

Snappy Saturday Specials

Waistings and Kimona Cloth

Union Suits

Men's Underwear

Hosiery Sale

Ladies' Underwear

Corsets! Corsets!

Ladies' Sweaters

New Val Laces

Dress Goods Talk

Handkerchiefs

Krinkledown

Globe Warehouse

A PHILOSOPHER GONE

"Old Poppy" Drew of Elizabeth Shoots Himself.

GRIEF FOR WIFE'S DEATH CAUSED IT

AGED SHOEMAKER WAS FAMOUS IN HIS QUIET WAY—HUNDREDS OF COMMUNISTERS MISS HIM AS THEY PASS.

Elizabeth N. J., Jan. 12—"Old Poppy" Drew, the shoemaker philosopher of Elizabeth, is dead. He carried his naturalization papers to the second precinct police station, told the sergeant he had just found them, demanded a receipt and then went to the Elizabeth avenue station of the Long Branch railroad. There, without a word to any one, he fired a bullet into his head, killing himself instantly.

Drew was an Englishman who came to this country many years ago. He lived alone with his wife in the rear of his shop, where he talked over his last on all sorts of subjects with professional men and politicians or who ever happened to occupy the chairs around the ash covered stove in the center of the store. He became a famous philosopher of his kind and was a familiar sight to the hundreds of communists on their way to New York each morning. They miss the old man now. Every day, with his corncob pipe in his mouth, he would hang out his weather beaten tin sign, saluting the passersby with a cheery good morning and offering his tin box of tobacco, which always lay on the end of his wabby counter, to whomsoever wished to fill his pipe, free for the asking.

Drew made a reputation for himself about ten years ago. The city council was considering a proposition to purchase a site for a municipal garbage plant. It seemed at the time that the bill would go through despite the fact that many citizens were against the measure. On the night set for the final consideration of the bill and in the midst of a spirited debate as to the merits and demerits of the plan Drew, dressed in his usual working clothes and at the head of a citizens' committee, entered the council chamber. Gaining the floor, he denounced in a ringing speech the entire proposition and branded it as a scheme of intriguers to pain off on the city at an exorbitant price a tract of worthless meadow land that would not even support the piles for a bathhouse. The bill had to be laid on the table and at the next meeting of the city council was killed.

But Drew was best known for his kindness to children. It was his custom to have pennies in his pocket for the first promising youngster that came along, and the chewing gum boxes in the vicinity yielded many a stick of gum to little fellows at the cobbler's expense. In the old swimming hole on the outskirts of the city Drew, it is said, was a popular figure with the boys of all sorts who used to congregate there during the summer months, and despite their pranks and good-natured mimicking of his awkward dived he had his daily swim and as much fun as the smallest urchin in the crowd. It is said that the old man rescued several boys from drowning, and there are many grown men who are glad to boast that Drew taught them how to swim.

It is believed that grief over the loss of his wife was the cause of the cobbler's suicide. He was prosperous, owning several houses and having a comfortable balance in the bank.

The Famine in China

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12—Captain Kirton, the foreign relief commissioner in the famine relief camp at Tsingkingfu, describes the scene at the camp as consisting of mat sheds arranged in rectangular groups in street formation two miles long and a mile wide. In the other camps in the vicinity of Tsingkingfu of nearly a half million refugees 30 per cent show signs of distress, and among 10 per cent the suffering is acute. The roads are thronged with rice peddlers. Women tear up the roots of grass for food and are cooking leaves and twigs.

Two Cotton Mills Go to the Wall

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 12—A flurry was created in financial circles here by the announcement that two big cotton mills, the Vermont and the Southern, at Bessemer city, in Gaston county, near here, had gone to the wall. The plants were closed down Thursday night, and it is understood that immediately application is to be made by creditors to have Caesar Cone of Greensboro appointed receiver.

Bank Is Short \$6,000

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12—An examination of the books of the New York Savings Bank and Trust company, recently merged with the Norwood National bank, has resulted in the discovery of an alleged discrepancy of \$6,000. Clarence F. Turner, treasurer of the savings bank, claims the reported discrepancy is due to a bookkeeping error. No criminal action has been instituted.

Three Hundred Perished

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12—A tidal wave had devastated some of the Dutch East Indian islands south of Achin. The loss of life is very great, and great damage was done. According to a brief official dispatch 300 persons perished on the island of Taha alone, while forty are known to have been drowned on the island of Simatu.

JUGGLER AT NEW ORLEANS.

MINNIE ADAMS, Favorite, Brought In Feature at Fair Grounds.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12—Colloquy made a new track record of 1:05 1/5 for five and a half furlongs at City park. Colloquy was eight lengths in the lead at the finish. Reside, at 20 to 1, and Marvin Noel, at 15 to 1, in the second and third races respectively upset calculations by winning.

The feature was the handicap, fourth on the card, with some really good horses sent out over eight as probable starters. Minnie Adams, running in the colors of the Cook stable, was best liked, but Zienap and Juggler also came in for considerable play. Summaries: First Race—Prince Ahmed, first; Cottines, second; Kaiserhoff, third. Second Race—Reside, first; Sir Valgrat, second; Refined, third. Third Race—Marvin Noel, first; Dr. McCluer, second; Evis Greeno, third. Fourth Race—Juggler, first; Peter Sterling, second; Zienap, third. Fifth Race—Colloquy, first; Glamor, second; Charles Eastman, third. Sixth Race—Penrhyn, first; Alisona, second; Alrshp, third. Seventh Race—Gold Mate, first; Royal Breeze, second; Florizel, third.

White Won at Tennis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The fifth game of the international invitation court tennis tournament was played at the Racket and Tennis club. The contestants were John White, one of the professionals attached to the local club, and Frank Forester of Georgian court, Lakewood, N. J. White won out, but in the second set Forester gave him a hard battle. After White had won five games to one Forester won the set by 8 to 7.

LOE ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 12—Ideal weather prevailed at Annot. Critic, at 20 to 1, captured the last race. A blanket would have covered the first four horses at the wire.

Against Extravagant Obscures.

TEHERAN, Jan. 12—This being the Moslem Sabbath, all the bazaars are closed. Quiet prevails, but troops are patrolling the streets. The shah has received a telegram from Emperor Nicholas expressing regret at the death of his father, wishing the new monarch a long and prosperous reign and hoping that the ties of friendship uniting Russia and Persia will be still further strengthened. The populace does not favor the shah's request for burial at Mecca, owing to its cost, significantly declaring that he, having been extravagant in life, should not be permitted to be extravagant in death.

Assassin Dies Deftly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12—The assassin of Lieutenant General Pavloff, the military procurator of St. Petersburg, was executed at an early hour at Lysnos, near Cronstadt. He refused to take the sacrament and died fearlessly and with the usual cheer for the revolution on his lips. The head of the assassin was removed and preserved at the headquarters of the police, who claim to have identified the murderer as a St. Petersburg Jew, a goldsmith by trade. His name has not been divulged, but his lodgings in Kronvers street were searched, and two of his accomplices were arrested.

General Schuyler's Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 12—The will of General Philip Schuyler, who was killed in a railroad wreck at Lawyer's, Va., Thanksgiving day, at the same time that President Samuel Spencer of the Southern railway and several others met death, was filed for probate here. The estate is estimated at \$300,000. The will leaves Louise Lee and Georgianna Schuyler, sisters of the testator, \$8,000 each. The remainder of the estate goes to General Schuyler's widow.

Labor For Woman Suffrage.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12—The annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, which has been in session here for three days, has ended with the election of officers, Charles J. Donahue of Derby being chosen president. A resolution presented by Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bacon of this city advocating the passage of a law by the general assembly of the state conferring ballot rights on women was unanimously adopted.

North Dakota in Blizzard's Grip.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12—Western North Dakota is now experiencing one of the heaviest snowfalls in the history of the state. Never have trains had such difficulty in getting through. Snow banks in some places are so high that some trains are completely snowed over, and some are even lost track of. The Great Northern is especially affected, as its route lies through the worst part of the snowbound district.

Textile Mills Closed by Strike.

COLORES, N. Y., Jan. 12—All the largest textile mills in Colores and Waterford have been closed as the result of the strike of the operatives in the "boarding" department. At a meeting of the Manufacturers' association it was decided to close the mills rather than submit to the demands of the strikers.

Woman Steals Flatiron.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12—A woman shoplifter whose specialty seems to be flatirons was arrested in a downtown store here. A search of her home revealed nearly a wagon load of stolen articles, no less than forty flatirons being among the lot.

Weather Prohibitive.

Rain or snow; southeast winds.

HOPKINS FOR SMOOT

Not Senate's Business to Condemn Mormon Apostle.

HAS NEVER PRACTICED POLYGAMY.

Extensive History of Latter Day Saints Given by Illinois Senator. Cannot Impeach Him For Private Acts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A general service pension bill was passed by the senate, which if it becomes a law, will give to survivors of the civil and Mexican wars who have reached the age of sixty-two years \$12 per month, \$15 to those seventy and \$20 to those seventy-five years of age. The first argument in behalf of Reed Smoot was made by Senator Hopkins (Ill.), who contended that the senate had no authority to pass judgment on the private acts of its members. He defended Mr. Smoot's private character.

Mr. Hopkins took the position that senators were not federal officers to the extent that the senate could pass upon their qualifications and eligibility or could impeach them for high crimes or misdemeanors. If a senator was to be punished it must be done by the state or federal courts. Only federal officers, he maintained, were impeachable, and this impeachment must be for acts committed as such federal officers.

The precedent cited was the unsuccessful effort to impeach Senator Blount (Tenn.), charged with treasonable correspondence with a foreign nation more than a hundred years ago. The conclusion then, Mr. Hopkins said, had never been reversed, and that was that this senate had no right to try the case, as Senator Blount was not an officer of the United States.

After citing other cases Mr. Hopkins remarked that it was unnecessary for him to multiply evidence to demonstrate his point that individual states have no power to add any qualification to a senator other than those prescribed by the federal constitution. Referring directly to Mr. Smoot, he continued:

"It is conceded by the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections that Senator Smoot possesses all of the qualifications spoken of in the constitution itself. It is also conceded not only by the able chairman of this committee, but I think by all who are at all familiar with the case, that Senator Smoot is not a polygamist; that he has never married a plural wife and has never practiced polygamy; that he is a man in his personal relations as son, husband, father and citizen above reproach; that in all of the relations of citizenship he has lived a singularly pure and upright life."

He then asked: "Why, then, should he be expelled from this body, disgraced and dishonored for life, a stigma placed upon his children, his own life wrecked and the happiness of his wife destroyed? He is a Christian gentleman, and his religious belief has taken him into the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly called the Mormon church."

Mr. Hopkins said he felt sure that those representing the Protestants would not contend that there was any apostolic oath which had been taken by Mr. Smoot which would prevent him from discharging his duties as senator. Mr. Hopkins sympathized, he said, with the denunciation of polygamy made by Mr. Burrows in his recent speech. It was, he believed, a relic of a barbarous age and a destroyer of the ideal American home, and he had no sympathy with the practice.

"Never before in the history of the government," he declared, with great emphasis, "has the previous life or character of a senator been called in question to determine whether he should remain in the senate or not."

"If members of any Christian church were to be charged with all of the crimes that have been committed in its name, where is the Christian gentleman in this body who would be safe in his seat?" An extended history of the Mormon church was given by Mr. Hopkins, who concluded that the testimony taken before the senate committee demonstrated that it was undergoing a radical change for the better and that Senator Smoot represented the higher and better Mormonism.

CHURCH WILL TRIUMPH.

Holy Father, Undimmed, Comforts French Catholics.

ROME, Jan. 12—An important encyclical has been sent by the pope to the French Catholics. In this document the pontiff says that his chief object in addressing the faithful in France is to comfort them in their suffering, which he feels deeply. There is, however, great consolation in the fact that the Catholics of France are united, and the French government's declaration of war is issued not only against the Christian faith, but against all spiritual laws. Says the holy father:

"The French Catholics must be prepared for all sorts of trials, but they were certain of victory. This means the maintenance of their union with the holy see, which is of the greatest importance, as shown by the efforts of the enemies of the church to dissolve the union. Contrary to the statements made on the subject, the church does not desire a religious war, involving violent persecutions. Being a messenger of peace and carrying out her mission of loyalty, the church will not willingly expose herself to war and persecutions, as she does not desire to see her children suffering."

His holiness continues: "Instead of against the rising tide of popular reprobation the government attempts to throw the responsibility on the church, its victim. But the object will not succeed. As for us, we have done our duty as any other Roman pontiff would have done it. The high office with which heaven invested us, as well as our faith in Christ, determined our line of conduct, and we could not have acted otherwise without betraying our conscience or breaking the oath we took when we mounted the throne of St. Peter."

"Therefore we await fearlessly the verdict of history, which must be that with our eyes fixed unceasingly on the transcendent rights of God we did not intend to humiliate the civil power nor combat a form of government, but only to safeguard the spiritual temple of Christ."

"What we demanded and demand for the church, of which France is the eldest daughter, is respect for her hierarchy, the inviolability of her property and liberty: if that had been granted the religious peace would not have been disturbed, and the day our demand is heeded the longest for peace will be restored."

"Assured in advance of your magnanimous generosity, we did not hesitate to tell you that the hour for sacrifice had struck and to reveal to the world in the name of the Master of all things that man here below must have a goal above the perishable things of earth and that God honored, served and loved despite all is supreme joy."

Assassin Confessed Cox Murder.

JACKSON, Ky., Jan. 12—John Smith, who is one of the men under indictment for the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, has made a confession which is now in the hands of Attorney Joutet, representing the commonwealth. In this confession Smith says James Hargis and Edward Callahan induced him to enter the conspiracy against Dr. Cox, making promises to see that he was acquitted and to give him work. He tells about the murder in detail and says that Callahan gave him \$100 after the killing of Cox, saying James Hargis had sent the money.

Tobacco Plant Destroyed.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 12—A fire which started in the tobacco warehouse of R. R. Moss & Co. here spread to adjoining property and caused a loss estimated at \$100,000. A delay in turning in the alarm gave the fire a good start, and when the firemen arrived it was beyond their control. The structure was a four story brick and was well filled with tobacco. The flames communicated to Moss' cigar factory adjoining, a five story brick building, which was also totally destroyed.

Life on the Persian Frontier.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Jan. 12—A band of Persian cattle thieves raided the Russian village of Kerimbek and rounded up a big herd of cattle. A command of fifty Russians chased the thieves across the Persian frontier. They opened fire, while the robbers were fording the Arax and killed four of them and recovered the herd. On the homeward journey the command repulsed a tribe of nomads, killing two of them and five camels.

Runaway Ties to See President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A delegation of Ute Indians from Fort Meade, S. D., have arrived here to see the president and lay certain grievances before him. One of their objects is to explain the reasons that actuated them in leaving their reservations last summer for a trip in the north. They will ask authority to move elsewhere, claiming that their reservations are not to their liking.

Ellen Terry and Her Daughter Sailed.

LONDON, Jan. 12—Ellen Terry sailed today for the United States on board the American liner steamer Philadelphia. She will open her American tour at New York Jan. 28 under the management of Charles Frohman. Her daughter, who accompanies her, will be her stage manager and is one of the few women serving in that capacity.

Friend of Cleveland Dead.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 12—John A. Barry, editor and former postmaster, is dead here of general debility, aged eighty years. He was a warm friend of former President Grover Cleveland and took a prominent part in the Hill-Cleveland controversy in 1902. He was formerly organist of St. Paul's church.

PONCE & PERMUDA

Missing Liner, Disabled, Towed into British Port.

HELPLESS, SHE DRIFTED EIGHT DAYS

German Tramp Steamer Rickmers to the Rescue—Will Cost \$100,000 Salvage—For at Hamilton, Port Rico and New York.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 12—Safe in St. George's bay the steamer Ponce long overdue at New York and given up as lost, is anchored. The Porto Rico liner was towed in here in a disabled condition by the German tramp steamer Elizabeth Rickmers. Her main shaft is broken.

Every one of the fifty-nine persons on board the Ponce is in good health. The officers, crew and passengers had a trying experience while the ship was drifting around before rescue came, but no fatalities occurred. The shaft snapped at 4 p. m. Dec. 30. Helpless she drifted for eight days. There was abundant food, and the passengers and crew suffered no hardships. Toward dusk last Monday the Rickmers, bound to Japan with cargo oil from Philadelphia, appeared on the horizon.

Captain Harvey at 6:30 sent up a rocket, and the distress signal caused Captain Walsen of the Rickmers to alter his course. At 7 the Rickmers was close to the Ponce, but the darkness and wind prevented any communication until daylight. The Rickmers then took the disabled ship in tow and with two hawsers started ahead with the Ponce at 9 a. m. Tuesday, and although the pull was a hard one, the 300 miles journey here was made in good time, considering that the hawsers parted Wednesday night, requiring the Rickmers to leave to until the morning before getting new lines on board to resume her tow.

The Rickmers will get about \$100,000 for her salvage job. She towed the Ponce for three days. The sea was rough one day, and the Rickmers had all she could do to tug the crippled liner along. Bermuda has been a haven for disabled ships for some years. But the arrival of one crippled vessel made such an impression upon the people here as when the Ponce was towed in. Whistles were blown and flags were hoisted in her honor.

The Ponce carried seven passengers. Four of them traveled first cabin—P. Midd of Westwood, N. J., a traveling agent for Smith & Co.; Henry W. Rogers of Philadelphia, G. D. Campbell of Hoboken and D. A. Fox of New York state. In the second cabin were H. Bates, an American who, with his brother, has a farm at Arcebo, Porto Rico, and Gregorio Santiago and Mtra Mayoral, Spaniards, both of Ponce. Manager Mooney never gave up hope for the missing vessel. In the face of the most discouraging circumstances he has been steadily of the opinion that the Ponce was safe. Now his faith is rewarded.

The Ponce sailed from Ponce, Porto Rico, on Christmas day. Then followed the last days of the Ponce's voyage of which anything was known until she thrup up at Bermuda. It was on Dec. 28 that she was seen for the last time, being spoken on that day by the American clipper ship Shepshoah.

MARACAS LIMPS INTO PORT.

Overdue Trinidad Liner Drifted Over Coral Reefs Eighty-six Miles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The overdue Trinidad liner Maracas, Captain Kirkby, which it was thought by some, had fallen in with the overdue Ponce and was towing that vessel, steamed in past Sandy Hook early in the morning and reported that a breakdown of machinery had caused her delay. The Maracas was five days overdue. She sailed from Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Dec. 29, and on New Year's day the circulating pump gave out, the machinery stopped, and for thirty-six hours the vessel lay in order to effect repairs. The break was stubborn, and First Engineer Sherriff and Second Engineer Kay had their troubles in patching up the pump.

But slow progress could be made after the injury was repaired. The engineers had become almost exhausted by their long labors. The commander of the Maracas, intarviewed here, said:

"The break in the circulating pump was discovered when the Maracas was about 100 miles north of Barbours head, and on the coral bottom where we drifted the anchors just scraped over. The current took us along pretty fast at times, and with the wind at our backs we sometimes went along at the rate of four or five miles an hour.

"We were steadily drifting upon the Virgin Gorda reef, and I knew that other great reefs were in the neighborhood. Of course we kept this knowledge from the passengers. Only myself and First Officer Malatt knew of our dangerous plight. We knew of course that if we continued to drift we would inevitably bring up on one of those shoals, which, with the surf edging over it, would prove a dangerous if not fatal place for the Maracas."

"Providentially the weather was good. The passengers knew nothing of their danger. They were all unconscious of our approach to the fatal reefs. "But we kept drifting. It seemed that the anchors would never hold. Finally when we were fourteen miles north of Barbours we found holding ground. We had drifted eighty-six miles. To the westward we could see dimly the blue hills of St. Thomas."

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