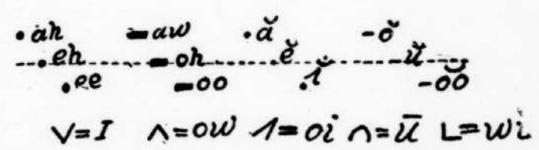


ANALYSIS

Pitman-Spencerian Chartier By J. M. REASER, Prin. Com'l Department



Figure 3



circle of Figure 1, marked with numerals from 1 to 8. Segment arc or curve, 1-7, he called "i"; curve, 2-8, "th"; curve, 4-6, "s"; curve, 5-7, "sh"; curve, 1-3, "l"; curve, 3-5, "m". Having thus obtained six consonant signs or symbols, he double the use of five of these by writing them heavy and thus giving symbols for the heavy sounds of these five consonant signs. Thus the sign for "l" written heavy, becomes "v"; "th" (as in "myth") becomes written heavy, "th" (as in "with"); "s" becomes "z"; "l" is written upward or downward, the usefulness of this segment of the circle is single; "i" written heavy becomes the vowel sound, "y"; "m" and "n" are the top and bottom of the circle.

SIR ISAAC WAS STILL SHORT AT LEAST EIGHT CONSONANT SOUNDS, and he proceeded to use all possible unconfusable radii of the circle for these missing consonants: Radius, 2-c, he called "p"; 3-c, "t"; 4-c, "ch"; 1-c, "k". Observe, please, that there is not a single other segment of the circle or radius thereof which can be used without imminent and even hopeless danger or confusion, but he had now all necessary CONSONANT SOUNDS and the EMBRYO of a system, HOPELESSLY NONFLUENT, and DESTINED ABSOLUTELY to require, for the reason of its CUMBERSOMENESS, a vast dictionary of word-signs.

HE HAD NOT YET A SINGLE VOWEL SIGN. Of these—in the writing of English, these vowel signs are absolutely imperative, at least: ah, ee, ee, aw, oh, oo, and (short) a, e, i, (short) o, u, oo.

The device by which Sir Isaac attained their expression is hopelessly defective, as will be shown. He made position the expression of the vowel, calling above the line, on the line and below the line the three positions. "Ah," for instance, is indicated by a heavy dot above the line. That heavy dot on the line or in the middle of the stroke or letter becomes "eh" and in the last place, "ea." Written light, it becomes the short sound of the same vowels. Taking a short dash and writing it heavy in these three positions, he furnished his system the second series of long or heavy vowel sounds, "aw," "oh," "oo"; and, writing them light, the second series of short vowel signs, "a," "e," "i," "o," "oo" (short). The diphthongs are arbitrary characters, as are "y," "u."

That is the alphabet of the system for the invention of which Queen Victoria conferred upon Sir Isaac the great honor of knighthood! With these signs anything can be written, in some sort of a fashion, but before a man can take testimony or speeches running from 125 to 200 words a minute, or twice as fast as a clock ticks, he has to acquire a skill, to so make this system a part of him, to so WRITE SOUND (abstractly) that the apparent simplicity vanishes and he finds that he is against practically the problem which kept the immortal Dickens sleepless, hewing down forest after forest of difficulties even in his dreams.

This article proposes to discuss this matter to a finality—to show the relative merits of the Spencerian Chartier and Pitman.

It is not doing so in a spirit of cavil. It believes in the sublime dignity of the 114-foot craft of Fulton, which made its way laboriously up the Hudson at five miles an hour. But it is certain if the restless progressiveness and energy of man had been content with it and declared it the finest possible boat that human genius could build, he would not to-day be crossing the ocean in a little over four days on mighty leviathans which are practically safe against all storm and which breast the fiercest of them without a perceptible decrease in speed!

This is the age of progress. Progress is impossible if we cling with blinded eyes to opinions which we have accepted for their age and by reason of no thought which we ourselves have spent.

Progress is possible only as a result of investigation—and investigation is the child of freedom from bias, freedom from accepted conventionalities. Fogyism has no place in America.

With all honor to the great intellect of the student who has, in spite of all the criticism to which his system is open, made it possible for men to transcribe thought with the swiftness with which it glides from the tongue, THIS ARTICLE ASKS THAT YOU INVESTIGATE WHAT IT IS SEEKING TO PUT BEFORE YOU WITH ALL DEFERENCE AND HUMILITY, BUT WITH CONVICTION THAT EVERY CLAIM AND ARGUMENT ADVANCED IS SANE, SOUND, TRUE—WORTHY OF YOUR ATTENTION, INASMUCH AS THE DAY IS FAST ARRIVING WHEN EVERY CHILD IN THE THIRD GRADE WILL BE LEARNING SHORTHAND (SPENCERIAN CHARTIER SHORTHAND) WITH AN EASE AND READINESS IMPOSSIBLE IN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

THE GREAT PITMAN'S DIFFICULTIES

Before we go any further in this analysis, and while you have the alphabet of the Pitman system fresh before you, let me give you another plate in order that we may make plainer our talk.

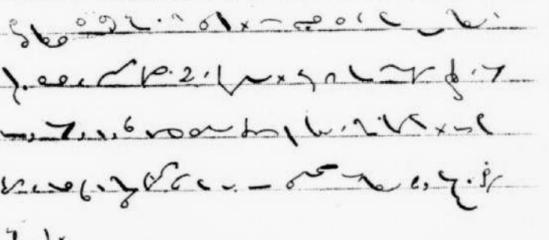
I pick this plate at random. It is a Pitman transcript of an utterance of the great showman, P. T. Barnum, and here is what he said, written in longhand:

"As far as business is concerned, I have a particular hobby. My craze is that every young person, of both sexes, should learn at least shorthand and typewriting. Here you have mental discipline and knowledge together, knowledge, too, that is almost certain at some time to be convenient and practically available. I cannot conceive that one who knows these two branches thoroughly will ever need to go hungry in the present generation, for they have a constantly widening use."

Know Pitman thoroughly! Truly P. T. is a humorist. P. T. was either ignorant of his subject or joking. How many there be of these craftsmen in this city of almost 400,000 souls? Count them over—those who really answer P. T.'s description. You or anyone with the slightest sort of memory can learn that alphabet which has just been given and which, with endless use and practice, can enable one to do that speedily, but try, knowing this alphabet, to take a

speaker at 150 words per minute, and see how thoroughly you really know it. See if you don't find your pencil with the same sort of fits that afflicted that of the great Dickens.

JOKER BARUM'S WORDS IN SHORTHAND



The above is the plate showing the transcript in shorthand of Barnum's point of view of shorthand. It is probably written by a man who answers Barnum's description, full of word-signs, correctly used—a perfect specimen.

First, let us call your attention to the fact that the vowel-signs are entirely eliminated—and believe me when you are taking a speech, you have no time for vowel-signs with Pitman shorthand. THE REASON WHY IT TAKES YOU SO MUCH PRACTICE TO MAKE THIS SYSTEM VALUABLE TO YOU IS THAT YOUR EYE, YOUR INSTINCT MUST BE TRAINED SO THAT YOUR EYES ALMOST SUPPLY THE INVISIBLE AND NON-EXISTING VOWELS. In fast writing you are forced to drop the vowels. We set forth here one proposition of shorthand which defies refutation.

It is elemental:—The reading power of any system is based on the percentage of vowel sounds you can indicate.

Here is another truism: ITS SPEED IS BASED ON THE SPEED WITH WHICH YOU CAN DO THIS.

From these two axioms it is impossible to get away. Now, in this light—so clear and self-evident—let us get at the transcript of what Joker Barnum says, as transcribed in the Pitman system.

Notice, please, that the very first three words are written as a word-sign—the very first three words. These first three words are "as far as," and the Pitman system writes them "sfrs"! There is not a hint of a vowel sound anywhere. In the position! Why should "as" be written in the first position and in the last position, and each time spell "as"? The accuracy of geometry is sadly deserted in this: "Fr," "far." Is there any possible reason, conceding for the sake of argument that the "fr" is in the first position, why this should not be "far," "afar," and since there is mere position visible, why it should not be "offer"? It is, however, "far" to the trained eye in Pitman, for the reason that that house there is a house to your familiar vision. In "business," position pretty well indicates the word. You have "bs" and "ns," and require no flight of imagination to make it out. "Pn" is conventionally in the second position, making it literally and meaninglessly "open" with the "o" long, as in "mode" or "pone" (same long o) or "pain" (long a), or "pen" (short e), etc.

In short, the "pn" in the second position spells "upon," because it is conventionally so accepted. "Concerned" has a little bit of dot before the initial circle—s for "con," an "r" cut half its length, thus adding "d" and a little "n"—hook—still the "d," created by the shortening of the "r" is read after the "n"—hook. Here, then, are the consonant signs guiding the experienced eye in reading "concerned"—"consrnd." "I" is the "tick" on top of the "v," and "v" is a word-sign for "have." "Iv" in other words, is "I have." "A" is the dot in the first position. "Particular" is "p" shortened to half length to show that there is a "t" or "d" sound somewhere concealed about its person, and the "p" is begun with an "r" hook, although the "r" is read after the "p." Literally, we have "rpt (or d) spelling "particular." Another word-sign: "Hb" (vowel sounds to be guessed) "hobby." In a sentence of eleven words, thus, we have seven word-signs.

What now is really a word-sign? It is something that has to be learned and stored away in the memory. When the first eleven words of the man who says that his hobby is that every young person should learn shorthand "thoroughly," are found to contain seven words that he has absolutely to be remembered, it is to be seen at a glance that he is either ignorant of what he is talking about, or has a large and expansive sense of humor. This system cannot be taken on and carried as a side-sense of humor. One who learns it has to dedicate himself to it as did Dickens. Another thing, this system cannot be mastered and allowed to rust. Speed, accuracy, a working order of the possession is maintained by constant practice and that alone.

There are sixty-eight words in the rest of what P. T. Barnum here said. There are over forty word-signs in this number. Capacious memory at this gait, don't you think, to know this language of lines and arcs and circles thoroughly—a big word-sign store-house necessary; and you cannot pause, you know, when you are writing 150 words a minute to recall how "I have been," "as far as," "that," "particular," etc., are written. Pitman is almost impossible with night students.

It is strange, almost remarkable, that an analytical genius such as must have been the mind that invented and evolved Pitman system did not reflect that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the "Joseph P. Simone Company, Limited," was this day recorded in my office in book 1018, folio 591.

New Orleans, La., April 11, 1911. (Signed) EMILE LEONARD, D. R.

I hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the act of incorporation of the "Joseph P. Simone Company, Limited," with the exception of the number of shares subscribed for by the incorporators, on the end of record in my office.

C. M. EUSTIS, Not. Pub. April 27 may 4 11 18 25 Jun 1 1911

Matter Matrimonial. The normal young man is generally desirous of meeting a girl of the right stamp, yet the Figaro advertisement below wears the air of solemnity: "A collector of postage stamps, possessing 12,544 specimens, desires to contract a marriage with a young lady, also a collector, who has the blue Mauritius stamp of 1847. No other need apply."—Youth's Companion.

Getting Even. Baby Tim had tried his mother's patience beyond endurance, and, declaring her intention of administering immediate corporal punishment, she snatched up the nearest available weapon, which happened to be Tim's big rag doll. Tim, though little hurt, howled lustily and that night, taking the doll to bed with him as usual, sternly exclaimed: "It's our turn now, Topsy. You whipped me this afternoon, but you'll sure get yours now!"

Developing Siberia. Englishmen are making considerable progress in Siberia, especially in establishing abattoirs and refrigerating plants.

Low Wages in Japan. Men workers in Japanese cotton mills earn on the average 23 cents a day, the women 16 cents and the children from 4 to 10 cents.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company
DEEP WATER ROUTE
Only Direct Line Between the Capital and the Deep Sea.
Low Summer Excursions Week End Rates. Every Mississippiian Should Take Advantage of This Opportunity to Visit Mississippi's Deep Water Port, GULFPORT.
Cheap Sunday Excursion
New Orleans, Fort Jackson & Grand Isle Railroad
Train leaves Algiers at 8:05 a. m., and arrives 7:35 p. m. Tickets for round trip 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00.
J. S. LANDRY, Supt.

Convention and Summer Tours
VIA
Southern Pacific
TO
California
2 TRAINS DAILY
CALIFORNIA EXPRESS
SUNSET EXPRESS
For Full Particulars, Call on or write CITY TICKET AGENT, 225-27 St. Charles St., New Orleans. PHONE MAIN 4027

A Prophecy. From my knowledge of the laws of electricity and from practical experiments already being made, I prophesy that the currents of air which have been agents of destruction to man will yet be harnessed for his benefit. In the future air will furnish heat, fuel and power and companies will be formed for utilizing it.

AMONG the foremost novelists of the world and time was Charles Dickens, a parliamentary shorthand reporter. He studied and used a system to which I am going to devote reverential attention.

Like Robert Fulton's steamboat it was the first system—at least the English speaking race. The only difference is that Fulton's achievement is unquestionably the progenitor of our mighty ocean greyhounds, our battleships, our submarines. Fulton's craft grew. The parent Pitman did not. It required an approach to the subject entirely different from that for the learning of which Sir Isaac was knighted, to attain a result whose simplicity, ease, legibility and reading power destined it to rule the world—the SPENCERIAN CHARTIER System or Shorthand. Remember those words—AN APPROACH TO THE SUBJECT ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.

David Copperfield (which is, most of the time, simply a character study by Dickens for his own autobiography) thus describes the trials and tribulations of the weary and heart-rending time he had in learning Pitman's system to prepare himself to report Parliament—AND THERE IS NOT A MAN WHO ATTAINS THIS PROFICIENCY IN PITMAN WHO WILL NOT TELL YOU THAT HIS TRIALS HAVE BEEN JUST AS GREAT AND THE TIME HE HAS TAKEN AS LONG.

"I bought an improved scheme of the noble art and MYSTERY of shorthand, which cost me ten and sixpence, and plunged into a sea of perplexity that brought me, in a few weeks, to the confines of distraction. The changes that were rung upon dots, which, in such position, meant such a thing, and in such another position something else entirely different; the wonderful vagaries that were played by circles; the unaccountable consequences that resulted from marks like flies' legs; the tremendous effects of a curve in a wrong place, not only troubled my waking hours, but reappeared before in my sleep. When I had groped my way through these difficulties, and had mastered the alphabet, which was an Egyptian temple in itself, there appeared a procession of new horrors called arbitrary characters—the most despotic characters I have ever known. When I had fixed these wretches in my mind, I found that they had driven everything else out of it; then, beginning again, I forgot them; while I was picking them up, I dropped the other fragments of the system—in short, it was almost heart-breaking."

This is Charles Dickens' own account of his struggles with what may be called the parent system of all shorthand now in vogue.

It is a vivid and true picture of the struggles of the best and brightest minds who undertake, with this medium, to report so exacting and so important a kind of work as debates and speeches—with this exception: OTHERS NEVER LEARN PITMAN, IN SPITE OF EFFORT. OTHERS NEVER ACQUIRE A FAMILIARITY WITH WHAT THEY WRITE AS TO ENABLE THEM TO TRANSCRIBE IT ACCURATELY AND PROMPTLY.

TO EXAMINE WHY THIS IS SO—TO LAY BEFORE YOU WHY IT IS NOT SO WITH THE WONDERFUL SPENCERIAN CHARTIER SYSTEM IS THE AIM OF THESE COMPARATIVE ANALYSES.

Sir Isaac Pitman was born in 1813.

He was a scholarly thinker.

In 1837 he published what he called "Stenographic Soundhand."

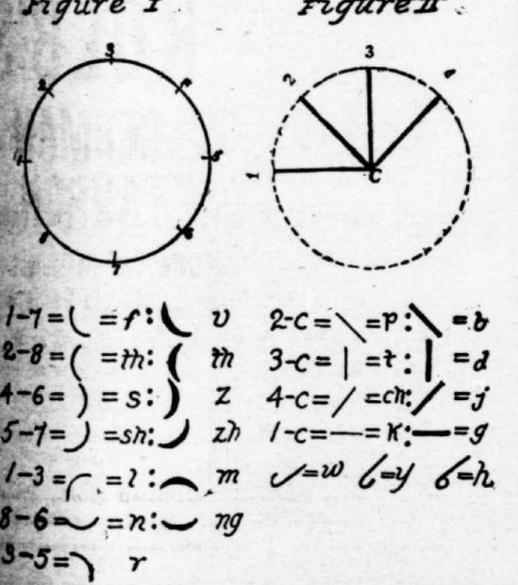
The system, the invention of a trained, logical and well-ordered intellect, reflects those intellectual qualities.

You can trace the mental process by which Sir Isaac devised the alphabet which once ruled the stenographic world.

Sir Isaac, a graduate of the British Normal College, fell back on the generally useful circle; the angle or slant of straight lines, and finally succeeded in composing an alphabet, itself easily remembered, but, used as a shorthand system, presenting difficulties it requires months and years to master so thoroughly as to be able to take testimony, speeches, etc., with it. In some instances, a heavy percentage, this mastery is never attained.

Let's look into this, first tracing the steps of Sir Isaac's pioneer work, and then analyze why this system, having no reference to English spelling, to the ingrained habit of the mind by which people spell and write in longhand, requires so much study and work of the student of it before he can master it.

Sir Isaac took a circle and cut it up into as many parts as would enable one to use the segments or arcs as symbols for consonant sounds without confusion. This is indicated by the points checked off in the



CHARTER
JOSEPH P. SIMONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

It is known, that on this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for this City and Parish of Orleans, residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, personally came and appeared, and under the agreement and stipulations following to-wit:

ARTICLE I.
The name and title of this corporation shall be the "Joseph P. Simone Company, Limited," and its domicile shall be in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana. Under this corporate name the corporation shall have power and authority to exist and to enjoy succession in perpetuity, and to do all things which may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the corporation as may hereafter be determined by the Board of Directors, and to do all things which may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the corporation as may hereafter be determined by the Board of Directors, and to do all things which may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the corporation as may hereafter be determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II.
All citation and legal process shall be served on the president of said corporation, or in case of his absence or disability, on the vice president, and in the absence or disability of both the president and vice president, upon the secretary-treasurer of the said corporation.

ARTICLE III.
The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized and the business to be conducted by it are hereby declared to be as follows:
To establish and conduct a general shipping and packing business to deal in produce, vegetables, garden seeds and general merchandise; to buy, sell, exchange, barter or trade in any wares or material incidental thereto; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise any equipment, consisting of movable or immovable property, and generally to invest the funds of this company in such manner as may be found desirable or necessary.

ARTICLE IV.
The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), to be divided into and represented by one hundred (100) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. The capital stock may be increased or diminished in compliance with the laws of the State of Louisiana. All shares shall be paid for in cash, as called for by the Board of Directors, or may be issued as full paid stock in payment of a debt or for property or rights actually received or purchased by the corporation, and in payment of services rendered, and all stock shall be full paid and non-assessable.

No shares shall be transferred except on the books of the corporation, or until the certificates evidencing the same have been delivered to the corporation and duly cancelled, and the corporation shall have the right to refuse to make such transfer upon the books of the corporation, or until the certificate is first made a written offer of the same to the corporation through its Board of Directors, and said board shall have the power for thirty days from the date of

the receipt of such offer to purchase such or other shares for the benefit of the corporation at their book value, as shown by the inventory last made.

The Board of Directors shall have the right to call in and purchase at their book value, as shown by the inventory last made, such shares or shares of stock as may be inherited from any of the stockholders who may die. All retired stock may be redeemed by said Board of Directors, at not less than their book value.

There shall be printed or engraved across each certificate of stock the following: "These shares or shares of stock as may be inherited from the charter and by-laws of this corporation." This corporation shall begin business as soon as three thousand dollars of the capital stock is subscribed for.

ARTICLE V.
All of the corporate powers of this corporation, and the management and control of its business shall be invested in and exercised by a Board of Directors to be composed of three members, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, and their decisions shall be valid, corporate acts. The following persons shall constitute the Board of Directors, viz: John Malhes, Joseph P. Simone, Salvatore Pellegrini.

Each Board of Directors shall elect from among their number its own vice president and secretary, who shall also be treasurer.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to determine the manner and the causes for which vacancies may be declared on said board.

No person shall be eligible as a member of the Board of Directors unless a stockholder of this corporation.

Said Board of Directors shall continue in office until the first Wednesday in April, 1912, and annually thereafter, after a Board of Directors shall be elected by ballot for the term of one year. Such election shall be held under such rules and regulations as may be provided by the Board of Directors. Any failure from any cause whatever to elect a Board of Directors on the day named, or any other day named, shall be liquidated under the supervision of three liquidators to be appointed from among the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders convened after due notice, as required by Article VI of this charter.

Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated under the supervision of three liquidators to be appointed from among the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders convened after due notice, as required by Article VI of this charter.

This act of incorporation may be amended, altered or modified, or said corporation may be dissolved by a vote of three-fourths of the stockholders present at a general meeting of the stockholders convened for that purpose.

ARTICLE IX.
Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated under the supervision of three liquidators to be appointed from among the stockholders at a general meeting of the stockholders convened after due notice, as required by Article VI of this charter.

This done and passed, in my office, at New Orleans, aforesaid, in the presence of Philip Shields and Edmund S. Ogden, domiciled in this city, who sign these presents, together with the parties and me, notary, the day and date first aforesaid.

Original signed: John Malhes, J. P. S.

none, Salvatore Pellegrini.
Witnesses: Edmund S. Ogden, P. F. Shields.
C. M. EUSTIS, Not. Pub.

I, the undersigned Recorder of Mortgages, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the "Joseph P. Simone Company, Limited," was this day recorded in my office in book 1018, folio 591.
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Developing Siberia.
Englishmen are making considerable progress in Siberia, especially in establishing abattoirs and refrigerating plants.

Low Wages in Japan.
Men workers in Japanese cotton mills earn on the average 23 cents a day, the women 16 cents and the children from 4 to 10 cents.

One of Burma's Great Shrines!

Of the hundreds of temples in Burma, that of Thapinyu is the second in size and one of the finest shrines in the country. It dates from about the year 1100, is a square pyramidal building of great beauty, rather severe in its lines, and is two hundred feet in height and perfect in its proportions. The Thapinyu has but one shrine, in which a huge gilded Buddha sits in conventional attitude. This temple is built of burnt brick covered with stucco, no stone being used, and in its solid construction and tasteful design contrasts strongly with the flimsy atrocities erected there in the present day.