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VOLUME II, NO. 68

THE VALLEY RECORD

SAYRE, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1936

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STOLYPIN TALKS.

Czar's Closing of Douma Not a Coup d'Etat. POLICY NOW STRONG HANDED REFORM

Premier Stolypin in Long Conversation Discusses Situation of Emperor and People of Russia as They Are in His Sight Today.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Premier Stolypin in an interview at the summer residence of the minister of the interior on Aptekarsky island, in the Neva, near here, said, speaking feelingly:

"There has been no coup d'etat and nothing has been done which was not in accordance with the prescribed constitutional methods. The emperor was empowered by the fundamental law to dissolve the douma, and there was no other course open to his majesty. The douma, as a whole, was a dying body, and the most merciful treatment was its prompt dispatch, terminating its unprofitable existence."

Continuing M. Stolypin said the emperor's recent words had shown that the emperor's agrarian manifesto was the last straw which caused the "coups" (Constitutional Democrats) bundle to burst, but the whole proceedings of parliament during the last few weeks had rendered its closing inevitable if the emperor's authority was still to be recognized in Russia.

Asked as to the extent the counteraction was likely to go, M. Stolypin replied: "At the present moment three policies are open to the emperor and his advisers—first, reaction; second, impassivity toward the threatened revolution; third, a policy of strong handed reform."

"It is the last mentioned upon which the emperor has resolved and upon which we have entered. A policy of reaction is the furthest removed from his majesty's wishes, but the revolutionaries must be thwarted before there can be any possibility of deciding on a definite basis for a stable future."

"I personally place implicit reliance on the innate patriotism and civic sense of the masses of the nation. I believe that the emperor's appeal to them, backed up by constant evidences of good faith and honest endeavor on the part of his majesty's representatives, will result in the extinction or at least in the effective repression of the anarchical forces."

As to the suppression of newspapers and wholesale arrests M. Stolypin said: "Arrests, expulsions and other measures of administrative order are indispensable under the present circumstances. They doubtless will be many-faceted under an outcry, but during popular misrule of intimidation and menace it would be impossible to compel witnesses to appear before the regular courts. The newspapers suppressed were purely and simply revolutionary organs whose appearance would not be countenanced in any other country in the world."

Stolypin declined to express an opinion on parliament's demand for general land expropriation. He said: "The interests of the peasants lie upon the emperor's heart. His majesty and these closest to him admit the justice of many of the claims of the peasants, and nothing will be left undone to solve the agrarian problem in a spirit of sympathy, generosity and equity. It follows the peasants will recognize this when the details of the land proposals are fully explained to them with the aid of local commissions composed from among those enjoying the confidence of the peasantry. When the cabinet is complete we will come forward with an exhaustive programme covering the land question and other subjects demanding immediate solution."

In the course of a long conversation M. Stolypin discussed the vicissitudes of the regimes of the late Interior Minister von Plehve, ex-Interior Minister Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and Count Witte. While dissociating himself entirely from von Plehve's ideals, M. Stolypin expressed the opinion that a policy of benign inactivity was equally inadvisable to solve the stupendous problems facing Russia. What was needed was a well considered programme with the intention and will to carry it out. The worst resource was dealing with all parties and all policies.

The Viborg manifesto M. Stolypin described as an opera bouffe production, unworthy of criticism. He laughed at the idea that the government had not arrested the signatories of the manifesto because of fear. To have done so, he declared, would have made martyrs of them in the eyes of the undisciplined and gratified their petty vanity. No steps, he said, would be taken against the members of parliament unless they attempted to agitate in their own constituencies or elsewhere in Russia. If they did they would be promptly arrested.

The premier spoke even in stronger terms than General Treppoff regarding the loyalty of the army. He said that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch and all the other commanding officers were revered for the devotion of an overwhelming proportion of the troops, and M. Stolypin reiterated that he considered the dissolution of parliament to have been the only course it was possible to take, adding that he would not have accepted the presidency of the council of ministers if he had not thought so.

Continuing M. Stolypin said that the instructions just issued to the governors were in a sense his estimate of the situation. He believed that strength was required and not reaction; humanity, not cruelty; good sense and not hysterical premises. The premier had no doubt concerning the future.

MAYOR HELD UP.

Tom L. Johnson in Court to Answer For Contempt.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Mayor Tom Johnson and W. J. Springborn, director of public service, appeared before Judge Ford in common pleas court to answer to the charge of contempt filed against them by the officials of the Cleveland Electric Railway company. It was alleged that they were in contempt because they failed to obey an injunction issued by the court restraining them from tearing up the tracks of the Cleveland Electric railway in Fulton street. The courtroom was packed to the suffocation point.

Motions were made to quash the injunctions and the contempt proceedings. Judge Ford decided that the whole matter should be postponed until Tuesday, July 31, in order to have the merits of the question brought out.

The court held that the mayor should have observed the injunction when it was served and ordered that any further work in that street cease forthwith. The attorneys for the city promised that the court's order would be obeyed. Track laying was begun in Fulton street by the Municipal Traction company.

BROWNE IN SING SING.

Former Customs Inspector Implicated by Official's Trick.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Former Customs Inspector Charles C. Browne is in Sing Sing prison much to his surprise. Browne thought he was being brought back from Canada to stand trial on a charge of fraud against the United States government, an extraditable offense. And so he was.

But Marshal William Heukel had a court order committing Browne to Sing Sing for his part in the famous Rosenthal-Cohn-Browne smuggling conspiracy of 1901, punishment for which Browne had evaded by fleeing to Canada, whence, on the charge of which he was convicted, he could not be extradited.

When, however, the new charge was brought against Browne on which he could be extradited and he started for New York in charge of a secret service agent Marshal Henkel got busy.

Sending a deputy to Poughkeepsie, the marshal's man boarded the Montreal express at 6:48 in the morning, took charge of the prisoner and, stopping the train at Sing Sing, executed the mandate of the circuit court committing Browne to that institution for two years.

Browne put up a fight before he would leave the train. He appealed to the train crew and fought and struggled. "I am carrying out the orders of Marshal Henkel, and I have a property made out committing me accompanying the mandate of the court," Deputy Marshal Michael Blake explained.

Browne would not be convinced. He grabbed the fixtures in the car and the platform railings, and force had to be used every inch of the way to the station platform. In the prison office Browne protested defiantly, but Blake's papers were regular, and no attention was paid to him.

Browne skipped his bail of \$7,500 in the summer of 1904 when he learned that the circuit court of appeals had confirmed his conviction.

Browne was convicted in March, 1904. He was accused of certifying cases of silk from France and from Japan as much below their actual weight. The silk was consigned to Rosenthal & Cohn, importers, and as the duties were specific the firm saved large amounts. In one invoice of July 30, 1901, the consignment was certified at 1,000 pounds less than its real weight by Browne. As silk was worth several dollars a pound and the conspiracy to defraud the government extended over a considerable period the firm's savings are said to have amounted to over \$100,000.

W. Bonnyne of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonnyne, declares that the trick by which Browne was put in Sing Sing was a gross violation of international comity and an insult to the Canadian government. He will apply at once for a writ of habeas corpus and says Browne must be brought to New York and tried on a second indictment. The Canadian authorities, it is now feared, will demand that Browne be given back to them.

NO TAINTED MONEY

Bryan Reception to Be Free of All Reproach. WANTS NO FAVORS FROM THE TRUSTS

He Wishes No Feature in the New York Demonstration That Might Tend to Discredit the Democratic Party.

NEW YORK, July 27.—William Jennings Bryan is determined that no political enemy shall be able to gather Republican campaign material from the reception to be tendered him at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 30, when he returns from Europe.

In a letter which he has written to Alexander Troup, treasurer of the executive committee having the reception in charge, Mr. Bryan makes it plain that he wants no money taken from interests or individuals whose friendly participation in the demonstration would, if known, be a source of injury to him and to the Democratic party.

In other words, it is evident Mr. Bryan does not want to be forced unwittingly into the attitude of receiving favors, however small, from the gas trust, the ice trust or any other vicious combine. He doesn't want "tainted money."

In his letter, made public, he says: "There will be some expense, and the committee must see to it that no money is accepted from questionable sources—in fact, I think it will be well to announce that the expense would be borne by popular subscription, dollar subscriptions being preferred, but that large subscriptions would be received up to \$50, none being received over that."

"Also announce that subscriptions of \$5 or more than \$5 would be entered in a book and the names given to any one desiring them. Subscriptions of less than \$5 would not be made known without the expressed consent of the subscriber."

"Say that the reception will be made as inexpensive as possible and that any surplus over and above the expenses of the reception will be used to print and circulate the speeches delivered at the reception."

"I think the publication of the subscriptions is an important thing. The Republicans have failed to pass any effective law in regard to campaign contributions, and this will be a good rebuke to them and will foreshadow the adoption of such a policy by our next campaign committee."

"You can say, if you like, that I asked to have this plan adopted." It was announced that the executive committee had adopted a resolution asking all those who wished to help defray the expenses to send their contributions to Alexander Troup, at New Haven, Conn.

At the meeting of the executive committee Charles F. Murphy and ex-Governor David Francis of Missouri were elected members. Mr. Murphy was elected on motion of William Hoge, seconded by Harry W. Walker. Lewis Nixon moved the election of Mr. Francis.

Colonel Alexander Troup of Connecticut was elected treasurer. Bryan Received by King Edward. LONDON, July 27.—William J. Bryan, who was introduced by Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, was received in private audience by King Edward at Buckingham palace. The visit was paid at the king's special request, his majesty having notified Mr. Reid that he desired to meet Mr. Bryan. The interview was quite informal and was marked by the pleasing cordiality which the king is accustomed to show Americans in whom he is interested.

Only the king, Mr. Reid and Mr. Bryan were present. The conversation largely turned on the subject of peace and the conference of the Interparliamentary union.

Send Auto Speeders to Jail. YONKERS, N. Y., July 27.—City Judge Joseph H. Beall, who recently gave warning that he would send automobile owners and chauffeurs guilty of immoderate or reckless driving to jail, fulfilled his pledge when he sentenced George W. Bryant of New York to two months in the Kings county penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$50. Frank Busold, also sentenced to a term of two months in jail by Judge Beall. On the night of July 1 an automobile in which Bryant and Busold were seated ran into a carriage owned by Mrs. S. K. Odell, a wealthy Yonkers woman. Mrs. Odell's daughter, Mrs. Amber Hewison, was severely injured.

Insanity Plea For Thaw Dropped. NEW YORK, July 27.—The proposition to make an attempt to secure a lunacy commission to adjudge Thaw insane has been dropped even by counsel retained by his mother, Mrs. William Thaw. It is understood that the counsel, consisting of Judge William M. K. Olcott and Terence J. McManus, have decided that such a motion would meet with ultimate defeat, and therefore it has been eliminated.

COY MAID AT 20 TO 1.

Test Handicap at Brighton Furnished a Surprise.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Coy Maid, an outsider in the betting at 20 to 1, won the Test handicap, one mile, at Brighton Beach, defeating Bedouin and Inquisitor.

The mile was run in 1:29.3.5. After a short delay at the post Kiamesha went to the front to a good start, followed by Aeronaut and Coy Maid. At the turn into the back stretch Kiamesha was leading by about one and a half lengths from Aeronaut, a head before Coy Maid. In the stretch Coy Maid was leading, but Bedouin and Inquisitor, who were outrun in the early stages, began to close, coming from far back.

Coy Maid, however, lasted long enough to win by a head in a hard drive. Bedouin was second, half a length before Inquisitor. Two favorites won. Comedienne in winning the fifth race equaled the track record for six furlongs of 1:12 flat. Summaries:

First Race.—Jaunty, first; Orphan Lad, second; Dunvallo, third. Second Race.—Druid, first; Miss Rille, second; Grevilla, third. Third Race.—Loring, first; Laura A., second; Susa, third. Fourth Race.—Coy Maid, first; Bedouin, second; Inquisitor, third. Fifth Race.—Comedienne, first; Nanette Hodge, second; Watergrass, third. Sixth Race.—Woolwich, first; Donna, second; All Right, third.

BASEBALL SCORES. Games Played Yesterday in the National and American Leagues. NATIONAL LEAGUE. At New York: Cincinnati 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 New York 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE. At Detroit: Detroit 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES. W. L. P.C. Philadelphia 42 28 60 Boston 38 32 54 New York 34 32 52 Pittsburgh 32 42 44 Cincinnati 42 48 47 Brooklyn 32 42 43 St. Louis 28 38 43 Detroit 28 38 43

Geers and Baron Grattan. DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—What looked in advance to be a very open race turned out an easy victory for Geers and Baron Grattan in the free for all race at Brighton Beach. Conditions of the best drew 5,000 people, who were somewhat disappointed in the time made. Baron Grattan could have lowered the season's race record had he been pushed, but the other had neither speed nor staying power after one heat. Maud Keswick paced well in the first mile, but could not stall off the rush of Baron Grattan through the stretch. The other two were comparatively easy for Geers' good acting gelding.

Hidden Tourists at Rangle Lakes. RANGLE LAKES, Me., July 27.—Car No. 1 of the Glidden tourists, driven by Van Sicken, sustained seven tire punctures and lost its place among those with clean scores. The roads over which they passed were pronounced as among the very best of the tour. Upon arrival the touring committee decided to remain here overnight, as originally arranged, instead of continuing to Bretton Woods, N. H. Sufficient accommodations have been secured. Tomorrow morning the cars will leave for the final run of the contest.

Four Survive in Tennis Match. BOSTON, July 27.—The semifinals were reached in the lawn tennis tournament Longwood cup, while at the close of the play the contest for the eastern championship in doubles was within one match of a similar stage. The survivors in the singles event are W. J. Clothier and E. B. Dewhurst of Philadelphia, R. E. Behr of New Haven and F. G. Anderson of New York.

Harvard Racing Crew Sails. NEW YORK, July 27.—Captain O. D. Filley, J. R. Richardson, Jr. and R. M. Tappan of the Harvard varsity crew, R. M. Faulkner, captain of the freshman eight, and Samuel Warren and other members of the rowing squad sailed today for England to meet Cambridge university in a race Sept. 8.

Freebooter at Latonia. CINCINNATI, July 27.—Freebooter was the only successful favorite at Latonia. Colonel Jim Douglas easily won the handicap from Meadow Breeze, with Braden third. John Carroll, the favorite, finished fourth.

Hamilton's Mile in 1:29.3.5. BUFFALO, July 27.—Hamilton's mile in 1:29.3.5 was the best race at Fort Erie.

MET A BLOND WOMAN

Hartje Divorce Trial at Pittsburgh Nearing Close.

ASHBY WOULD CONVICT HIS WIFE. Witnesses Called to Refute Story of Secret Meeting in Schenley Park, as Told by Coachman Madine. Sensation Promised.

PITTSBURGH, July 27.—At the Hartje trial counsel for Augustus Hartje called witnesses to refute the story told by Coachman Tom Madine to the effect that while Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje was in Memphis Hartje met a blond woman in Schenley park and took her to his home in the carriage driven by Madine.

A new sensation in the case is promised before the week is over. Josephine Wright, whom Augustus Hartje had been charged with visiting at 240 Second avenue, was placed on the stand and testified that Hartje had never visited her, that she only knew him by sight and had never spoken to him. The manner in which John M. Freeman, of counsel for Mrs. Hartje, cross examined her led to a report that was not denied by some interested in the case that witnesses would be placed on the stand by Mrs. Hartje to rebut the taking of the Wright woman's testimony.

During the taking of the Wright woman's testimony Alderman Festus M. King was in court and also Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb, Jr. Mr. Robb would not discuss the case. It was, however, reported that information as to be made and that these informations are to be based on the Wright woman's evidence.

The unusual spectacle of a husband giving evidence that if produced in criminal court would tend to convict his wife of a crime, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the penitentiary, was seen here. It is rarely indeed that husband or wife have testified against each other unless one of them is the complainant against the other. Wilbert Ashby, husband of Blanche Ashby, formerly a domestic in the Hartje household, swore that his wife had told him she had lied in the deposition and made for Mrs. Hartje and that she had been promised money for doing so. This evidence was in continuation of the attempt of Hartje's attorneys to show that there had been improper influences used in securing testimony for the other side.

Ashby also swore that his wife has told him that Mrs. Hartje had declared to her she was sorry she had not returned to live with Hartje when he asked her to go back to him. At this statement Mrs. Hartje showed more astonishment than she has exhibited at any of the testimony hitherto.

In cross examination a letter which Ashby had written to Mrs. Hartje was placed in evidence. In it he told Mrs. Hartje that if "she could pay Blanche for speaking for her Hartje could do the same." This took some of the wind out of the sails of the Hartje side, as all the testimony on that point had been to the effect that Ashby had written that if Mrs. Hartje could pay Blanche for "lying" Hartje could afford to pay for the truth.

One of the closing events of the trial will be to show how, where and when the Madine love letters were secured.

Baby Girl Born in State Prison. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—A baby daughter was born in the state prison here to Mrs. James Brennan, who was committed for murder. She was sentenced to prison for life on Jan. 2. Her husband, James Brennan, stood by his wife during her trial. An effort was made to secure an acquittal on the ground that Mrs. Brennan was not responsible for her acts owing to her physical condition. The fact that Mrs. Brennan expected to become a mother, it is said, influenced the jury to bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree in order that she might thus avoid being hanged. Governor Johnson spoke very strongly when he learned that the child had been born in prison and intimated that Mrs. Brennan's case might come before the pardon board.

Lightning Started Seven Fires. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—A terrific wind and rain storm struck St. Louis and vicinity. Lightning started seven fires in different parts of the city. A negro, name unknown, was blown from his wagon under a passing fire engine and was killed. Electric wires were blown down, sheds and a few frame houses were demolished and a number of people were hurt by debris. The excursion steamer Liberty, filled with pleasure seekers, caught in the storm near Alton, Ill., was driven through the Mississippi river at uncontrollable speed and dashed into a dike on the Missouri side.

Morgan Returns Home. NEW YORK, July 27.—In the best of health and spirits J. Pierpont Morgan arrived on the White Star liner Baltic and when interviewed gave it as his opinion that the stock market should continue to advance, because the general prosperity of the country would not permit the Russian situation to have more than a temporary effect upon securities.

Lasker Leads at Chess. TRENTON FALLS, N. Y., July 27.—In the chess tournament here Lasker beat Raubitschek after thirty-two moves and Curt won by means of the odd pawn against Fox after fifty-four moves. The record in the trophy competition is now as follows: Lasker, first; Curt, second; Fox, third; Raubitschek, fourth.

Weather Probabilities. Showers; south winds.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Children's Tan Hose. Drop stitch hose have been 12 1/2c, nearly all sizes, while they last 5c the pair.

Corset Special. Best 50c corset procurable, supporters front and sides, all new shapes. Saturday and Monday 31c.

English Long Cloth. One case 12 1/2c kind, special for 9c or 12 yard piece for \$1.00. \$1.50 value for \$1.00.

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