposing of the remnants of his scanty meals by carefully wrapping them in newspapers and, under cover of darkness, slipping them into some convenient ash can. Seeing an officer approaching as he was in the act of disposing of his parcel in this manner one evening and, not wishing to be questioned, he stepped into a doorway until the officer had passed. As he stepped forward again to drop his parcel, a man passing by quietly dropped a similar bundle into the can and without stopping went his way. Something in the stranger's manner aroused Trotter's curiosity and, taking up the package the stranger had left, he hurried to his room. Upon opening it he was disgusted to find only a lot of dried plaster and bits of stone; but some shiny particles caught his eye. They turned out to be bits of steel shavings. They and the stranger's queer manner aroused his suspicions. The next night he followed the man and saw him enter a small basement shop over which hung a plumber's and electrician's sign. Trotter determined to see the inside of the shop, so, under pretext of having a bell repaired, he visited it. The man could not fix the bell, so Trotter had to leave. Waiting until the stranger had gone out again, Trotter entered by means of a skeleton key. Making his way into the back room he found a tunnel leading into the next building. Cautiously entering this he found himself confronted by a steel wall, which plainly showed the attacks of the drill. The steel wall must be the vault of the City National Bank next door. His duty was clear, he must notify the bank at once. But once out in the air his brain cleared. His duty was to himself first and he raced to the office of the daily. He outlined his story to the editor, who was at first sceptical but finally, persuaded by Trotter's earnestness, told him to go ahead.

Trotter did go ahead, captured his burglar single-handed after a desperate struggle, landed the biggest scoop of the year, and the much coveted berth on the staff of the paper.

The Moving Picture World, June 1, 1912, p. 854.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Trotter, City Editor). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Trotter, City Editor). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Trotter). Editor (City Editor). Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Trotter, Positive

Description: Minor: City Editor, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

The Man Within (1912)

Newspaper Article reveals that a badly wounded man is an outlaw.

THE MAN WITHIN (September 11).—Dick rides up to the hotel badly wounded. The hotel-keeper, Dan, and his daughter, Annie, send for the doctor and nurse him, and it is not until a few weeks later that Dan, who is running for sheriff, reads in a newspaper the following article that he realizes Dick is the outlaw:

“Dick Bisley Escapes. It is reported that Dick Bisley, who was severely wounded after a desperate fight with the sheriff’s posse in Jackson County, made his escape and is now hiding in the hills of Bear County.”

Dan is elected sheriff and goes to take his oath of office. In the meanwhile, Annie finds the paper, and also realizes that Dick is the outlaw. He confesses to her, but she resolves to give him another chance. She gives him a horse and sends him on his way. Her father returns and finds Dick gone. He calls his posse and starts in pursuit. In the meanwhile Dick has located his followers, but before they can get away, the new sheriff and his men are almost upon them. A chase follows. Dick rides off to one side. Dan sees this and follows, dismounts and fires. He severely wounds Dick, who returns fire and wounds the sheriff; but as soon as he sees the sheriff fall and recognizes him, the outlaw comes to his aid. Dick takes the sheriff back to the hotel, where he revives. At the sheriff’s command, he handcuffs himself, but ere they can lead him away with his followers, whom they have captured, he dies.

The Moving Picture World, September 14, 1912, p. 1110.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Western
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Positive

The Mayor's Crusade (1912)

Newspapers. Opposition newspapers try to discredit a newly elected reform party mayor of a western town as he tries to institute reform measures.

A new mayor, Abraham Fendrick, is elected in a western town on the “reform” ticket (sometimes a euphemism for the Socialist Party, which had its greatest success in the United States at this time in the west). He is promptly challenged by the opposition press to investigate the local “sweatshop” owned by a man named Dale. Fendrick disguises himself as a laborer and attains employment at Dale’s. He observes the poor working conditions and the collapse from overwork of a young girl at her sewing machine. Back at his office, as mayor, Fendrick summons Dale and presents the sweatshop proprietor with a reform document – sign it or go to jail. Paradoxically, progressive reforms were viewed by many liberal Americans as an antidote to the more radical aspects of socialism. Note: At the end of 1911, there were over thirty American cities with Socialist mayors. Michael Slade Shull, *Radicalism in American Silent Films, 1909-1929*, p. 164.

THE MAYOR'S CRUSADE (Dec. 18).—Abraham Fendrick is elected mayor of a western town by the reform party. When he is inducted to office the opposition newspapers continue to discredit his ability to institute reform measures and ask why he does not begin an investigation of Dale's sweatshop. The mayor, being an honest man, is ready and willing to receive information from any legitimate source. Having had no previous knowledge of Dale's sweatshop, he decides to personally investigate. Disguising himself as a laborer he makes application of Dale and is set to work.

Mary Matthews, a young girl employed in Dale's sweatshop, becomes ill from long hours and overwork and swoons at her sewing machine. She is revived and one of the girls is instructed to take her home. Just as they leave the factory an automobile, driven by the mayor's son, Royal, passes. Noticing the helpless condition of Mary, Royal stops the machine and insists upon driving her home.

Several days later Mary returns to work. Dale shows his true character and is brought roundly to book by the supposed workman, who is promptly discharged. Mayor Fendrick, returning to his office, has a warrant issued and sends out officers to arrest Dale. Brought to the mayor's office, the sweatshop proprietor is confronted by the supposed workman, who removes his disguise. The following document is presented to Dale to sign: "I, Ralph Dale, hereby promise to remove my establishment to comfortable, light and well ventilated quarters and to regulate the working hours and the wages paid to my employees so as to establish a fair compensation for the work received. These changes to take place within two weeks from date." Dale at first demurs, but is advised he must either sign or go to jail. It is needless to say the sweatshop proprietor complies.

Royal is captivated by Mary's pleasing personality and with his father's consent becomes her favored suitor. With the signing of the agreement by Dale better conditions prevail at the sweatshop and the reform mayor fulfills his mission.

The Moving Picture World, December 14, 1912, p. 1114

Status: Unknown

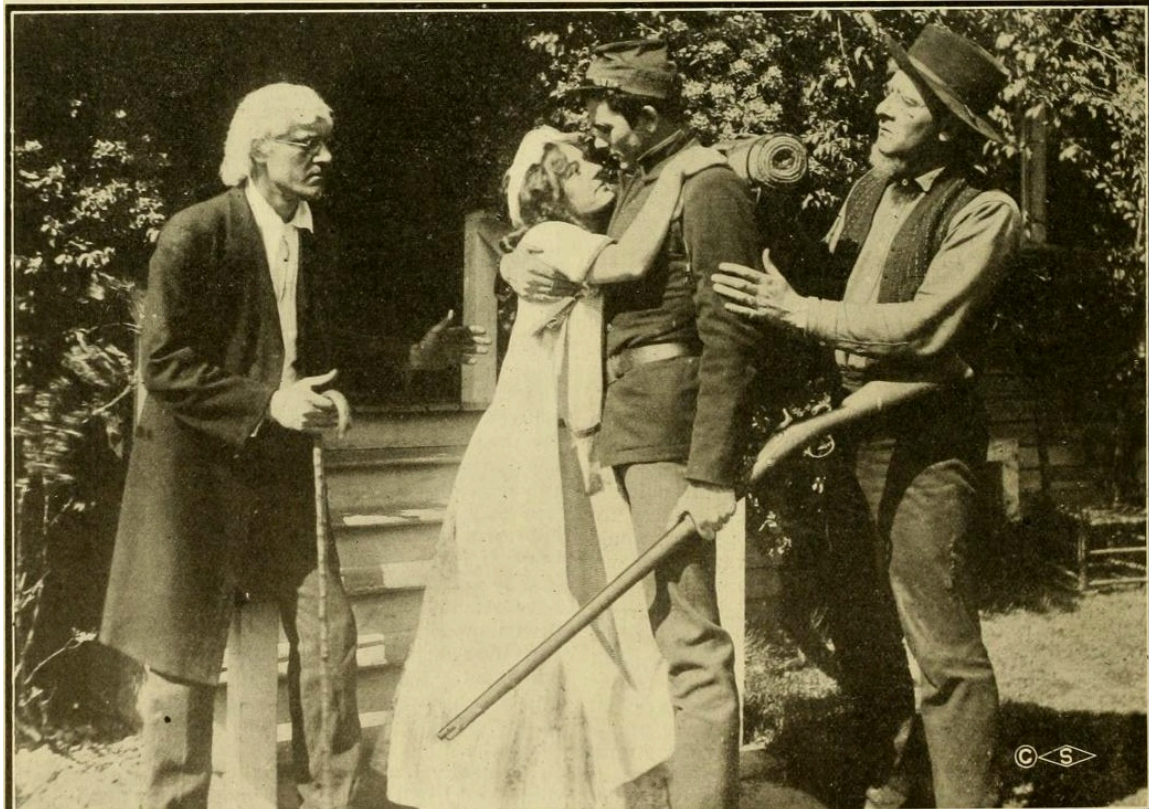
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Negative

Me and Bill (1912) (aka Me an' Bill)



Newspaper Article about a great battle offers a list of dead that brings great sorrow to a family.

A Strong Selig Drama.

"Me and Bill" Presents a Great Battle Scene—Many Daring Exploits.

AN affecting story, with a strong heart appeal, will be found in "Me and Bill," which will be released by the Selig Co. April 4th. It has been produced by the Western company and will force commendation by its many fine scenes and beautiful photography. A restful rural atmosphere prevails throughout, excepting a fierce and realistic battle scene of the Civil War, which brings sore bereavement to two lifelong friends.

Speaking of this battle scene; it is a thrilling spectacle. A dashing cavalry charge is made on the breastworks of a detachment of infantry, and through the smoke clouds can be seen the havoc wrought, by a withering fire, on the troopers. Riderless horses dash madly here and there, their riders having been propelled from their saddles as if with a mighty catapult. How these riders have been able to escape broken necks and limbs in this mock battle will puzzle the onlooker.

The climax of the skirmish is yet to come, however. We see an ammunition wagon, desperately driven, intercepted by the enemy. The driver is lashing his horses furiously, as shot and shell sing and hurtle around him. Then we see upheaving columns of smoke and the shattered wagon turn over on its side, as a shell explodes the ammunition, leaving the driver dead among the ruins. Colin Campbell, author of the scenario and producer, has certainly given us realism to the utmost in this thrilling battle scene.

There is a refinement of acting, especially in the love scenes, in this rural drama, that is very pleasing. We are so often nauseated by the lover, who clasps his sweetheart with bear-like hug, and snatches a kiss with a ferocity that makes one fear he is going to bite her head off. There is gentle wooing and tender kissing in "Me and Bill," that some of our actors in moving pictures would do well to imitate.

Sam and Bill are schoolboys and chums in the early 40's. In the opening scene we catch sight of them going to the country school, with their books under their arms. They

join two little lasses on the way and, in pairs, the four children go onward.

Years pass and these boys and girls are young men and women. Their early preferences have ripened into love and they wed. Bill is blessed with a sturdy boy and Sam with a witching girl. The wife of each passes away when the children arrive at an age when they also seek life partners. They, in turn, are betrothed, to the great joy of their fathers.

Before the wedding ceremony takes place, the first gun of the Civil War is fired. Bill's son feels that the call of his country should come first, and we see him saying good bye to his dear ones and marching away to the front.

Then the days of waiting for news are hard for the folks at home to bear. One day Bill receives a newspaper with news of a great battle and a list of the dead and missing. His son's name appears among the dead, and he bows brokenly to the blow. Sam and his daughter discover him in his sorrow, and, speechless, he hands them the paper.

Learning of her loss, the bride that was to be walks away alone in her sorrow. We see her in the little flat boat, on the lake, where she and her lover had spent sweet hours of communion. She sits in it, as if helpless, gazing toward the woodland.

When the two old men seek her, they find her under the upturned boat, and we watch them as they vainly try to bring back the breath of life. The last scene shows them all alone, yet thankful that each is still left to the other. And so Sam and Bill await the final call out of the darkness.

The Moving Picture World, April 6, 1912, p. 24

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

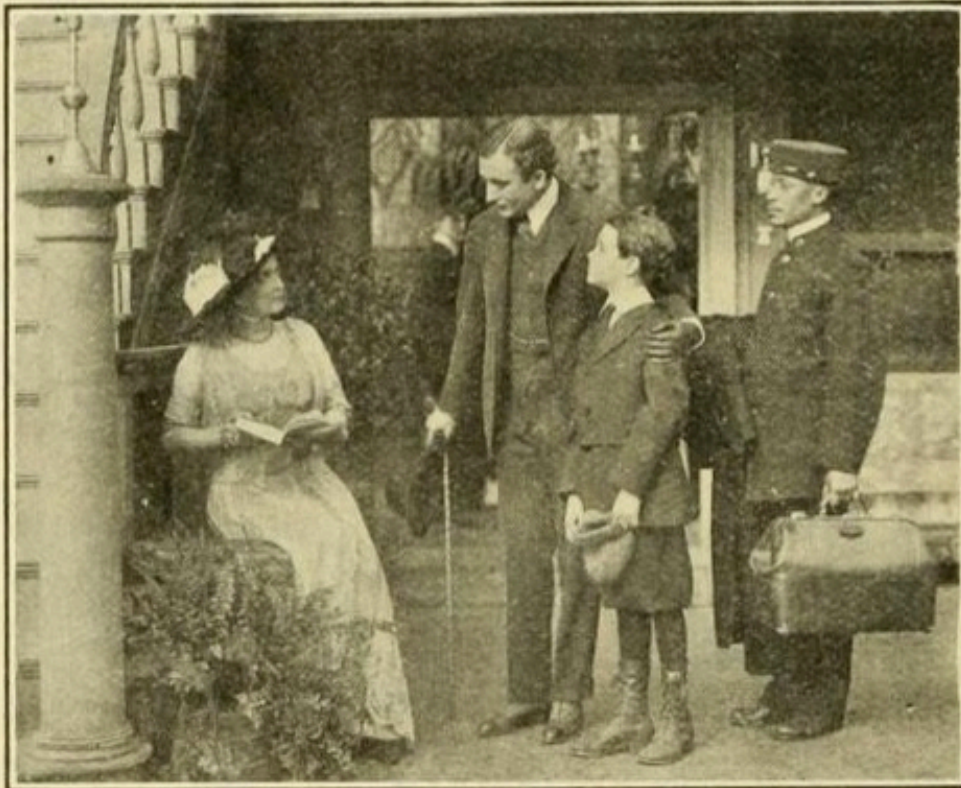
Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Mother Love (1912)City Editor Jack Halliday of the *Sun*.

RELEASED SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1912

Length about 1000 feet

“MOTHER LOVE”

John Halliday marries Mrs. Buckley, a charming widow who has a little son. The home is presided over by John's mother, and the new wife does not like the dictation. The women have words, the mother leaves the house and offers her services at a mission house. One day Edwin, the boy, is decoyed away by an Italian organ grinder. John's mother finds the child and restores him to the family.

MOTHER LOVE (March 9).—Jack Halliday, working as City Editor of the "Sun," is granted a few weeks' vacation by his employer. He journeys to Lakewood's winter hotel. At a dance given by the management of the hotel, Jack meets Mrs. Buckley, a widow and the mother of a boy of eight. Jack marries the widow and takes her to his home. A few weeks of happy wedded life and the family is broken up through the jealousy of Mrs. Halliday, 'Jr., towards Jack's mother. The two ladies have words and Jack's mother decides to leave the house. She gives her services to a mission, spending her time in the settlements. One day, the stepson is enticed away from the playground and follows an organ grinder and his monkey and the boy accepts the Italian's invitation into the house in the slums. There he is kept a prisoner. The boy while alone drops a watch and locket containing his parents' photos out of the window which is found by a waif who takes it to the mission and gives it to Mrs. Walter Halliday.

She recognizes the photos and asks to be taken to the Italian's house, where with the assistance of the police, she safely returns the boy to the family and secures a warm place in the heart of her once unjust daughter-in-law.

The Moving Picture World, March 2, 1912, p. 796

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Jack Halliday, Publisher).

Ethnicity: White (Jack Halliday, Publisher)

Media Category: Newspaper

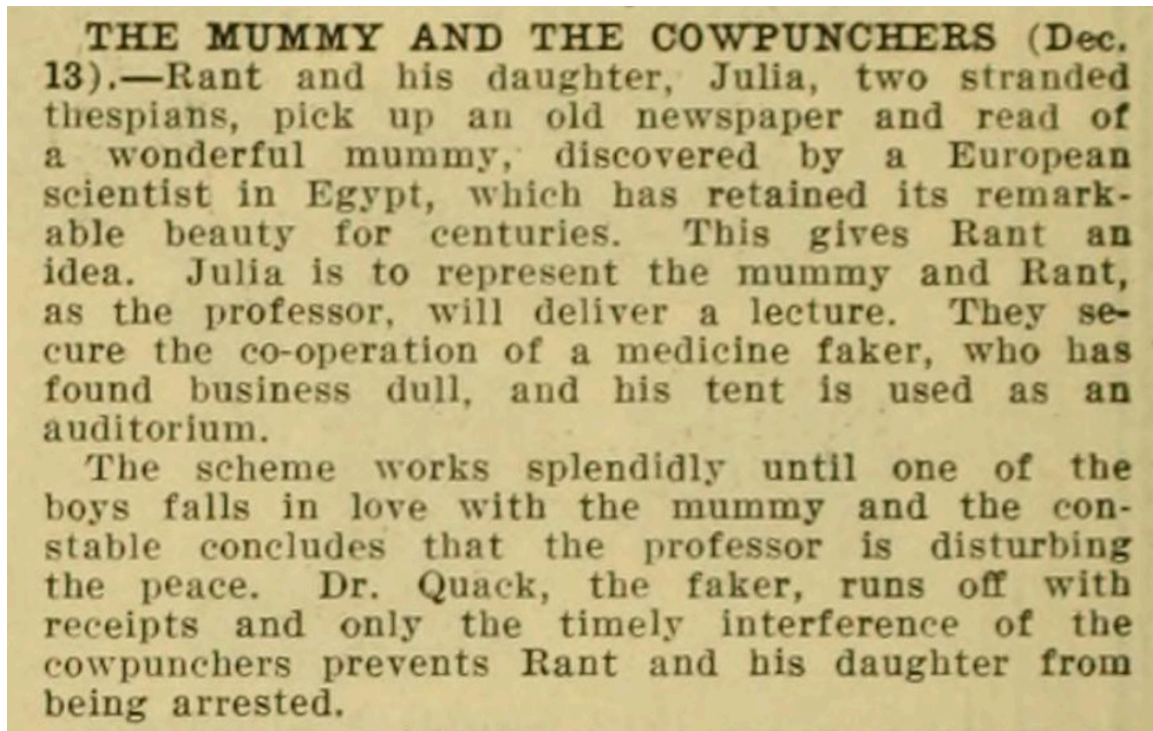
Job Title: Editor (Jack Halliday). Publisher (Publisher).

Description: Major: Jack Halliday, Positive

Description: Minor: Publisher, Positive

The Mummy and the Cowpuncher (1912)

Newspaper Article on a mummy discovered by a European scientist in Egypt inspires an actor to create a get-rich scheme.



The Moving Picture World, December 7, 1912, p. 1002.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The New Editor (1912)

Editor Jessie Brown (Mrs. C. Jay “Ida” Williams) becomes the new editor of the Tough Notch *Daily Observer* and tries to bring law and order by writing editorials attacking a group of rowdy cowboys. The cowboy gang decides to shoot the editor, but then discovers she is a woman and ends up buying subscriptions to the paper, instead. Sign in the office “Don’t shoot the Editor, he’s doing his best.” The Old Editor of the *Daily Observer* (William Wadsworth). *Various Sources*



Edison Films Advertisement, *The Moving Picture World*, January 20, 1912, p. 184.

Miss Jessie Brown, a business-like young woman from the East, has just completed negotiations for the purpose of a newspaper in a town of the far West – Tough Notch by name. Immediately upon her arrival in town she assumes the duties of her office as editor of her new possession, the "Tough Notch Daily Observer." The first thing attracting her eye is a sign on the wall which reads, "Don't shoot the Editor, he's doing his best." She treats this matter lightly, but the importance of it dawns upon her shortly after when she hears several volleys of shots being fired in the immediate vicinity. Peering through the partly open door she beholds a surprising and rather terrifying sight -- a crowd of cowboys amusing themselves by shooting at objects and whooping like so many wild Indians. Startled at this apparent lawlessness, she forthwith has the sign on the wall changed from masculine to feminine and then writes a scathing article about half tipsy cowboys who take possession of the streets, etc.

The following day this article appears in the newspaper and creates great indignation among the cowboys, who swear that they will wreak vengeance by shooting up the editor. Mounting their horses they start off to carry out their threat, stopping several times on the way to imbibe courage. Arriving at the "Daily Observer's" office, they dash pell-mell with drawn revolvers, to find to their great surprise and astonishment only the charming Miss Jessie Brown, who pleads guilty to having written the article which caused their wrath. The transition of their behavior is highly amusing, for instead of carrying out their threat, they each pay for a year's subscription to help the new editor boost the good cause along. *The Moving Picture World*, January 20, 1912, p. 234

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Western

Gender: Female (Jessie Brown). Male (Old Editor)

Ethnicity: White (Jessie Brown, Old Editor)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Jessie Brown, Old Editor)

Description: Major: Jessie Brown, Positive

Description: Minor: Old Editor, Positive

The Natural Son (1912)

Newspaper Article reveals to a prosperous man that his old homestead is in trouble and he decides to do something about it.

THE NATURAL SON (Dec. 13).—The Hamilton family is an old and proud one. John is betrothed to Lucy. Cyrus, the half-wit, meets Lucy and asks her to read for him. She is kind and complies. The poor fellow loves her with a blind and idolizing passion and throws his arms around her, much to her surprise and indignation. John is attracted by her cries for help and rushes on and administers a thrashing to the half-wit. He goes home sore and furious and tells his mother.

Years before she had been a witness to the illicit love between Mrs. Hamilton and Alfred and it is recalled to her by a dissolving scene of a compromising nature. She resolves to avenge the injury to her boy, whom she loves for his infirmity. She writes an anonymous note to Will telling him that John is an illegitimate child. Will also receives a note calling attention to the fact that John is a love child. George and Will both propose to Lucy, but she declines their suits. They notice that John is the favored brother and that he is much beloved by Alfred and their suspicions are aroused, and each has a secret. Finally they show the notes to each other in the office of the brothers. They go to the hag, Mag, and she tells them her story. They purchase her silence with money and resolve to keep the secret, but when they again see John happy with Lucy and the pair receiving the blessings of their mother, they decide to investigate. They approach their mother and ask her if John is the son of their father. She is weak and collapses in their arms. They carry her to her room, summon a physician and when she recovers she motions them to leave her and sends for John. John comes and she tells him that he is a child of love and he is appalled. She falls back on the pillows exhausted and dies before John and George reach her bedside. John tells them he knows all and they repudiate him, as a blot on the escutcheon of the family. He goes to Lucy and tries to release her from her engagement, but she avows she will always remain true to him.

He leaves, goes West, where he prospers in business. He sees in a newspaper that the old homestead is to be sold to satisfy a mortgage and that his brothers have failed in business. He returns to the old town, pays the mortgage, places his unnatural brothers on their feet, and then goes to the cemetery to pay a last visit to the grave of his mother. He meets Lucy there and she clings to him and will not let him leave her. The concluding scene shows them married and living happily in the distant town where he had cast his lot, with Will and his family and George, who has remained unmarried, happy in the old home.

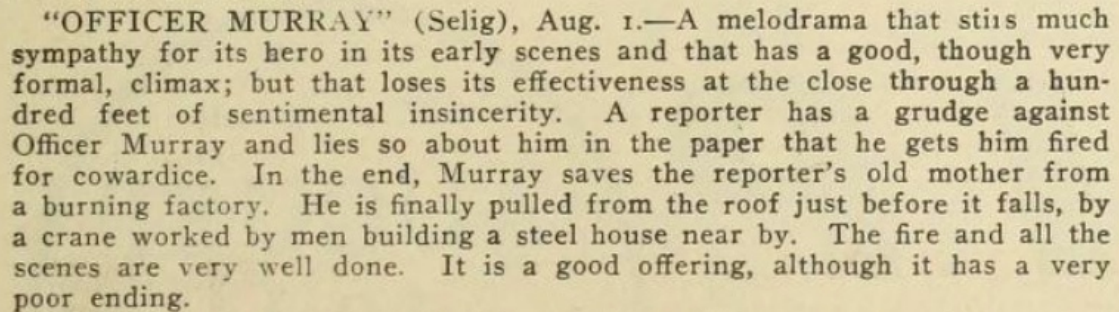
The Moving Picture World, December 14, 1912, p. 1118.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Officer Murray (1912)

Reporter Joe Slattery (Douglas Lawrence) a perverted prevaricating reporter on the *Evening Times*.



"OFFICER MURRAY" (Selig), Aug. 1.—A melodrama that stirs much sympathy for its hero in its early scenes and that has a good, though very formal, climax; but that loses its effectiveness at the close through a hundred feet of sentimental insincerity. A reporter has a grudge against Officer Murray and lies so about him in the paper that he gets him fired for cowardice. In the end, Murray saves the reporter's old mother from a burning factory. He is finally pulled from the roof just before it falls, by a crane worked by men building a steel house near by. The fire and all the scenes are very well done. It is a good offering, although it has a very poor ending.

The Moving Picture World, August 17, 1912, p. 669.

OFFICER MURRAY (Aug. 1).—Officer Murray of the Berry Street Station, is a big-hearted, well-thought-of patrolman in love with his work and his simple home. He incurs the enmity of Joe Slattery, a perverted, prevaricating reporter on the Evening Times. Slattery watches Murray and secures his revenge when the officer is bested by a crowd of young hoodlums whom he is trying to discipline. In the mixup, Murray loses his star. Slattery gets his paper to print a sensational story which results in Murray being discharged from the force. Slattery's poor old mother, an apple peddler, who has often been befriended by Murray, induces him to secure a job in a nearby candy factory. Murray does so and is soon beloved by all the employees.

One day an explosion occurs in the factory and within a few moments the old rattle trap building is one mass of flames. A panic ensues among the employees, who are mostly women and children. Murray takes in the situation, and, with an exhibition of bravery, carries the employees to safety, including Slattery's mother, the old apple woman. In effecting their escape, however, his own is cut off and he faces almost certain death in the burning building. He finally manages to get to the roof of the factory and calls to some steel workers on the building next door. At last they hear him and rescue him, by use of the steel hoisting derrick. They are just in time for the roof tumbles in just as they lift him in the air. When he is safe on the ground again he finds that the story of his bravery has traveled ahead of him and he is vindicated by the crowd and his old chief.

The Moving Picture World, July 27, 1912, p. 366

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Joe Slattery)

Ethnicity: White (Joe Slattery)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Joe Slattery).

Description: Major: Joe Slattery, Very Negative

Description: Minor: None

The Old Reporter (1912)

Reporter Joe Norris (William West – The Oldest Reporter) on *The Star* is fired after 35 years when a new proprietor takes over and gets part-time work on another paper. Owner of the Star (Charles Ogle). The City Editor (Augustus Phillips). The City Editor of the Rival Newspaper (Robert Brower).

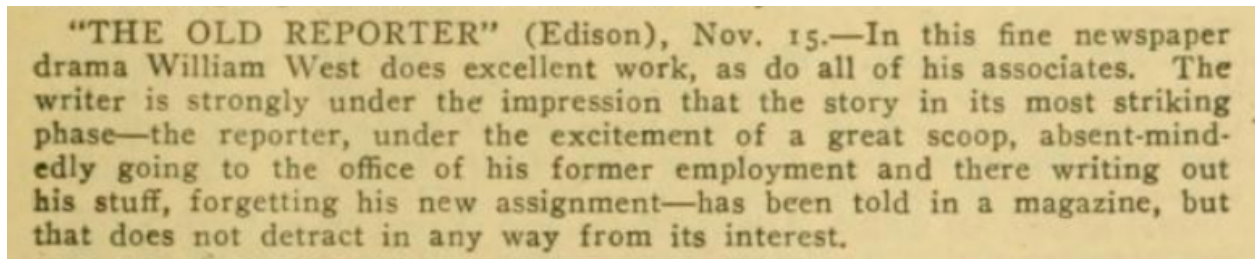
THE OLD REPORTER (Nov. 15).—The new proprietor of the "Star," discharges two old reporters. Joe Norris, who has worked for the paper thirty years, is one of them. After a week's search Joe lands a place on another paper, but only as a space writer, and with very uncertain pay. He is indifferently told to go and bring in what news he can of the theft of a famous painting from the art gallery. Arriving there he meets several detectives and newspaper men whom he knows, all bent upon the same mission as himself.

Kean, a detective with whom he has exchanged courtesies for years, tells him there is absolutely no clew. As he makes a few notes, his pencil breaks, and he borrows a knife of an attendant of the gallery who is passing. A bit of gilt on the blade of the knife attracts his attention. The frame from which the painting was cut is a gold one; the attendant knew its enormous value. He borrows a small magnifying glass from his friend, the detective, and makes comparisons. The clew is a strong one and he gets his friend's promise to give him two hours' grace to scoop the story, should he land the thief.

They watch the suspected man and trail him to a saloon, where he meets two art dealers. The detective interests the bartender, while Joe watches the trio over the partition of the back room. The painting is brought from underneath the attendant's vest, where it had been wrapped around his body. There is a sensational arrest of the three and Joe rushes off, writing his story.

A habit of thirty years is not easily broken, and in his enthusiasm over getting the story, Joe unconsciously goes to the "Star" office and to his old desk. When the city editor sees him, and looks over his shoulder at the scoop, he promises Joe to see that the boss takes him back, for he has done what none of the new regime could accomplish.

The Moving Picture World, November 9, 1912, p. 586



The Moving Picture World, November 30, 1912, p. 877.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Joe Norris, Owner of Star, City Editor, Rival City Editor). Groups-2.

Ethnicity: White (Joe Norris, Owner of Star, City Editor, Rival City Editor). Unspecified-2.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Joe Norris). Publisher (Owner of Star). Editors (City Editor, Rival City Editor). Pack Journalists. Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Joe Norris, Very Positive

Description: Minor: Publisher, Negative. City Editor, Rival City Editor, Positive. Pack Journalists, Miscellaneous, Neutral.

Orator, Knight and Cow Charmer (1912)

The City Editor (W.J. Moye). The Girl Cartoonist (Mignon Anderson).

A story that is typically and charmingly American, dealing as it does with newspaper editors, angry politicians, newspaper cartoonists, and angry cows. The surprise is the cartoonist. She is pretty, also clever. Her cleverness with a sketch pencil caused the whole rumpus that caused this film. Advertisement, *The New York Dramatic Mirror*, September 11, 1912.

ORATOR, KNIGHT AND COW CHARMER (Sept. 15).—It was the most important of political campaigns (to Congressman Casey) because he was running for re-election. It was also interesting to his enemies, owing to the fact that they hoped to defeat him. One of these enemies was the editor of the opposition paper, and when he heard that the distinguished statesman was to deliver a noon-day address in a nearby town, he decided to "stir him up." To accomplish this, he enlisted the aid of his star cartoonist, in appearance a modest, neat little girl, but one who was gifted with fiendish ability with the pencil.

The cartoonist went to the village and on her way to the meeting place made two acquaintances, one a cow, the other, Congressman Casey. The cow galloped across lots to meet her, and she was thoroughly convinced that "he" meant to bite her. Then the gallant congressman appeared, rescued her from the ferocious beast and escorted her to the scene of his oratorical triumph.

Then the girl, having a sense of humor, drew a funny picture of herself, the cow and the congressman, and had it printed in her paper. The girl thoroughly enjoyed it; the cow didn't even say "moo," but the congressman was as mad as a contesting delegation at the national convention. He had no idea of the identity of the artist, but determined to be revenged. He took a large horse-whip and went to the newspaper office, intending to get satisfaction.

It took him some time to get into the art room, as he was obliged to thrash several inoffensive reporters en route. Then he found the artist, a trembling, frightened little girl. It was ridiculous to expect that he could horsewhip her. He didn't have the heart even to scold her. For the first time in his life, the dignified statesman had a sense of humor, and shaking his finger at the girl he said, "Young woman, the next time I find a cow chasing you I'll let you stay up the tree for the rest of your life."

The Moving Picture World, September 14, 1912, p. 1112.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (City Editor). Female (Girl Cartoonist). Group-2.

Ethnicity: White (City Editor, Girl Cartoonist). Unspecified-2.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (City Editor). Illustrator (Girl Cartoonist). Pack Journalists.

Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: City Editor, Negative. Girl Cartoonist, Transformative Positive.

Description: Minor: Pack Journalists, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

Out of the Depths (1912)

Newspaper Article brings more tragedy to a family.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS (Mar. 19).—James Grey, a clerk employed by Levette & Co., appropriate some money to send his sick mother to a sanitarium, after having vainly pleaded with Levette to furnish him with the necessary amount. The shortage is discovered, Grey is sent to the penitentiary, and his mother, unfortunately seeing the newspaper notice, dies of heart-failure. Fifteen years later Grey has lived down his past, and has risen to a position of political influence. He runs for Mayor of the town and is elected by a splendid majority. Grey now becomes engaged to a charming society girl and the future looks rosy, when one night he is visited by an old fellow clerk who used to work in the office where Grey stole the money. This ruffian now threatens to expose Grey's prison record if he isn't supplied with money. Grey allows himself to be blackmailed several times, then drives the fellow from the house. Swearing vengeance, the blackmailer goes to the home of Grey's fiancée and is on the point of exposing the Mayor when he is instantly killed by a bolt of lightning through the window, caused by a terrific storm raging outside. Grey is saved from unjust exposure and the tragic incident is closed forever.

The Moving Picture World, March 16, 1912, p. 994.

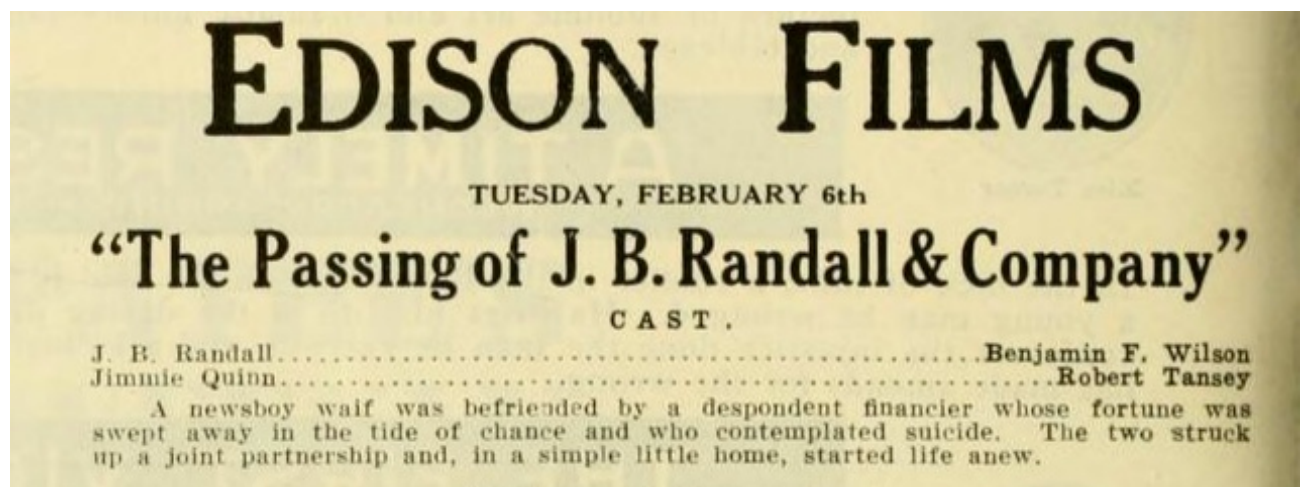
Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
 Genre: Drama
 Gender: Group
 Ethnicity: Unspecified
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
 Description: Major: None
 Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Passing of J.B. Randall & Company (1912)

Newsboy Jimmie Quinn (Robert Emmett Tansey),



Advertisement, *The Moving Picture World*, February 3, 1912, p. 368.

“THE PASSING OF J. B. RANDALL & CO.” (Edison), February 5.—
 A story of a broker who failed and of a newsboy who kept him from killing himself. The broker is played by B. F. Wilson and the newsie, Jimmie Quinn, by Robert Tansey, who didn't look very Irish. It is not up to the average Edison in interest. There were a number of scenes that seemed not wholly necessary and, at the climax, the story, as shown, didn't powerfully convince. But it has a first-rate, human-kind idea and is a wholesome optimistic picture. It will serve very well as a filler.

The Moving Picture World, February 17, 1912, p. 582.

J.B. Randell has been ruined in the stock market. Night finds him preparing to end his life.

After securing the revolver, he retraces his steps and comes across a little tired newsboy, fallen from exhaustion and hunger. He brings him home and here the man realizes how weak he has been.

The picture closes with a charming scene a few months later where Jimmie Quinn, the newsboy, and J.B. Randell are living together, humble but happy and working out the

great problem of existence side by side, and all will enjoy the toast at the end of the picture to the success of Randell & Quinn, successors to J.B. Randell and Company Brokers. *The Moving Picture World*, February 3, 1913, p. 416.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Newsboy)

Ethnicity: White (Newsboy)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: News Employee (Newsboy)

Description: Major: Newsboy, Positive

Description: Minor: None

The Passing Shadow (1912)

Newspaper Article reveals that a man's wealthy father has died and lawyers are trying to locate him as the sole heir of the man's fortune.

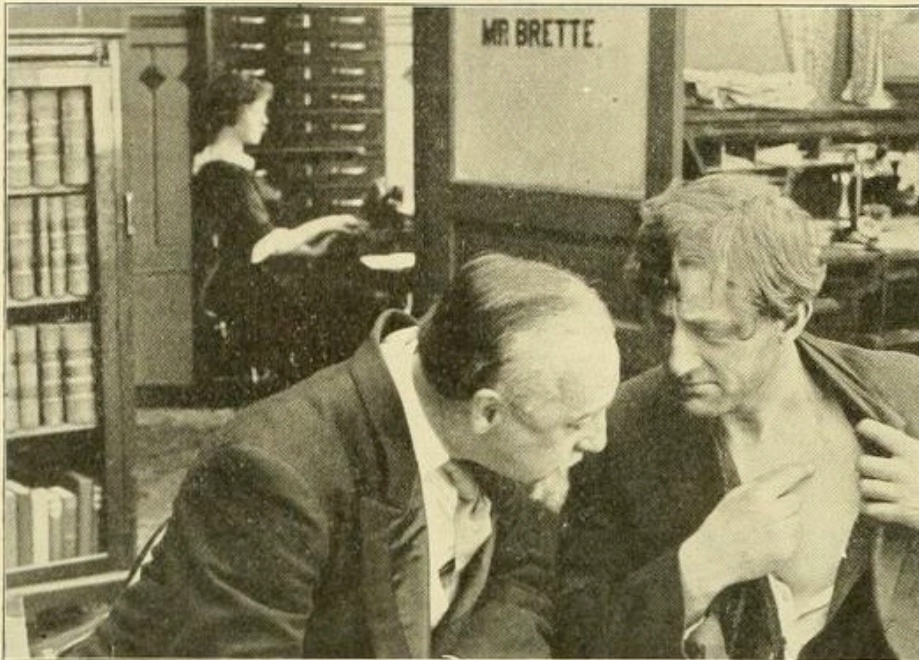
"THE PASSING SHADOW."

This is one of the Essanay heart-interest dramas and is announced for release June 14th. The plot is strikingly novel, and features Francis X. Bushman in one of the greatest roles this popular favorite has ever portrayed for his countless admirers.

"Frisco" Sam, a tramp, is brutally kicked out of a farmhouse yard one morning when he attempts to get a drink of water. Swearing vengeance he limps off down the road and meets a little crippled girl who wistfully gives him a luscious apple. Thanking her with a grim smile, he goes on to his camp and, while looking over an old newspaper, finds that his

wealthy father has died and the lawyers are trying to locate him. Beating his way to the city he proves his identity and finds a fortune of fifty thousand dollars has been left him. Possessed with but the one thought of revenge on the rustics who mistreated him, Parsons begins to lay his plans.

Meanwhile Farmer Rankin is advised that he will have to send his little daughter to the city for an operation to cure her deformity. Not having the necessary money, Rankin is in despair, but is absolutely crushed on receiving a letter from his lawyer advising that his mortgage has been taken over by a New Yorker who threatens eviction unless payment is made next day noon. Of course Parsons is the new owner and, on arriving, refuses to listen to any pleas of



Scene from "The Passing Shadow" (Essanay).

mercy until he finally comes across the little crippled child, and recognizes her as the angel who gave him the apple in his distress. A moment only he struggles with himself, then tiptoes from the room with her fairy book in his hand, writes a check to cover the operation expense and pins it, together with the surrendered mortgage, to a leaf in the book, lays it in the hands of the sleeping tot, silently kisses one of the tangled curls and steals away.

The Essanay Company have made a masterpiece production of this charming story. Mr. Bushman is splendid as "Frisco" Sam, and little Eleanor Kahn, one of the most finished child-actresses in the country, will moisten many an eye in her characterization of the little cripple.

The photography throughout is rich in beautiful tone values.

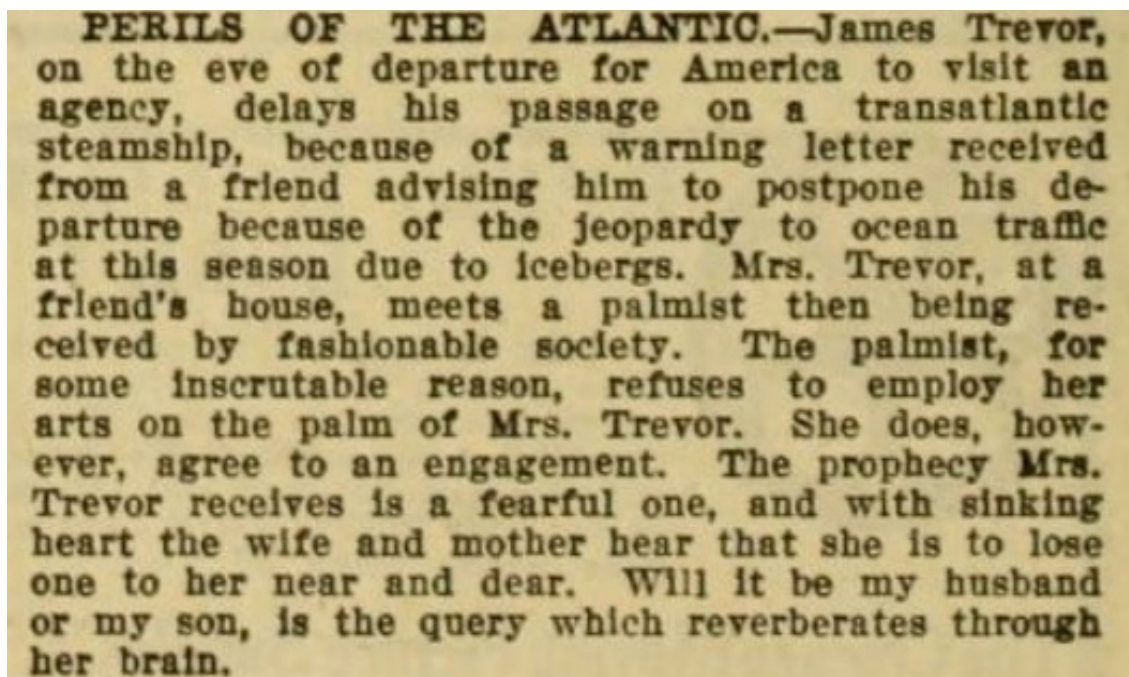
THE PASSING SHADOW (June 14).—Frisco Sam, a tramp, attempts to secure a drink of water at a farmhouse one morning and is brutally kicked off the place by the son of the owner and one of the hands. Swearing vengeance Frisco limps off down the road and meets a little crippled girl, who smiling offers him a luscious apple. Thanking her with a grim smile, he goes on to his camp. Here he finds an old newspaper and learns that his father, a wealthy physician, has died and attorneys are seeking him. He beats his way to the city, proves his identity to the attorneys and finds he has been left a fortune of \$50,000. Possessed with but one thought of revenge on the rustics who mistreated him, Parsons now prepares his plans. Meanwhile, Farmer Rankin is told by the old family doctor that it is necessary for him to send his little crippled child to the city for an operation. Rankin realizes he hasn't the money and the outlook is indeed dark. But a letter received from his lawyer crushes him in despair. It tells that the mortgage on his farm has been taken over by a stranger from New York, who threatens immediate foreclosure unless payment is made next day at noon. The following morning the new owner arrives in the person of Parsons. The former tramp refuses to listen to any pleas for mercy, reveals his identity and declares his vengeance has come. Rankin finally starts for town to try and raise the sum needed. Striding through the house, Parsons suddenly comes upon the little crippled child and recognizes her as the angel who gave him the apple in his distress. He becomes interested in her fairy book and learns she must go to the city for an operation her father cannot afford. Her sweet, pathetic little face wipes out all thoughts of vengeance from Parsons' heart and he becomes the noblest of God's creatures—a man. A moment only he struggles with himself, then tiptoes from the room with her fairy book in hand, writes out a check to cover the operation expense and pins it, together with the surrendered mortgage, to a leaf in the fairy book. Laying the book in the hands of the sleeping tot, he silently kisses one of her tangled curls and steals away.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Perils of the Atlantic (1912)

Newspaper Article about a ship hitting an ice berg.



PERILS OF THE ATLANTIC.—James Trevor, on the eve of departure for America to visit an agency, delays his passage on a transatlantic steamship, because of a warning letter received from a friend advising him to postpone his departure because of the jeopardy to ocean traffic at this season due to icebergs. Mrs. Trevor, at a friend's house, meets a palmist then being received by fashionable society. The palmist, for some inscrutable reason, refuses to employ her arts on the palm of Mrs. Trevor. She does, however, agree to an engagement. The prophecy Mrs. Trevor receives is a fearful one, and with sinking heart the wife and mother hear that she is to lose one to her near and dear. Will it be my husband or my son, is the query which reverberates through her brain.

Mr. Trevor, seeing an advertisement of the Colossus, the largest steamship in the world which is just about to make her maiden trip, engages passage on her. The lonely wife, her mind disturbed by the palmist's prophecy, writes to her uncle asking him to spend a few days with her to relieve her from her low spiritedness. The Colossus meets the fate of the Titanic, striking an iceberg in the night and sinking into the depths with the majority of her two thousand souls.

While Mrs. Trevor and her uncle are at dinner, there is brought a newspaper containing the first announcement of the fate of the Colossus. Strong is the grief of the mother but stronger the grief of the child whose health suffers under the poignancy of the melancholia,

Meanwhile, the survivors of the Colossus, among whom is James Trevor, have reached port and to his wife and child the husband flashes the joyous "all is well" telegram. With one terror relieved, there is yet another potential grief seemingly in store for the mother. The palmist's prophecy still haunts her and she fears that inasmuch as her husband has been snatched from the scythe of death, the little son will be garnered in by the grim reaper. The obsession more and more possesses the feminine mind until wrinkles of anxiety come on her face and the light of an unknown terror into her eyes. Mr. Jullien, the uncle, a man of sound judgment and common sense, has little faith in the readings of the palmist and believes that ruse will relieve the worries of the mother by proving to her that the palmist is a mere charlatan. The uncle accordingly writes to the palmist, asking her to come to the hotel for the purpose of reading the hand of his niece, a young woman about to be married. The palmist is somewhat surprised to see the room inhabited by a man and she looks about for the mentioned young woman. None is in sight but through the curtains before a door leading to an adjoining room extends a white, graceful feminine hand. The palmist refuses to perform her reading under such conditions, but the uncle prevails upon her by the argument that inasmuch as she reads the palm, the sight of the other parts of the individual are unnecessary. The moving argument, however, is the presentation of a large fee. The palmist falling into the trap, makes a pretended reading of the mysterious hand, and, utterly contradicting all her dark predictions of a few weeks previous, prognosticates the brightest prospects of great happiness and prosperity of the subject. Better by her own reading the mother, pushes aside the curtain and confronts the dismayed palmist. The uncle then gets into possession of a letter addressed to the palmist which more fully explains her nefarious business, the letter congratulating

the palmist upon her use of the "apparent possession of supernatural foresight, which always attracts the many fools who in this trash believe." Her perfidy unmasked, the palmist is sent away discomfited while the relieved mother hastens back to her wounded dove. The father arrives and his presence acts as a tonic most efficacious and the child quickly rallies to bring joy to the household.

The Moving Picture World, December 7, 1912, pp. 1016, 1018.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Please Remit (1912)

Editor of the Coyotteville Clarion (William Wadsworth).

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6th
"PLEASE REMIT"
CAST.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Editor of the Coyotteville Clarion..... | William Wadsworth |
| Orphan Annie..... | Elsie McLeod |
| The Postmistress..... | Elizabeth Miller |
| The Cowboy..... | Marc McDermott |
| The Blacksmith..... | Bigelow Cooper |
| The Indian..... | Wadsworth Harris |

A Western comedy, showing how the misconstrued meaning of a shotgun in the hands of a bankrupt editor brought about payments from his evasive debtors and a romance with Orphan Annie.

The Moving Picture World, December 30, 1911, p. 1048.

"PLEASE REMIT" (Edison), December 6.—A very welcome comedy with the editor of a country newspaper as its center. This editor wasn't popular and his sheet seemed to be even less so. Bills payable in his office there were plenty; but bills receivable, unpaid, still collected and there was no money to get rid of the former. It was a rough Western district and the cowboys, not liking the "Clarion," laughed when its editor presented subscription bills; so he addressed a post-card to one creditor stating the circumstances and signed it "yours in despair." His last possession, a shot-gun, then was offered for sale. An Indian was waiting to buy it. The editor was seen coming down the street with it. He had become known as "a desperate man" and he suddenly found that he could make collections. Everyone in the general store seemed willing to pay. There is plenty of fun in the comedy. The plot is well-planned and holds attention. The photographs are good. The characters clearly set forth by good players and the audience plainly liked the picture. Perhaps it isn't quite substantial enough to serve as a feature that can be boosted by special advertising; but no bill can be a poor one that includes it.

The Moving Picture World, January-March, 1912.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Western

Gender: Male (Editor)

Ethnicity: White (Editor)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Editor)

Description: Major: Editor, Positive

Description: Minor: None

A Political Kidnapping (1912)

Editor John Harrison (Joseph Middleton) of the *Press*. Mary Harrison (Hazel Neason), editor of the *Press*.

"A POLITICAL KIDNAPPING" (Kalem), July 26.—A good melodrama of political life at election time. Its heroine is the owner of the town newspaper and is supporting the reform candidate in spite of the fact that the corrupt boss of the opposition party holds mortgages against her. This villainous boss has a heeler among the paper's printing force. In order to keep back the edition that will ruin him, he has the rest of the printers kidnapped and locked up in an empty freight car. The girl has to run off the edition by herself. The picture has an interesting atmosphere. Especially interesting are the scenes that show how the newspaper crowd was enticed out, blackjacked and, in the empty car, taken out to a lonely switch, and also the scenes showing how the printer's devil rescued them, with the help of a handy hand-car. The photography is fine.

The Moving Picture World, August 10, 1912, p. 545

A POLITICAL KIDNAPPING (July 26).—In a little city of the West the best citizens decide the community needs reforming and place in nomination for mayor, Arthur Taylor, a young business man of sterling character. John Harrison, the editor of the local paper, and his daughter, Mary, promise to help the reform candidate. Joe Simms, the candidate of the opposition party, calls on the editor and asks for his assistance, but is informed that the Press intends to expose him and endorse Taylor's nomination. Simms then springs a surprise on the editor by showing him that he has bought up the mortgages on his paper and home and threatens to ruin him if he is opposed. The shock of this information brings on an attack of heart failure and the editor is found dead in his office. Mary determines more than ever to secure the election of the reform candidate and decides to run the paper. Simms calls on her and tries to dissuade the girl from her purpose, but Mary tells him that the edition of the following afternoon will completely expose him. Through a confederate in the employ of the Press, Simms lures the small staff to the railroad yards, where they are locked in a box car. The printer's devil, however, escapes and secures the release of the men, bringing them to the office in time to complete the work which Mary has been endeavoring to handle alone. The next day Simms awakens to the fact that he is a ruined man and the election of the reform candidate is assured.

The Moving Picture World, July 20, 1912, p. 270

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (John Harrison, Confederate, Printer's Devil, *Press Staff*). Female (Mary Harrison).

Ethnicity: White (John Harrison, Confederate, Printer's Devil, *Press Staff*). Female (Mary Harrison).

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (John Harrison, Mary Harrison). News Employee (Confederate,

Printer's Devil, *Press Staff*).

Description: Major: John Harrison, Mary Harrison, Very Positive

Description: Minor: Confederate, Very Negative. Printer's Devil, Positive. *Press Staff*, Positive

Prince Charming (1912)

Newsboy Little Billy (Edna Foster)

PRINCE CHARMING (May 15).—Little Billy, the newsboy, is having a lonesome time in the park when a rich little girl and her roller skating friends pass by. The little girl drops her gloves. Billy picks them up and returns them to her. She is so pleased that she calls over her governess and makes her give Billy her bag of cakes. Billy looks after her longingly and, when she is out of sight, returns to his little shack and sleepily sits down to munch the cakes.

He falls asleep and dreams that a wonderful lackey, dressed in silken doublet and hose, is standing before him. He hands him a letter, commanding him to appear at the court of the Princess Marie, and also gives him a wonderful court costume. Billy attires himself in his new costume and is soon at the court. The Count and Countess Moneybags and the Duke and Duchess of Gingerbread precede him, but much to their chagrin are refused admittance to the throne room. When Prince Charming (Billy) arrives, the jester is told to lead him at once to the Princess. The others resent the unknown being made a favorite. Prince Charming makes love to the Princess and wins her favor, which causes the other members of the court to vow immediate vengeance. They get Prince Charming while he is alone in the throne room and, notwithstanding that he puts up a splendid fight, he is overpowered by sheer numbers. They are about to evict him when the Princess appears and saves him. She commands the jester to take him away and clothe him in "clothes of gold." Upon his reappearance the Princess calls upon her court to bend upon their

knees and she takes Prince Charming as her royal husband. Then Billy wakes up. But "Gee, it was a great dream."

The Moving Picture World, May 18, 1912, p. 666

"PRINCE CHARMING" (Reliance).

Many film manufacturers are lax in their duty toward the children. But Reliance is not one of that number. Every once in a while the producer should stop turning out ponderous dramas and devote a reel to the kiddies. This should be done regularly. Children have done much for the moving picture and the producer should not forget what they have done, but give them a reward. A children's picture is never a risk from a business standpoint, because it is a very safe rule that what pleases the children will please the old folks. The stock excuse for adults when they go to a circus is that they go to take the children, but they enjoy themselves just as much as do the children.

"Prince Charming" is a great "kid" picture, made especially for that purpose, and probably will be a very big hit as such. The story was written by Mr. George W. Terwilliger and was produced by James Kirkwood. These two gentlemen are a good combination and they have put over some telling work during the past few months. Dividing honors with them, however, is little Edna Foster, better known in the Reliance pictures as "Little Billy," a character she has played a number of times. In this picture she plays the part of a newsboy who lives alone in a great city. Her work is very skillful and would be charming with or without the "prince" part of it.



Scene from "Prince Charming" (Reliance).

The story tells of a newsboy who gazed wistfully at the children of the rich as they played together in Central Park. He wondered why nice children never made friends with him, but he had no grudge against the world on that account. One little girl seemed to him like a good fairy. Her face was so sweet and her ways so good that he gave her his all. By great good fortune she dropped her pair of gloves and that gave him an opportunity to speak to her, for he picked them up and went timidly to her to return them. The little girl was pleased with him and insisted that her governess reward Billy by purchasing for him a bag of cakes.

Being spoken to by such a little queen was enough joy for any one day and Billy repaired to his garret lodgings with a bag full of cakes and a heart full of joy. He fell asleep while eating them and dreamed a wondrous dream.

He dreamed that a resplendent footman came with royal robes for him, and a royal summons to appear before the Fairy Princess. He put on the royal velvet and gold robes and appeared before the Princess who was none other than the little girl he had met that afternoon in the park. He appeared before the court among a large throng of royal children, but he was the favorite, singled out above the others. He was treated royally. Never had he received such kindness in his life and never before had he enjoyed himself so well. Too bad that such a dream should end, but, of course, it did, and poor Billy awoke to find himself on his humble cot once more. It was only a dream, but it didn't cost anything, and it was just as good as going to the theater. So Billy went out to sell his papers, happy in the knowledge of what might have been, even if it never was or never would be. Good stuff.

H. F. H.

The Moving Picture World, April 27, 1912, p. 335

This movie is based on the classical French fairy tale, "The Blue Bird," – *IMDB* Summary.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Little Billy)

Ethnicity: White (Little Billy)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: News Employee (Little Billy)

Description: Major: Little Billy, Positive

Description: Minor: None

The Queen of Spades (1912)

Reporter Frank Pryor for the Daily Star infiltrates a suicide club and has to be rescued by his boss and members of the editorial staff.



Scene from the Eclipse Film, "The Queen of Spades," a George Kleine Feature Release.

The Eclipse offering for Wednesday is a unique but fascinating film entirely original in subject matter as a screen production; the title is "The Queen of Spades." An ambitious young reporter is assigned to investigate a curious suicide club called "The Friends of Plato." He joins the organization just in time to attend a meeting of the members, when he is selected to be the one to fulfill the purpose of the club, namely, to end his mortal existence. The scene of his terror in the room with the barred windows through which he is able to see the "death watch," a quartette of ghastly figures, and his intense relief when his friends come to the rescue, will hold the rapt attention of any audience. The characterization of the reporter and the president of the club are especially well executed; the former portrayed as a young man of determination but inexperienced, and the latter as a hardened old villain, reserved and unrelenting. This is an exceptional feature film which will prove an addition to any program.

The Morning Picture World, November 9, 1912, p. 538.

“The Queen of Spades” (Eclipse.)

Reviewed by Jas. S. McQuade.

GEORGE KLEINE has among his regular releases, in the near future, a very interesting subject by Urban-Eclipse, entitled “The Queen of Spades.” This single reel film should please all who view it, because of the novelty of the story and excellent photography. I do not wish to convey the impression that the story is original, because I have read others of a similar type; but I do wish to say that it is the first time I have ever seen the story told in moving pictures.

The principal character is a young and enterprising star reporter, who makes up his mind to discover the secrets of a suicide club in his city and thereby finds himself in imminent peril of his life. Indeed, he is saved, just in the nick of time, by his chief and other members of the editorial staff, who force their way into the club and scatter the death watch that has been stationed outside the room, where he has been locked, to see that he carried out his compact with the club.

It is a keen psychological study to watch the change that slowly comes over the young man as it dawns on him that his fellow members are in deadly earnest, and that he must either end his life or suffer death at the hands of the death guard, the members of which are muffled up in hideous costumes and standing outside the window, which commands a clear view of every part of the death room. A grim humor takes possession of us as the victim of fate squirms and wriggles in the vain attempt to break the meshes of the deadly net that entraps him. As he loses his self control and finally gives up in despair, we find ourselves deeply concerned and nervously awaiting his rescue in some way or other. It is with intense relief that we witness the sudden entry of his friends, just as his brain has lost its poise and he has seized a pistol to end his misery.

The characterization of Frank Pryor, the reporter, is forceful and shows delicate shading. The president of the club is another strongly drawn character. He is an epitome of reserved force and unrelenting action.

The scenes are all interior views and fully sustain the reputation of Urban-Eclipse for fine photographic effects.

Frank Prior, a bright reporter, gains the sanction of the editor-in-chief of the Daily Star to discover the secrets of a mysterious club, "The Friends of Plato," the members of which, it is believed, have bound themselves by a solemn oath to commit suicide when fate determines so. Young Prior has planned to become a member of the club through a friend, Mr. Davis, whom he knows has been initiated. He, of course, keeps the secret to himself that he intends making use of his experience as a scoop for his paper. He treats the whole matter lightly in his own mind, and is inclined to look on the grave and stern-looking president of the club, to whom he is introduced by Mr. Davis, with a jocose air. He grows more serious, however, when he reads the declaration which must be signed by him for admittance, and shows nervousness as he glances from the page to the flinty face of the president, who has the imperturbability of the Sphinx.

The first meeting of the club, at which Prior is present, shows the members seated around a large oak table, in a well appointed room. The attendant brings in a deck of playing cards with much solemnity, and places them on the table, in front of the president. As one scrutinizes the faces of the men around the table, he is struck by the general air of nervousness prevailing. The president is the only man whose impassivity shows iron nerve. Pryor's countenance betrays a half-concealed spirit of levity, akin to mockery of the proceedings.

The deck of cards is cut and is passed around to each member for the drawing of a single card. The fatal card is the queen of spades, for the man who draws that must end his life, that very night. We note the relief and the sigh of ill-concealed satisfaction which take possession of every man when he discovers that he has not drawn the black-visaged queen. It now remains for two men, Pryor and another, to complete the tempting of fate. Pryor draws the queen of spades and is congratulated by his brother members on his good luck. All file from the room except the president, who remains with the doomed man. The reporter scorns the selection just made, and tells the president to his face that he

does not intend to make a tragedy out of such a ridiculous farce. The president remains calm and stern, and taking a revolver from his pocket, places it on the table, beside Pryor's right hand. He then walks from the room, saying good-bye with a light-hearted wave of his hand.

Pryor thrusts the weapon away from him and rushes to the door. It is locked. The only other chance of escape is by the wide series of windows. He determines to find safety in that direction. Before doing so he seats himself at the table, and is evidently occupied in writing a message to his young wife.

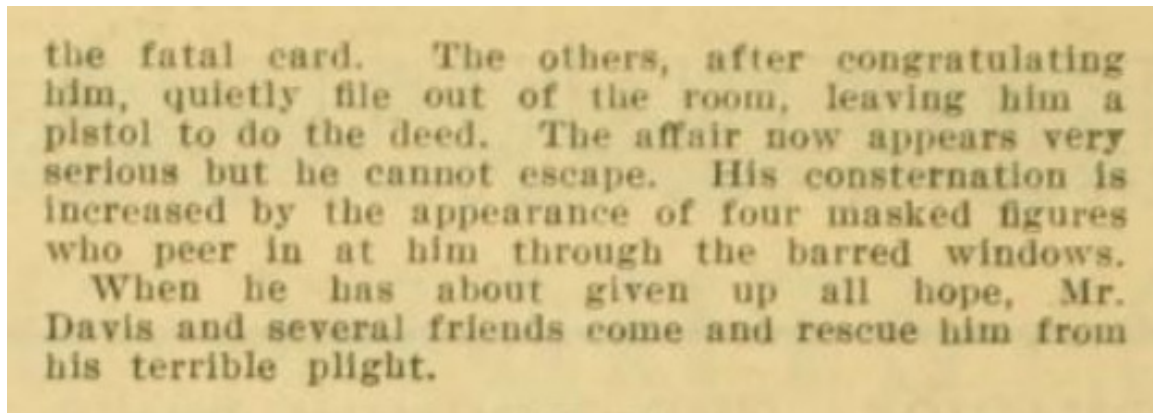
He is startled by a weird chorus of voices in deep bass, repeating the words, "We are waiting." Looking up he sees four ghastly figures, enveloped in dark costumes, from head to feet, guarding the windows. It is then despair seizes him, and he is saved by the intervention of his friend, Davis, who had notified the editorial force of the Star of his deadly peril.

The Moving Picture World, October 5, 1912, p. 27

THE QUEEN OF SPADES (Nov. 6).—Frank Pryor, an ambitious young reporter is assigned to investigate a mysterious suicide club called the "Friends of Plato." He "gets busy" immediately and persuades his friend Mr. Davis to introduce him to the club.

The president of the organization places before him a set of rules which declare that each member shall agree to put an end to his life when it shall be so decided by lot. Pryor willingly affixes his signature to an application for membership.

It happens that a meeting is just about to be held to decide who is to be the "fortunate one." Pryor and the others group themselves around a table while the president proceeds slowly to deal out a deck of cards to the members, who, with bated breath, hesitate to examine them for fear they shall draw the fatal Queen of Spades. Round and round go the cards until finally Frank draws



The Morning Picture World, November 2, 1912, p. 474.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Frank Pryor, Editor-in-Chief). Group

Ethnicity: White (Frank Pryor, Editor-in-Chief). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Frank Pryor). Editor (Editor-in-Chief). Miscellaneous

Description: Major: Frank Pryor, Positive

Description: Minor: Editor-in-Chief, Positive. Miscellaneous, Positive

Reformed by Strategy (1912)

Newspaper Article on the escape of a ferocious lion scares one reader into doing foolish things.

REFORMED BY STRATEGY (July 22).—Tom and Joe are boon companions and spend most of their time at the club wooing the wine while it is red. Tom is reading a newspaper and in it he sees mention of the escape of a ferocious lion. He is seized with fright and although his wife tries to assure him that there is no danger he refuses to be pacified. Joe then leaves the house and although Tom tries to do the same thing, his wife succeeds in keeping him at home. She then leaves and goes to a store to purchase a rug for Tom's den. There she sees a magnificent specimen of a lion's skin with a cured head and has it sent home. She drapes the skin and makes it appear as if it were alive. When Tom espies the skin he runs from the house and tells a policeman that the escaped lion is in his home and demands protection. Joe, who is also in a state of terror, appears on the scene and the trio go to the house. The policeman has his revolver cocked ready to shoot the animal, when to his surprise he finds that it is only a rug. Thinking that the men have played him a practical joke he is about to arrest them. Mrs. Lane comes in opportunely and explains the situation to the satisfaction of the policeman.

The Moving Picture World, August 10, 1912, p. 576

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Reporter's Courage (1912)

Reporter shows devotion to his sweetheart when she gets smallpox. Little emphasis on his profession.

"THE REPORTER'S COURAGE" (Comet).—We have seen more than one picture whose heroine lost her beauty before she found the man who could love truly. If we remember rightly the man is usually a reporter, is in this case. His courage was shown by his taking care of her when attacked by small pox. There is very little that seems fresh and not much that is convincing in it. It has a few good backgrounds and some interesting characters in minor parts.

The Moving Picture World, December 21, 1912, p. 1185

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Reporter)

Ethnicity: White (Reporter)

Media Category: Newspaper

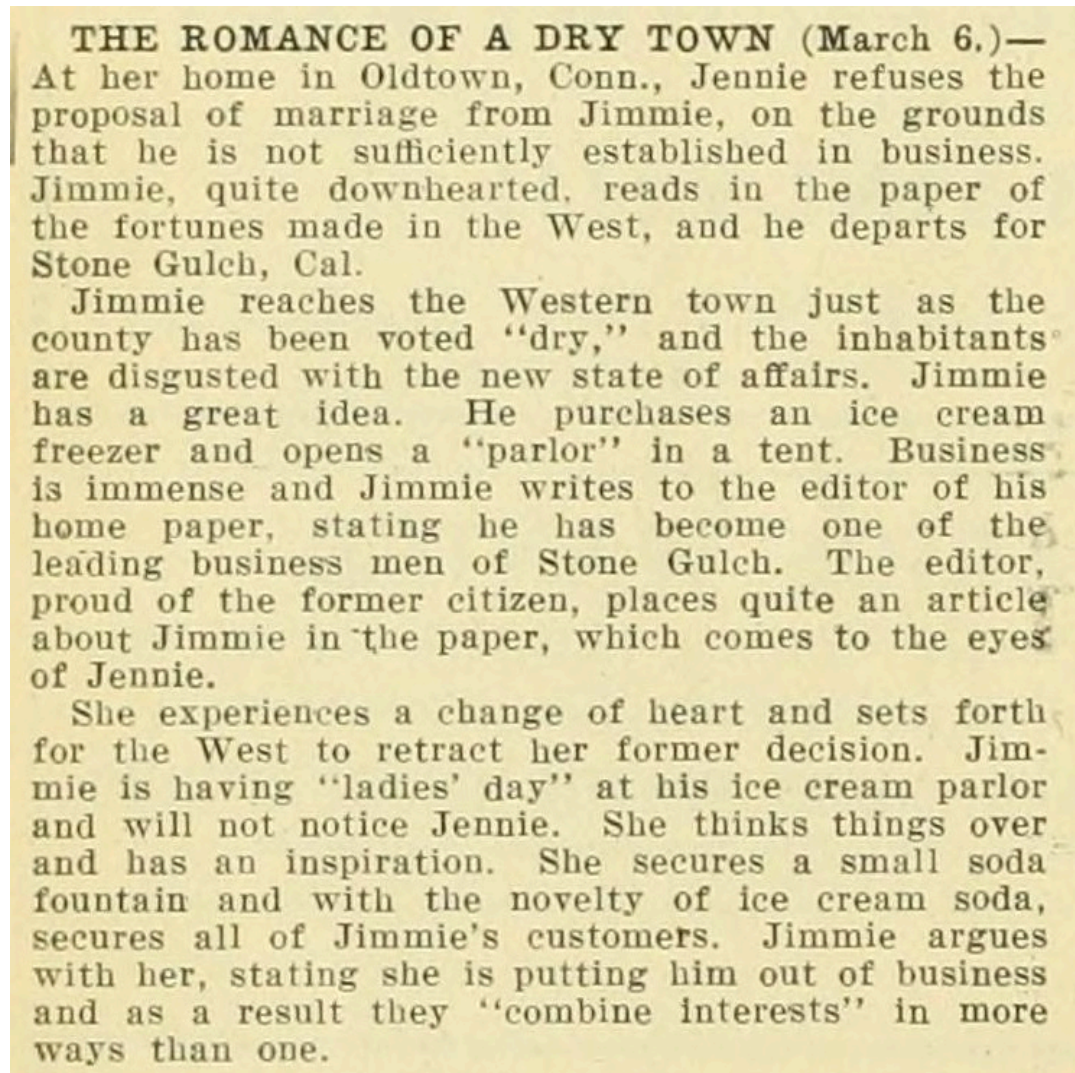
Job Title: Reporter (Reporter)

Description: Major: Reporter, Positive.

Description: Minor: None

The Romance of a Dry Town (1912)

Editor of Oldtown, Conn. newspaper.



The Moving Picture World, March 2, 1912, p. 796

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Editor)

Ethnicity: White (Editor)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Editor)

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Editor, Positive

Rowdy and His New Pal (1912)

Pietro, Newsboy. Group of Newsboys

ROWDY AND HIS NEW PAL (April 6).—Bob is sent on an errand, leaving Rowdy on the porch with orders to stay there, but the temptation is too great, so Rowdy disobeys and follows. However, among the crowds Rowdy loses the scent and is soon hopelessly lost. Several newsboys, realizing this, grab Rowdy and start to abuse him. He is rescued by Pietro, also a newsboy, who takes him to his little shanty and shares his bed and board with the homeless pup. In the meantime poor Bob is disconsolate.

Rowdy takes kindly to his new home and his pal, but one morning Pietro finds himself too ill to get up and work. Rowdy tries to rouse him, but finding this of no use, decides to provide for his sick protector, so visits the neighboring houses and soon returns with a stolen loaf of bread. A bottle of milk is the next contribution.

In the meantime the neighbors aroused at having their bread and milk stolen, decide to watch for the thief. Rowdy is detected and followed to the shack and there in the midst of the stolen plunder, Pietro is found weak and exhausted. An ambulance is called and Pietro is hurried to the hospital.

Bob and his father passing by are just in time to see Rowdy enter the ambulance and in company with the officer hurry to the hospital. Here a happy reunion of Bob and Rowdy takes place and Bob's father, hearing of Pietro's lonely existence, offers to take him home. He accepts.

The Moving Picture World, March 30, 1912, p. 1198.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Pietro), Group

Ethnicity: White (Pietro). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: News Employee (Pietro, Miscellaneous).

Description: Major: Pietro, Positive

Description: Minor: Miscellaneous, Negative

The Scoop (1912)

Reporter Beulah Mead ("A Newspaper Journalist," Edith Storey) for the *Sun* gets an interview with a press-shy multi-millionaire by sitting on his clothes while he is taking a swim. Managing Editor Mr. Hawkeye (L. Rogers Lytton). Marvin, the Star Reporter (Frank Mason).

THE SCOOP (Dec. 3).—All the newspapers in town have failed to get an interview with Cornelius J. Smith, the multi-millionaire. Beulah Mead, a young society reporter on the "Sun," asks permission to try to get it. She arrives at the barricaded summer home of the millionaire, gets over the wall, and meets Cornelius J. Smith, Jr. He is working in the garden and dressed accordingly, and does not tell who he is. She cannot drop from the wall unassisted, and he agrees, for a kiss, to assist her and tell her where she can find his father. She finds him in swimming, without a bathing suit, and sitting on his clothes, demands an interview. He dare not come out and soon grants her the de-

sired interview. She thanks him for his kindness and leaves the coast clear. She has to pay two kisses to Smith, Jr., to get out of the garden. She seems to be indignant, but finally laughs as she bids him good-bye. It is a big victory for her. She secures the interview for her paper, a "Scoop."

Cornelius J. Smith, Jr., calls on her at her home and she finally realizes when she sees his card who he is. He proposes, she accepts, and he makes a "scoop" for himself.

The Moving Picture World, November 30, 1912, p. 906

"THE SCOOP" (Vitagraph), Dec. 3.—The nub of this comedy-drama is where Edith Storey, as the girl reporter, gets a much-wanted interview with a public man. She gains access to the man's estate and learns that he is bathing in a private lake, but sans clothes. She uses the man's wearing apparel for a cushion and compels him to answer her questions before she will depart. She gets her story and brings it all the way back to town on the train, instead of wiring it in. The inside of a newspaper shop is shown, among other departments the composing room and the pressroom. The comedy is worth while.

The Moving Picture World, December 14, 1912, p. 1082

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Female (Beulah Mead). Male (Mr. Hawkeye, Marvin). Group-3.

Ethnicity: White (Beulah Mead, Mr. Hawkeye, Marvin). Unspecified-3.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Beulah Mead, Marvin). Editor (Mr. Hawkeye). News Employee (Editorial Room, Composing Room, Pressroom).

Description: Major: Beulah Mead, Positive

Description: Minor: Mr. Hawkeye, Marvin, Positive. News Employee-3, Neutral.

The Sketch With the Thumb Print (1912)

Reporter (Willis Secord – the Young Reporter). The City Editor (George Lessey).

THE SKETCH WITH THE THUMB PRINT (July 23).—Mr. Harry Furniss, the famous English cartoonist, and his daughter are visiting New York in search of various American types. While passing a Fifth Avenue jewelry store the daughter calls his attention to a rough-looking man who stands gazing at the diamonds displayed in the window. As the artist finishes the sketch his daughter accidentally drops a sketch of herself; the rough-looking man picks it up and in handing it to the girl, leaves his dirty thumb print upon it. Later the artist leaves the sketch book on a park bench.

The reporter, wandering in the park and discouraged at lack of news, reads a heading in a newspaper of a great diamond robbery and wishes he were lucky enough to locate the criminal. He finds the sketch book, sees the name and address of the owner on the inside and returns it to him. He asks for a sketch in return and selects the one of the daughter upon which is the dirty thumb print. In glancing over a newspaper which he has been reading, the artist recognizes the name of the jeweler who was robbed as the one in front of whose store he sketched the rough character. He tells the reporter of the incident and shows him a sketch of the man and also shows him the man's thumb print. The reporter's news gathering propensity immediately begins to assert itself and he proceeds to the Rogue's Gallery to find out who the original of the sketch is.

Later, in looking over the scene of the crime, he finds a thumb print on a bit of broken glass in the jeweler's smashed window. He learns of the haunts frequented by the man he suspects and by some clever detective work secures another print of his thumb. The three prints prove conclusive evidence and the criminal is arrested. The reporter gives his paper a "scoop" which reinstates him in the favor of the city editor and the closing scene shows him in high favor with the artist's pretty daughter.

The Moving Picture World, July 20, 1912, p. 268

"THE SKETCH WITH THE THUMB PRINT" (Edison), July 23.—A delightful picture telling a fresh, interesting story of an artist (Mr. Harry Furniss), his daughter (Miss Gertrude McCoy) and a newspaper man (Mr. Willis Secord). Its complicated plot is kept perfectly clear while the story is unfolded. It shows us the newspaper man in wide-awake need of a good story and making intelligent use of chance meetings and apparently insignificant happenings that help him eventually to uncover a criminal who had broken into a jeweler's. The reporter proves himself a good newspaper man and at the same time wins a girl.

The Moving Picture World, August 3, 1912, p. 445.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Young Reporter, City Editor). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Young Reporter, City Editor). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Young Reporter). Editor (City Editor). Miscellaneous

Description: Major: Young Reporter, Very Positive.

Description: Minor: City Editor, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

The Sporting Editor (1912)


Sporting Editor Milton Burbank (Arthur V. Johnson) hates women, but changes his mind when he has to accompany the society page editor Gloria Driscoll (Lottie Briscoe) to a baseball game. The Managing Editor (Howard M Mitchell).

"THE SPORTING EDITOR" (Lubin), Oct. 19.—There is truly a something in baseball that is like nature, it makes kin of everybody on the bleachers, and the Lubin people have cleverly used this to make a picture. Arthur Johnson and Lottie Briscoe play the leads in the nominally newspaper story in which all the good scenes are at the game. The first is a newspaper sporting editor, hater of all women, but especially of the second, the editor of the women's page. He has to take her to a baseball game and the romantic comedy begins. This part of the picture seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed.

The Moving Picture World, November 2, 1912, 1912, p. 450.

Released Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1912 Length about 600 ft.

THE SPORTING EDITOR



An excellent story of how two antagonistic spirits were brought together. The Managing Editor of the Evening Star details Milton Burbank, the Sporting Editor, and Gloria Driscoll of the woman's page to go to a baseball game and write it up from their own viewpoint. For a while there is an icy coolness between the two, but finally both got enthused over the game and the article was a big success. Also the association which commenced that evening.

The Moving Picture World, October 19, 1912, p. 214.

THE SPORTING EDITOR (Oct. 19).—"The Evening Star," wishing to feature sporting news, engages Milton Burbank as its sporting editor. Milton finds that he cannot work to good advantage amid the noise and bustle of the reporter's room and tells the managing editor that he must have more quiet quarters. Gloria Driscoll, editor of the Woman's Page, has a nice big room all to herself. The managing editor informs her that she must hereafter share the room with the sporting editor. Angry at having her comfortable room disarranged, Gloria proceeds to give vent to her feelings by being as disagreeable as possible to Milton. Although a very good-natured fellow, Milton after vain attempts to be agreeable, at last comes back and there is open warfare between the sporting department and the woman's department. The managing editor, knowing the value of harmony in a newspaper office, seeks for some means of bringing Gloria and Milton to an amicable understanding.

One day Gloria received orders to go to the baseball game and write an account of it. She protested that she didn't know the game, but the editor said that was just why he wanted the article. It would be a novelty for the sporting page. So Gloria had to go, and worst of all, Milton had to be there beside her in the press box. Gloria began to vaguely understand that when Collins was on third base, if Baker slammed the ball over somebody's head, it would mean runs for the home team. The game waxed hot and hotter. Everybody was on their toes, including Gloria. When Baker cracked the fence with a three-bagger, Milton slapped Gloria on the back. Gloria squeezed Milton's arm. Long after the grandstand was emptied the sporting editor and the lady editor sat in the press box writing the story of the game, and as the shadows began to grow real dark, each realized that their own story was just commencing.

The Moving Picture World, October 12, 1912, p.164

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Milton Burbank, Managing Editor). Female (Gloria Driscoll). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Milton Burbank, Gloria Driscoll, Managing Editor). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Milton Burbank, Gloria Driscoll, Managing Editor). Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Milton Burbank, Gloria Driscoll, Positive.

Description: Minor: Managing Editor, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

The Star Reporter (1912)

Reporter Jack Wilson “the Star Reporter” (Robert Thornby). The Newspaper Editor (Harry Northrup).

“The Star Reporter.” He lands a “scoop” and at the same time “gets wise” to a little business of his own, thereby getting a good story for his paper and \$2,000 for himself.

The Moving Picture World, April 6, 1912, p. 15

THE STAR REPORTER (April 1).—Jack Wilson has saved and deposited two thousand dollars in the Northern bank, in his wife's name. The bank is reported to be shaky. The editor of Jack's paper assigns him to look into the matter for the next morning's edition. Jack gets into the director's room and hides. He overhears that they will close the bank at 3 o'clock that very day. Jack's presence is discovered. They try to detain him until after 3 o'clock. Jack, breaking away, makes a bee-line for the newspaper office with his story. He telephones his wife to go to the bank and draw her money. She gets there just in time to draw it. As she comes from the bank Jack's report is being shouted by the newsboys, announcing the failure of the Northern bank. They purchase a new home with their savings.

The Moving Picture World, March 30, 1912, p. 1190.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Jack Wilson, Newspaper Editor, Newsboys). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Jack Wilson, Newspaper Editor, Newsboys). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Jack Wilson). Editor (Newspaper Editor). News Employees (Newsboys). Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Jack Wilson, Positive

Description: Minor: Newspaper Editor, Positive. Newsboys, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral

The Story of a Wallet (1912)

Reporter (William Schmitt – a Reporter).

THE STORY OF A WALLET (Aug. 26).—Joe Moore is an expressman; his home is humble but clean and although he provides for his wife, baby and mother adequately, he cannot afford any luxuries. He worries because he cannot give his wife the things she covets and after he has been unable to purchase a shawl she has admired, Joe leaves the house in a bad frame of mind.

Jabez Spriggs is a clerk who has grown old in his faithful service to George Gray, a prosperous merchant. Mr. Gray entrusts Spriggs with a wallet containing a goodly sum of money and which he is to deliver to the bank president in person. As he is about to enter the bank, he bumps into Joe and Spriggs drops the wallet. Joe sees the wallet and pockets it. On the way home Joe enters a saloon in an endeavor to drown his troubles.

Spriggs is received by the president of the bank and discovers his loss. The sincerity of his distress is evident. A messenger is sent with Spriggs to help him find the wallet. The search is unavailing and Spriggs returns and tells Mr. Gray of his misfortune.

Mr. Gray is of a hard nature and he accuses Spriggs of stealing it. In the meantime Joe's wife, Mary, becoming alarmed at his absence, goes to look for him and, seeing his wagon outside the saloon, enlists the services of an Irish workingman, who fetches Joe from the saloon and helps him home.

In the morning after a night of anguish and remorse, during which he dreams of the innocent old man being placed behind the bars, Joe can stand it no longer and, getting Spriggs' address from a card in the wallet, starts out to make reparation. He drops the wallet in his nervousness, and Mary, picking it up, guesses his trouble and starts out after him.

Joe goes to Gray's office and learns that Spriggs is being tried by a magistrate, and he rushes frantically to the court. Joe forces his way in just as Spriggs is being remanded to a higher court. He tells the magistrate that he has the wallet and falls in despair as he finds it is gone. Mary arrives with the wallet and Spriggs is free and taken back to the position he loved so well. Joe departs with his wife with a kindly warning from the magistrate and resolves to be content with his humble lot and his loving family.

The Moving Picture World, August 31, 1912, p. 914

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Reporter)

Ethnicity: White (Reporter)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Reporter)

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Reporter, Neutral

The Strange Story of Elsie Mason (1912)

Newspaper Story about the strange disappearance of a little girl has long-range implications.

THE STRANGE STORY OF ELSIE MASON (Oct. 30).—Little Elsie, scarcely two years of age, awakens one morning and crawls out of the house, dragging her doll. The little tot creeps to the nearby railroad station and resumes her nap in one of the flower beds.

Mrs. Hastings, a wealthy widow, is taking an early morning train, after having spent several weeks at an eastern summer resort. She reaches the station before train time and while strolling about, she discovers little Elsie. While she is fondling the little one, the train arrives and Mrs. Hastings, who has no child of her own, cannot master the temptation to take this baby with her.

Upon arriving in the west, Mrs. Hastings learns from a newspaper of the strange disappearance of Elsie Mason. Her first impulse is to communicate with the Masons, but she destroys her letter and preserves the news item.

Twenty years later we see that Elsie has grown to young womanhood and now bears the name of Christine Hastings. She leads a happy life with her foster mother, who all these years has kept her secret. During an afternoon tea, Mrs. Hastings' nephew, Jack, arrives on the scene and soon falls in love with the charming young woman.

Mrs. Hastings is taken seriously ill and her secret prays upon her mind. She calls Christine to her bedside and shows her the old news item. Soon afterward she dies and Christine, believing her place is with her parents, leaves a note for Jack and returns to her eastern home, where she takes up the simple life on the farm. But Jack cannot forget. When he finds the note he journeys to the east and gains Christine's promise.

The Moving Picture World, October 26, 1912, p. 376.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group
 Ethnicity: Unspecified
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
 Description: Major: None
 Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

The Substitute (1912) (aka Una missione...ufficiale). Italian.

Cub Reporter. Reporter Mr. Stout.

The ludicrous adventures which befall an amateur reporter who has been requested by his friend, the real reporter who has been taken suddenly ill, to officiate for his paper at an important State dinner where a distinguished politician is expected to make a momentous speech; and the capers he cuts in his zealous endeavors to chronicle the event before he is finally thrown out are little short of side-splitting. The fun is fast and furious. *The Moving Picture World*, May 18, 1912, p. 612.

THE SUBSTITUTE (May 14).—Mr. Stout, a reporter, is ordered to attend an official dinner in honor of the State secretary, but, on account of severe illness, is forced to send a substitute. The latter appears, but is not able to meet requirements as to etiquette and table manners, and after creating considerable disturbance is unceremoniously thrown out. Returning home he boasts of his journalistic ability, having managed to chronicle the fact of the State official's big appetite, but failed to secure a word of his speech.

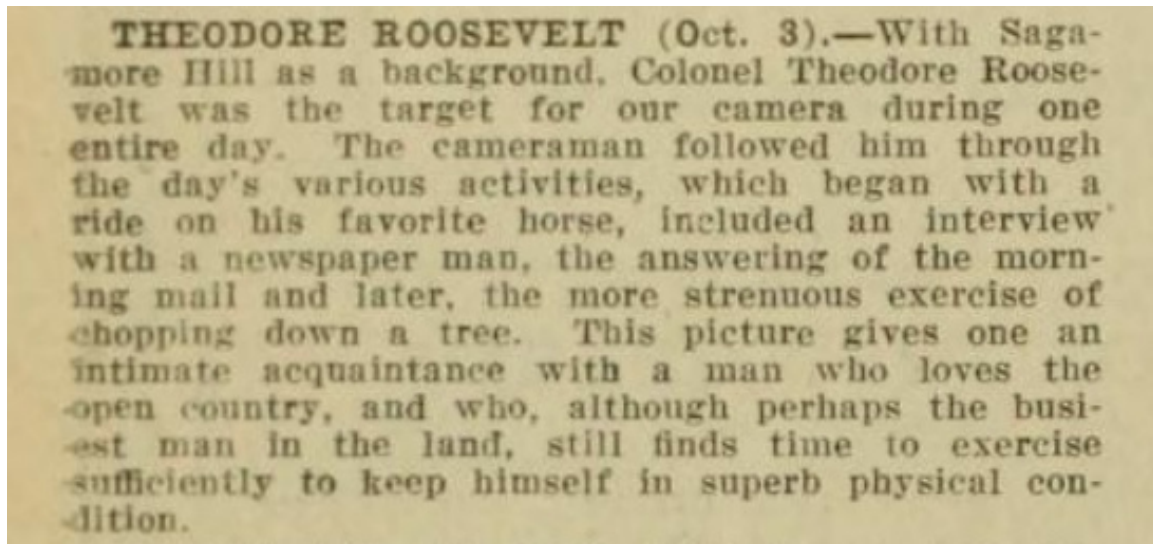
The Moving Picture World, May 11, 1912, p. 558.

Status: Unknown
 Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie
 Genre: Comedy
 Gender: Male (Cub Reporter, Mr. Stout)
 Ethnicity: White (Cub Reporter, Mr. Stout)
 Media Category: Newspaper
 Job Title: Cub Reporter (Cub Reporter). Reporter (Mr. Stout)
 Description: Major: Cub Reporter, Negative
 Description: Minor: Mr. Stout, Positive

Theodore Roosevelt (1912)

Newspaper Man.

*The Moving Picture World*, p. 1304

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Documentary

Gender: Male (Newspaper Man)

Ethnicity: White (Newspaper Man)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Newspaper Man)

Description: Major: Newspaper Man, Positive

Description: Minor: None

The Tin Can Rattle (1912)

Editor Jim Bledsoe, the editor of the *Tin Can Rattle*.

Released Saturday, May 4th, 1912
Length 765 feet

“The Tin Can Rattle”

Jim Bledsoe, Editor of “The Rattle,” is up against it, the paper does not pay and he has to pay his debts at the point of a gun, a stranded actress applies for a position and being pretty is promptly engaged. Among other innovations she proposes a voting contest to decide who is the most popular man in Tin Can. The Cowpunchers buy the papers by the cart load, but in the end Bledsoe wins the contest and the actress.

Lub Films Advertisement, The Moving Picture World, May 4, 1912, p. 398.

“THE TIN CAN RATTLE” (Lubin), May 4.—A very amusing farce comedy set in Tin Can, a Western “City.” We see little of the village save the office of the “Rattle,” its only newspaper and the shop of its pawn broker. The editor is poor enough; but it isn’t he who goes to Mr. Isaacs’. When the stranded actress blows into his office, he thinks up a scheme that sends the vain but simple-hearted cowboys there. It is well done and kept the people laughing. The camera work is good.

The Moving Picture World, May 18, 1912, p. 629.

THE TIN CAN RATTLE (May 4).—Jim Bledsoe, the editor of the Tin Can Rattle, is up against it. He cannot collect his bills, but is forced to pay his own debts at the point of a gun. Jim is very despondent until a very unusual caller, Miss Sadie Williams, a stranded actress, appears. Sadie, too, is up against it, as we learn from the ad she desires Jim to put in his paper, viz: "Young actress from New York financially embarrassed in the city of Tin Can, seeks light employment of any kind; willing and obliging." Jim suddenly conceives an idea and engages Sadie on the spot, making her his cashier. Jim's creditors quickly "fall" for the newcomer and promptly receipt his bills without consideration. Sadie inspires Jim with this idea: A contest to decide the most popular man in Tin Can City, ten votes being given with each paid in advance subscription to the "Rattle." To win the admiration of Sadie the cowpunchers spend all their earnings as well as pawning their valuables to buy votes for themselves. The final day of the contest arrives. It is discovered that the five main contestants are tie, but the editor of the "Rattle" wins. The men arrive at the station just in time to see the train pull out with Jim and Sadie safely aboard, waving their hands bood-bye to the boys and good luck to the "Tin Can Rattle."

The Moving Picture World, April 27, 1912, p. 358

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Western

Gender: Male (Jim Bledsoe). Female (Sadie Williams)

Ethnicity: White (Jim Bledsoe, Sadie Williams)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Jim Bledsoe). News Employee (Sadie Williams)

Description: Major: Jim Bledsoe, Sadie Williams, Transformative Negative

Description: Minor: None

The Totville Eye (1912)

Editor Thomas John Adams (Robert Brower) is the editor of The Totville Eye, a newspaper published in Totville. Adams has an assistant in the printing office, a kindly old fellow known as Old Scotty (Walter Edwin). Young Sammy (the printer's devil, Yale Boss)



Scotty and his young helper Sammy do the printing for the local newspaper, *The Totville Eye*. Editor of *The Totville Eye*.

Scotty has ideas for improving the paper, but his stodgy editor refuses to change anything. When the editor is called away by a family illness, Scotty is left in charge.



He soon puts Sammy to work as a cub reporter, and the stories in the paper's next edition are quite a bit different from its usual content.
IMDB Summary.



THE TOTVILLE EYE (Nov. 27).—The Totville Eye is the name of a newspaper published in Totville. John Adams, the editor, has an assistant in the printing office, a kindly old fellow known as Scotty. Having at one time stuck type on a metropolitan daily, Scotty favors modern journalism, but his views make no impression on the formal Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams is suddenly called out of town. He departs leaving Scotty in charge. Just as Scotty and Sammy (the printer's devil) are about to lift the form of the first page on to the old-fashioned hand press they drop it and the type is "pied." Scotty decides to set up an entirely new first page and to that end he nominates Sammy as the reporter and sends the youngster out to gather some real live village news. Sammy is seen in the act of picking up several choice bits of information and rushing back with his stories to Scotty who hastily puts them into type. When the paper is given out to the villagers the following morning the population is in an uproar, but as it happened in each case the publication of the sensational news works out well for the persons involved. When Mr. Adams, the editor, returns and



discovers the audacious articles in his staid old paper he has visions of a half dozen libel suits, and his rage against Scotty knows no bounds for taking such a liberty. In the midst of his tirade he is interrupted by the various parties concerned, who come rushing into his office, as he supposes, to demand an explanation for his daring publication, but to his great astonishment, they express themselves most gratefully for the lesson it has taught them, and thank him again and again.

The Moving Picture World, November 23, 1912, p. 806

"THE TOTVILLE EYE" (Edison), Nov. 27.—Bannister Merwin easily keeps in the front rank of photo-playwrights. In this picture he has provided another amusing and humanly pleasing offering. It isn't strongly convincing as real life, but was made in sympathy with the way the human mind and heart work when they take a holiday together, and very plainly pleased a large audience. "The Totville Eye" is a village newspaper of four pages, and the Edison producer seems to have put out an edition of it just for the picture.

The edition one day was ready to go on the press, when the crusty old editor (Robert Brower) was called away. The printer and the boy (Walter Edwin and Yale Boss) were lifting the front page form, when they "pied" it, and it was just type scattered over the floor. The paper had to "come out," so the printer sent Yale out for some news and determined to have the paper "right" for once. Yale's news items showed that he had positive genius, and Totville saw itself, when the paper reached the street, as others saw it. The result is more pleasing than probable.

Among others of the cast, Edward O'Connor, a tramp printer, passes through, looking for a job. Yale sees him putting whiskey into Dominie Bigelow Cooper's soda water, and his report saves that man from being asked to resign his pulpit. This minister's role was the only poorly played part in the picture. Harry Beaumont and Bessie Learn have a lovers' tiff, and Yale's item about that brings a reconciliation. Charles Ogle plays a miserly landlord, and the young reporter's writing him up makes him reform. He comes in to thank the astonished editor, which is running pretty hard on the goodness and wisdom of human kind. It made us expect that the landlord would marry the poor widow whom he had turned out into the

cold, but the story isn't as romantic as all that. Bliss Milford plays the widow. Alice Washburn has a minor part. It is an unusually likable offering and will please everywhere.

The Moving Picture World, December 14, 1912, pp. 1080-1081

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Mr. Adams, Scotty, Sammy)

Ethnicity: White (Mr. Adams, Scott, Sammy).

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Mr. Adams). News Employee (Scotty). Cub Reporter (Sammy).

Description: Major: Mr. Adams, Scotty, Sammy, Positive

Description: Minor: None

Trapped by Wireless (1912)

City Editor Joseph Burke (David MacKenzie) of The Star is in love with the daughter of the reform candidate for mayor. Reporter. Managing Editor.

Reporter on the paper rigs a compromising photo to discredit the candidate and when the city editor refuses to run it, he is fired. After heroine intercepts a wireless message exposing the political machine, the city editor is reinstated.

A newspaper story in which the city editor and the daughter of the reform candidate for mayor play the principal parts. The girl's young brother is an amateur wireless operator and has a set of apparatus in the attic. The "boss" of the city political machine manages to get the reform candidate into trouble and the city editor gets fired trying to suppress the "story." The wireless in the attic overhears and shows up the "boss." It is poorly acted and is a rather commonplace story; but is well photographed. *The Moving Picture World*, March 16, 1912, p. 961

TRAPPED BY WIRELESS (March 1).—Joseph Burke, City Editor of the "Star" is in love with Alice Marshall, daughter of the reform candidate for mayor at a forthcoming election. Alice's young brother, Bob, has a wireless telegraph equipment and explains to his sister and her sweetheart how he receives and sends messages.

A reporter on the "Star" conceives the idea of taking a photograph of Marshall as he is giving money to a beggar, using the picture with a sensational article alleging that Marshall is buying votes. He secures an accomplice who acts as a beggar and the reporter accomplishes his underhand purpose.

The article is brought to Burke, who refuses to publish it, because of his love for Alice and his faith in her father. The reporter is highly indignant and complains to the managing editor—when he fails to find his "feature" in the evening edition. The managing editor, deceived by the reporter, and believing that the article is bona fide, has Burke discharged and makes the reporter the city editor.

The "gang" is highly elated at the stain upon the reform candidate's character and they send a wireless message to the state "boss" who is en route to Europe. It happens that Bob's instrument catches the message, which he shows to Alice. She immediately sees that there has been a plot against her father, who has insisted that she break her engagement with Burke because of the outrageous article, for which he thinks the ex-editor is responsible.

Marshall sends word to Burke to meet him at the newspaper office where the matter is placed before the managing editor in its true light. The conduct of the unscrupulous reporter is made known, Burke is reinstated and happily reunited with Alice.

The Moving Picture World, February 24, 1912, p. 708.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Male (Joseph Burke, Reporter, Managing Editor). Group.

Ethnicity: White (Joseph Burke, Reporter, Managing Editor). Unspecified.

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Editor (Joseph Burke, Managing Editor), Reporter (Reporter). Miscellaneous.

Description: Major: Joseph Burke, Positive. Reporter, Very Negative.

Description: Minor: Managing Editor, Positive. Miscellaneous, Neutral.

Under False Colors (1912)

Newspaper Article reveals imposter to a fiancée.

UNDER FALSE COLORS (Oct. 8).—Mrs. Goodwin had nothing but money and social aspirations. She wanted her daughter, Marcia to marry a nobleman. Marcia coldly refused Jack Brookfield, who is only a rich man. Brookfield, humiliated, determines to be avenged. The same evening, strolling home through the park, he chances to prevent a young man from committing suicide. The man, Vonberg, is a young German of refined appearance, completely discouraged and out of employment. Brookfield takes him to his apartment, where he makes this proposal: Vonberg is to pose as a German count and become engaged to Marcia Goodwin. He, Brookfield, will then expose Vonberg and Marcia, he believes, in her humiliation, will return to him. Vonberg signs a written agreement to do all this for five thousand dollars.

Affairs progress until the unexpected happens. Vonberg forgets to pretend and really falls in love with Marcia, and she, forgetting not to be sentimental, falls in love with him. Vonberg's honor now asserts itself and he tells Brookfield that he cannot keep up the deception. Brookfield insists. Vonberg is compelled to go on. He proposes to Marcia and is accepted. Now Brookfield gives the story of the imposter count to the newspapers. That afternoon, and before the newspapers are out, Vonberg comes to take Marcia out automobiling. She suddenly gets an idea and naively suggests that it would be a nice car to elope in. Vonberg is tempted. Why not? He at least really loves Marcia, while Brookfield's only object in marrying her is revenge. This last thought determines him and they motor quietly to a country church and are married.

They return to Marcia's home only to be confronted by her parents, who point to the newspaper. Vonberg humbly admits his guilt and Brookfield suggests that it might be worse. Marcia silently holds out her wedding ring. Brookfield is baffled, perplexed and furious. Marcia's father bids Vonberg to go. He starts, then stops and pours forth the whole miserable story about his poverty, how Brookfield tempted him, his love, his weakness and then ceasing, he turns to go, but Marcia stops him and turning on her parents, denounces them for bringing her up to satisfy their own selfish ambitions for which they are now paying the price. They are awed and cowered by the strength and truth of her denunciation and Marcia seemingly possessed of a new strength, yearningly holds out her arms to the one being who ever really loved her.

The Moving Picture World, October 5, 1912, p. 72.

Status: Unknown
Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie
Genre: Drama
Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

An Unexpected Fortune (1912)

Publishers Bruce Henderson (Charles Clary) and Wesley Bowers (William Duncan) of the *Franklyn Gazette*. Editor Edward J. Hazelet (Frank Weed). Type-Setter Andy Mullet (Lester Cuneo).

"AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE" (Selig), Aug. 5.—Is one of those delightful pictures, that are not too common, in which the natural human being, happy-go-lucky, not very ambitious and, above all, not selfish, is made to come out happily. The reason why the picture of this individual is not common on the films is because he is not only rare himself, but it isn't everyone, in this grasping world of business, who can really imagine such a person or believe sincerely in him. The scenario writer who loves his characters is also in the minority. When such a picture comes, it finds a place at once in the heart and memory of the audience that sees it.

There is much talk about fashions in pictures. This is an illusion. The spectator cares nothing for fashion. He wants human things always and knows when he gets them. It is easy to imagine variations without number in the cowboy, girl and sheriff situation; but writers aren't big enough to vary this situation in many ways. There will be no "fashion" in situations depending on character; but they'll be liked when they come, if they come in human guise.

This picture sets forth the joyous fortunes of three men, journalists, whom kind fate relieved of hard luck. They were such good friends that they would quarrel just like brothers, and, as pictured, they are very human. These men are played by Charles Clary and William Duncan as publishers of a newspaper in a small city, and better even than these is this editor, played by Frank Weed. Lester Cunio is a convincing type setter on the paper. Walter Roberts, Clara Reynolds Smith, Adrienne Kroell, Harry Lonsdale and Kathlyn Williams also have good parts and add much to the picture.

The Moving Picture World, August 17, 1912, p. 672.

AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE (Aug. 5).—Colonel Edward J. Hazelet, an old derelict in the journalistic field, Bruce Henderson, and Wesley Bowers, two young newspaper men, and Andy Mullet, a tramp printer, find themselves upon the rocks of adversity when their paper, "The Franklyn Gazette," is taken over by the sheriff on Christmas eve.

Bruce is in love with Dorothy Cremer to whom he is engaged. The Cremers are entertaining as holiday guests Lord Lonsdale and his sister, Lady Margaret. Knowing nothing of the financial condition of her fiance, nor of that of his two companions, Dorothy invites them to her home to meet the titled foreigners. The Colonel and the two boys keep bachelor quarters and have only one dress suit among them. After a lively contest for this much prized article the trio make their appearance at the Cremer home. They are followed hither by the tramp printer, who demands the price of a Christmas dinner. Andy is conciliated and gotten rid of, while the three journalists proceed to work themselves into the good graces of the distinguished English people. Lord Lonsdale offers to sell the penniless Henderson a piece of land in British Columbia for \$15,000. The way in which the offer is accepted, the land disposed of, and a large sum of money made out of the deal, is the story of "An Unexpected Fortune."

The Moving Picture World, August 3, 1912, p. 472

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Bruce Henderson, Wesley Bowers, Editor Edward J. Hazelet, Andy Mullet).

Ethnicity: White (Bruce Henderson, Wesley Bowers, Editor Edward J. Hazelet, Andy Mullet).

Media Category: Newspaper

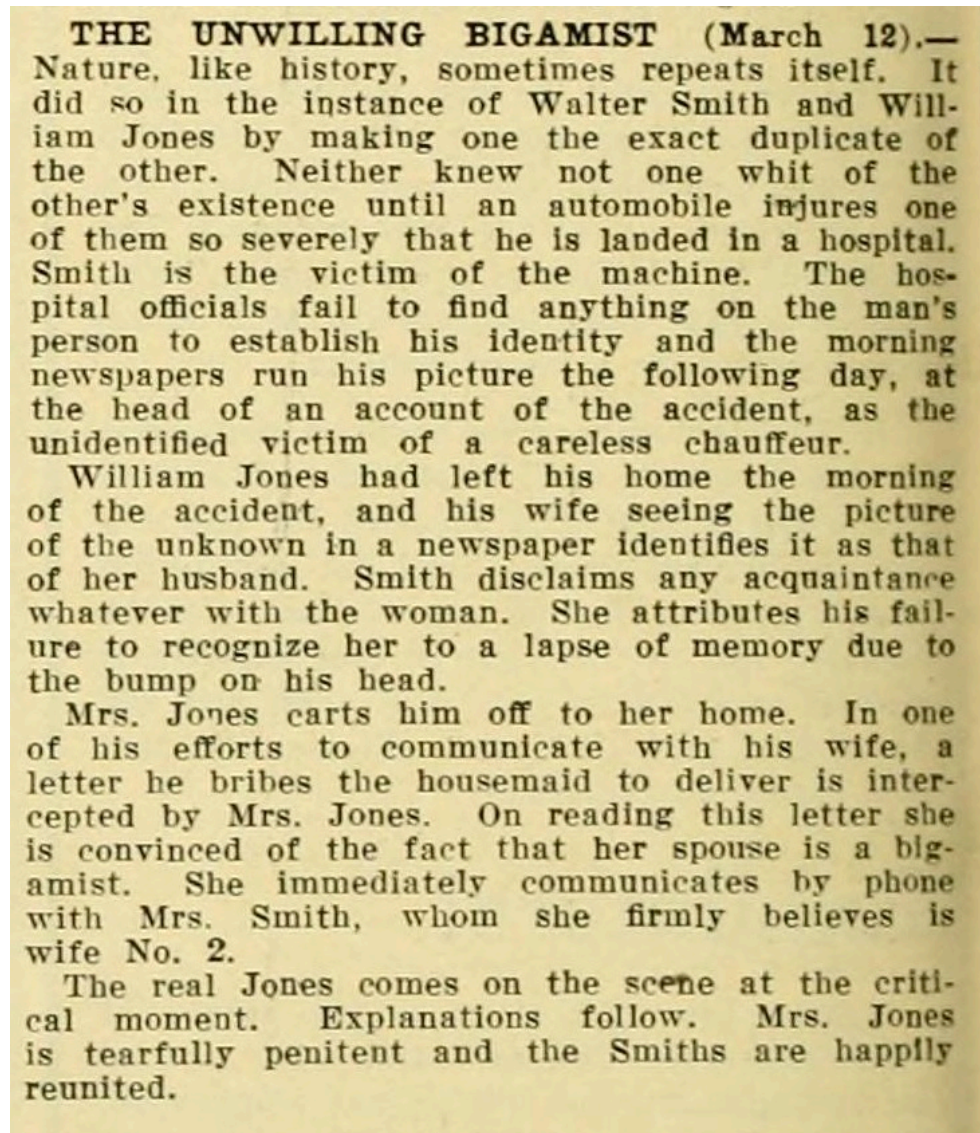
Job Title: Publishers (Bruce Henderson, Wesley Bowers). Editor (Edward J. Hazelet). News Employee (Andy Mullet)

Description: Major: Bruce Henderson, Wesley Bowers, Edward J. Hazelet, Positive.

Description: Minor: Andy Mullet, Positive.

The Unwilling Bigamist (1912)

Newspaper Article helps wife identify victim of an accident.



The Moving Picture World, March 9, 1912, p. 902.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

A Vitagraph Romance (1912)

Newspaper Article informs a father that his daughter has married against his wishes.

A VITAGRAPH ROMANCE (Sept. 18).—Through chance, Caroline Carter, daughter of Senator Carter, and Charles McKay, a young author, meet. They become engaged, very much in opposition to the wishes of her father. Charles follows her, and with the assistance of some of the pupils, he arranges a meeting with Caroline and they agree to elope. On a moonlight night, he enters the grounds of the seminary and places a ladder at the side of the building leading to Caroline's room. He is confronted by a large dog, who is the guardian of the seminary grounds. Caroline throws Charles a box of bon bons, with which he feeds the dog and quiets him. The rest is easy. The two lovers are soon on their way to the parson's, with the good wishes of all Caroline's friends, who cheer them from the windows.

Senator Carter reads in the newspaper of his daughter's marriage and immediately writes her that as she has disregarded his wishes, he hopes she will be able to continue her independence, regardless of him. Charles, to strengthen his exchequer, takes to writing scenarios for moving pictures. His success is not encouraging. While out walking, Charles and Caroline see a moving picture company making a scene of one of their plays. He recognizes the director as an old friend. Charles tells him that he is looking for employment, and the director gives him a card, telling him to call at the Vitagraph Company's studios. Next day they are employed by the Vitagraph Company and Caroline in a short time becomes one of the leading actresses.

Senator Carter in passing a moving picture theater sees the picture of his daughter among the Vitagraph players. He goes inside to see the play and then hastens to the Vitagraph studios. He is introduced to the heads of the company and conducted through the studios in search of Caroline. He finds her in the midst of a very touching scene. Caroline's eyes suddenly meet his. She rushes into his arms. He is overcome with joy at finding her and readily forgives her and Charles. He tells Charles he is proud of him and his independence, offering him a position to take charge of his business and political affairs. Congratulations follow and every body rejoices in the happy conclusion.

The Moving Picture World, September 14, 1912, p. 1104.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group
Ethnicity: Unspecified
Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Unidentified News Staff
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Wanted, a Wife (aka Wanted – A Wife) (1912)

The Lady Reporter (Gertrude Robinson).

WANTED, A WIFE (Feb. 14).—Charles Hubbard, a young bachelor, is left a large legacy by his uncle's death, with a provision that he must marry within thirty days. Twenty-nine days elapse, and not having made a choice he places an advertisement in the papers for a wife who will allow herself to be divorced after the ceremony, offering the sum of \$10,000 as an inducement. A swarm of women besiege him, none of whom he would wish to lead to the altar, even for a momentary ceremony. A lady reporter calls upon him to get the story, and after a brief conversation he suggests that she take up the proposition. Thoughts of her invalid mother prompt her to accept, and the wedding takes place. She receives the \$10,000 and goes home, while Hubbard makes his way to his bachelor apartments. To his surprise he finds that he has fallen in love with the girl and that he really wants her for his wife. He rushes to the girl's home and finds that she has also fallen in love with him, and after a little persuasion she falls into his arms and receives the blessings of her mother.

The Moving Picture World, February 17, 1912, p. 616

“WANTED, A WIFE” (Reliance), February 14.—By his uncle’s will, the youth had to be married in twenty days to get a fortune. He advertised for some one who would marry him and then get a divorce. Amusing applicants filled his parlor. A pretty newspaper woman was sent to get the story. She was in great need of money and told him so to persuade him to give her the interview. He asked her to marry him and, for her sick mother’s sake, she accepted. He gave her the large sum of money that the advertisement offered and they separated. But they really loved each other and it came to pass that no divorce was needed. Miss Ruth Robinson, who plays the lead, never had a prettier role. The plot is simple and clear, and also dramatic. The photographs are excellent and the film about full length. It is almost a feature, will serve very well as such on ordinary occasions.

The Moving Picture World, February 24, 1912, p. 691

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing.

Type: Movie

Genre: Romance

Gender: Female (Lady Reporter)

Ethnicity: White (Lady Reporter)

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Reporter (Lady Reporter)

Description: Major: Lady Reporter, Positive.

Description: Minor: None.

A Western Kimono (1912)

Newspaper Article about how the town's female population is being overcome by a new "disease" prompts a husband to try to save his wife.

A WESTERN KIMONO (Feb. 24).—Pretty Bessie King has all the cowboys' hearts thumping rag-time jigs against their ribs whenever she comes to town, and Alkali is the hardest hit of all. After a series of flirtations she finally takes Alkali for better or worse and they are married. A year later a small son and heir keeps Alkali doing Marathons across the midnight floors. A newspaper article now alarms the community concerning a new disease called "Kimonitis," that attacks women and babies. Consequently, when Alkali goes home one day and finds a note left by his wife saying she has gone to Pocatello "to have her kimono cut out," he rides wildly into town on a hand-car, meets wife coming from a store and is horrified when she tells him she has her "kimono" in the box under her arm. On reaching home Alkali is both amazed and delighted to find the kimono is nothing but a calico affair the town seamstress has cut out for wife and his wild ride has been in vain.

The Moving Picture World, February 17, 1912, p. 610

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Whom God Hath Joined (1912)

Newspaper Article enables woman thought dead to find her husband.

WHOM GOD HATH JOINED (May 31).—A young mechanic, temporarily residing in a Southern city, found that business was slack in his trade, and decided to send his wife to her relations in the North until happier days dawned. He did not dream that he was putting her in peril, and when later he received word that the ship upon which she sailed had been lost with all on board, he was frantic with grief and self reproach. Life in this city became hateful to him, and having no ties that bound him there, he abruptly departed into the country, deciding to wander wherever fate might lead him.

He found, that after a period of sorrow and suffering, his lines were cast in pleasant paths, for he met a kindly old farmer, who offered him a job, and soon grew to absolutely trust him. His employer had a daughter, and as time passed on, the girl showed him favor, while the farmer made it manifest that he would only be too glad to trust the future of his child in the hands of one who but a short time before had been a stranger.

The young man did not love the girl as he had loved his wife; but he was very fond of her, had almost a filial affection for her father, and gradually, as time dulled his anguish, he became convinced that his happiness depended upon a second marriage. So he proposed, was accepted, and the course of true love seemed to be running very smoothly.

In the meantime, the wife was slowly regaining her strength. She had not met death in the wreck, but was the one survivor, having been found nearly dead, by some fishermen, who had discovered the broken fragments of the ship. When able to sit up, her memory was gone, and it was not until many weary months had passed, that she was able to remember who she was, and what had happened. By this time the husband had vanished, and the

poor, weak woman found it impossible to trace him. She kept up the search, however, and finally, by chance, located him, reading in a paper of his approaching marriage.

The wife reached the house on the day set for the ceremony. There she met her rival, arrayed in her wedding gown, and told her who she was. The untutored country girl, in her first moment of anguish, denied that the man of her choice was the husband of the other woman, and fiercely ordered her away. In terror of her life, the wife departed, and the country girl followed her to the porch of the house, and grimly watched her as she staggered off. She saw her attempt to cross the railroad tracks, slip and fall, striking her head on the tracks and lying there unconscious. The same moment the watcher heard the whistle of the approaching train, and knew that if she refused to aid, that the obstacle that might prevent her marriage to the man she loved would be removed.

First she watched her grimly, determined that she should die. The train was coming on rapidly, but the woman's thoughts traveled far more swiftly. She hated her rival bitterly, but she could not let her die. In the end she dragged her from the tracks, restored her to her husband, and tearfully watched the couple as they departed from her life, happy after their long period of suffering.

The girl remained at the farmhouse, and during the long, lonely years that followed, she frequently wondered whether she had done right in sacrificing her happiness. "Is love worth a crime?" she mused, and somehow she could never answer the question to her own satisfaction.

“WHOM GOD HATH JOINED” (Thanhouser), May 31.—Miss Snow and Mr. Cruze play the leads in this picture well supported by Miss La Badie and others of the Thanhouser Company that was in Florida this winter. The picture tells a good, substantial story in lowly scenes and backgrounds. These are well set on scenes to be typical and aid the story with suggestive atmosphere; but the producer hasn't depended upon any beauty except what the human situation afforded; he didn't need to. The situation is this: the wife of a young man is on a steamboat that is wrecked. She is saved; but her husband doesn't know it. Her husband, in his sorrow has left the village and she can't find him. She sees in a newspaper that the supposed widower is to be married again and comes in time to stop the wedding after a dramatic episode. It is a picture to thrill and make one hold his breath; yet also to satisfy the artistic feelings, because it is so well acted and so skillfully drawn. The camera work is very good. It is a very desirable picture.

The Moving Picture World, June 15, 1912, p 1028

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Drama

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Widow Jenkin's Admirers (1912)

Newspaper publishes story on Widow Jenkins stating that all of her husband's property has been left to her. The items closes with the sentence: "Here is a good chance for Snakesville's many bachelors."



WIDOW JENKINS' ADMIRERS (Jan. 23).—When Widow Jenkins publishes the news that she has been left a valuable estate and other properties, including a grocery store, all the eligible men of the neighborhood seek to win her hand. The most persistent of her admirers is Alkali Ike, who absolutely refuses to remove himself from her immediate vicinity and guards her so well that none of the other suitors are given a fair opportunity to propose. After many vain efforts to gain Mrs. Jenkins' consent to marry, Alkali evolves a wonderful scheme. Not only is the widow a grocer, but she is an agent of Uncle Sam in the capacity of the postmistress of Snakeville, so Alkali addresses a letter to himself in which is stated that his grandfather has died and left him a fortune. His surmise that the widow will open the letter proves correct and Mrs. Jenkins now readily consents to marry Alkali. They are hardly more than safely tied when a pretty young woman steps into the store and asks for Alkali, presenting him with a letter which reads that if he marry the young lady, his cousin, he will receive half her fortune of \$200,000. This is more than Alkali can stand and he collapses.

The Moving Picture World, January 20, 1912, p. 232

“Widow Jenkins’ Admirers”

A Western Farce Comedy by the Essanay Company Filled
With Fun.

Reviewed by Jas. S. McQuade.

ESSANAY’S Western company has succeeded in compounding a sure cure for the blues, under the title of “Widow Jenkins’ Admirers.” This is a farce comedy, of full-reel length, without a tame moment during its mirthful run. Situation after situation appeals to one’s sense of the humorous, compelling gusts of laughter and keen enjoyment. At any rate, that is the way it affected me during an advance presentation.

There is no pandering to the vulgar taste in this merry playlet, and there is no claim to greatness in its make-up. It is a laughmaker, pure and simple, as was intended, and one feels charged full with the ozone of good nature when the “widdy” turns the tables on Jed Simpson, the “smarty,” in the closing scene.

A commendable feature of what there is in the story is the concealment of the climax until the last moment. The new turn in affairs comes so unexpectedly and so sharply, yet so humorously, that the picture dies while the spectator is in the throes of laughter.

I don’t know the name of the lady who appears in the rôle of Widow Jenkins, but I should like to compliment her personally on the farcical flavor imparted to the character. That opening scene, when the “widdy” is seen accepting the condolences of a man friend on her bereavement, is simply irresistible. While simulating grief in woe-begone facial expressions, those eyes of hers are answering the flirting approaches of the friend, who appears willing to step into the deceased Jenkins’ shoes.

The locale of the farce is laid in the West. Widow Jenkins runs the grocery store, post-office, etc., which have come to her on the death of her husband.

The local newspaper, referring to the will of the deceased Jenkins, has an item stating that all his property, including a 200-acre farm, has been left to his widow. The item closes

with the sentence, "Here is a good chance for Snakesville's many bachelors."

We see a number of these bachelors reading the item, as they sit on a bench in front of Snakesville's leading hostelry. Each is anxious to find out whether his neighbor has read this particular news, and we see them disappear, one after the other, in the direction of the widow's store.

Jed Simpson, the Mutt of the aspiring bachelors, is first on the scene. The widow seems to have a tender spot in her bulky anatomy for him. As the others arrive, one at a time, under the pretext of buying molasses, flour and whatnot, we learn that Mrs. Jenkins is a diplomat. Simpson is used in the capacity of roustabout, and his temper is tried to the uttermost as he fills the various orders for the men who are trying to gain first place in the widow's affections. But he thinks of the widow's fortune and obeys her orders meekly.

When all the suitors depart with their purchases, Jed has a clear field, but he fears that his chances have been discounted by his rivals. As the mail comes in and Widow Jenkins goes into an inner room, which serves as post-office, he watches her sorting the letters, and discovers that she has little scruple about the sanctity of the mail, for she opens and reads several letters. She observes that she is being watched and pulls down the blind, with an angry jerk, in Jed's face.

A happy thought comes to Jed. Nettled at his abrupt dismissal, and knowing that the widow will read any mail that is addressed to him, he goes out and writes a letter to himself. This letter conveys the news that Jed's uncle in Tucson has died and left him \$100,000. It is entrusted to an acquaintance, headed for Tucson, with the request that it be posted in that city.

In due time it reaches the Snakesville post-office, where it is opened and read with smiles by the widow. When Jed makes his next call and receives the letter, the widow puts him in the seventh heaven by her caresses and blandishments. But his joy is short-lived.

An attractive young lady, who turns out to be Jed's cousin, arrives in Snakesville the day after. She inquires for Jed and is directed to the Jenkins store. There she delivers a letter to him which he reads, and learns that his uncle in

Tucson had really died and bequeathed him \$100,000; but with the proviso that he must marry this cousin in order to inherit the amount. Jed puts the letter in his pocket and turns admiring eyes on his good-looking cousin. Without compunction he is about to lead her away, when Widow Jenkins seizes him in a mighty grip and swings him through the air, back to her side. Jed is her property and he knows that he must face the music. To complete his misery the pretty cousin, heiress to \$100,000, is led away by a good-looking cowboy whom she had loved for some time without the knowledge of her dead uncle. This reel will be released on Tuesday, Jan. 23rd.

The Moving Picture World, January 27, 1912, p. 287

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

Winning of Helen (1912)

Newspaperman

"THE WINNING OF HELEN" (Majestic), Dec. 8.—The only love story pictures that fail to please are those in which there is no real love. There is none in this, not enough even for a farce. Helen, an actress, is wedded to her art and won't marry the millionaire. His newspaper friend learns of his trouble and puts a story in the paper that the rich clubman is engaged to a society leader. Helen comes as fast as a taxi can come and the millionaire's friend brings a minister by the ear. There is no acting in it.

The Moving Picture World, December 21, 1912, p. 1185.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Male (Newspaperman)

Ethnicity: White (Newspaperman)

Media Category: Newspaper
Job Title: Reporter (Newspaperman)
Description: Major: None
Description: Minor: Newspaperman, Negative

The Winning of Silas Pegg (1912)

Newspaper Article reveals winning candidate meaning that a cheap man has won an election bet.

THE WINNINGS OF SILAS PEGG (Oct. 6).— Silas Pegg is rather close-fisted. But so confident is he that Brown, who is a candidate for Governor of the State, will be victorious in the coming election that he wagers a member of his club \$5,000 that Brown will win over Smith. After some discussion he consents to his friend putting in the hands of the stakeholder a check for \$5,000. Shortly afterward he becomes convinced that he has made a terrible mistake and that Brown's opponent, Smith, will carry the election. He hastens back to the club and piteously appeals to his friend to declare the bet off, to the great enjoyment of the fellow members present. His friend positively refuses to call the bet off, and poor Silas goes home utterly dejected and is brooding over his ill luck when a newspaper is thrust into his hands, giving the results of the election, and upon scanning the headlines he fairly jumps out of his shoes when he spies the name of Brown as the successful candidate. He calls in the whole family to tell them the good news, goes out and buys flowers and gifts galore, and insists upon telling everyone he meets whether friend or total stranger, of his having won \$5,000 on the election. Then he goes to the club rooms and receives the check, insists upon buying wine and treating everyone, and finally hilariously and joyfully takes his leave and hurries down to the bank to cash his check. Then comes the awful shock, the bank is closed and a sign is on the door to the effect that the bank has failed. He holds in one hand the worthless check—in the other what is left of his roll of good hard cash into which he has made such inroads on the strength of his having won his wager.

The Moving Picture World, October 5, 1912, p. 80.

Status: Unknown

Unavailable for Viewing

Type: Movie

Genre: Comedy

Gender: Group

Ethnicity: Unspecified

Media Category: Newspaper

Job Title: Unidentified News Staff

Description: Major: None

Description: Minor: Unidentified News Staff, Neutral

¹ For encoding legend see <http://www.ijpc.org/uploads/files/Introduction%20to%20Appendices.pdf>

² Henry T. Sampson, *Blacks in Black and White: A Source Book on Black Films, Second Edition*, The Scarecrow Press, Inc. Lanham, Md. & London, 1995.

³ Richard R. Ness, *From Headline Hunter to Superman: A Journalism Filmography* (Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 1997)

⁴ Cast lists reporter as Don Davis, but *The Moving Picture World* review refers to him as “Don Daris” (*The Moving Picture World*, June 29, 1912, p. 1264).