BANDANNA USED IN FOUR PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS.

Thurman's Political Emblem Before Progressives Adopted It.

The adoption of the bandanna as an emblem of the Progressive party is not the first time that the gaudy handkerchief has appeared in American politics. As a matter of fact, it was used in four previous political campaignsthose of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888. Every one old enough to remember those days will recall how familiar a sight the red bandannas were at every political meeting as they were waved above the heads of the crowd. They were waved in honor of Allen Granbery Thurman of Ohio, veteran senator from that state, leader of the Democrats in the senate, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president in 1876, 1880 and 1884 and nominated for vice president with Cleveland in 1888. It was his invariable habit to carry a bandanna handkerchief, and from this fact his friends adopted it as an emblem of their devotion to him.

Senator Thurman was born in 1813. Ben: Perley Poore, the veteran correspondent and observer of men and things at Washington, in his reminiscences of the capital describes him and some of his striking personal characteristics thus:

"Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was recognized by the Democrats in the senate as their leader. He was a broad shouldered, sturdily built man, with a large square head and ruddy complexion, gray hair and beard (smooth shayen upper lip) and a positive manner that commanded respect. Earnest, outspoken and free in his criticism of men and manners, he would wave his red bandanna pocket handkerchief like a guidon, give his nose a trumpet blast, take a fresh pinch of snuff and dash into the debate, dealing rough blows and scattering the carefully prepared arguments of his adversaries like

Mr. Thurman's bandanna handkerchief and his snuffbox were made so prominent in all the personal accounts of him that appeared that the public grew to associate them firmly with his personality. He acquired the habit of taking snuff not infrequently when be was a youth from his old French teacher, Professor Gregolre, and when he first went to Washington he found It a prevailing practice there. did not, however," said a defender, "use snuff to any excess, and his moderate sized box, supplied with the finest quality, easily lasted him a fortnight without refilling. He naturally took to the use of the bandanna hand kerchief in vogue in his younger days and simply never abandoned an article of dress that has popularly been sup planted by more modern forms."

So it came about that the lurid "ban ner" was flung aloft by Thurman's supporters, and it was not the fault of their meekness that he was four times defeated in his ambition.

LATE PRESIDENT OF HAITI.

General Leconte Was a Military Politician by Occupation.

Jean Jacques Dessalines Michel Cincinnatus Leconte, president of Haiti, who was recently killed in an explosion in the palace, was a mulatto, not yet fifty years old, a lawyer by profession and a militant politician by occupation. He was elected president of Halti by the congress last August after he had whipped President An- it He save he gave it all to charity.

totne Simon and driven him from the country. Leconte was not recognized by the American government until be had been in office a month and had es-

tablished himself in power. The French minister to the Black Republic officially reported to his government that Leconte was "bloodthirsty" after the massacre of March, 1908, in Port au Prince, when citizens of good standing, the number being variously reported at from ten to twenty-seven, were dragged from their beds at day break, taken to a cemetery and put to death. Leconte was minister of the interior at that time, and it was bebeved that the order to kill was issued by him, although Nord Alexis was president.

When Nord Alexis was driven from Halti soon afterward Leconte went into exile in Jamaica. While there he intrigued against the new president, Simon, and in January, 1911, started a revolution, but it was short lived, and Leconte took refuge in the German consulate at Cape Haltlen, later being sent from the island under German protection.

Leconte returned to Haiti in May last year, overthrew President Simon and became president of the republic.

HERE'S YOUR BIRTHSTONE.

Jewelers Make Revisions and Present Official List.

The American National Retail Jewel ers' association, after requests from numerous sources, has decided officially upon the following revised list of birthstones:

January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, bloodstone and aquamarine; April, diamond; May, emerald, June, pearl and moonstone; July, ruby; August, sardonyx and peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal and tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise and lapis kazuli.

BEST ARMY SHOE FOUND.

X Ray Utilized After Marches to Choose Easiest on Feet.

Unique experiments in the army have resulted in the recommendation for adoption of what is considered the best shoe for preserving the natural shape of the foot and insuring the comfort of the wearer.

The X ray was utilized in the experiments, pictures being made of the feet of thousands of soldiers before the shoes were tested. Then various army shoes were put on the soldiers, who were sent on long hikes. Pictures were taken after the marches to show the condition of the feet. The tests continued until a shoe was found which left the bones in their normal condition after the strain of long

The shoe recommended is made on a straight last with a rounded toe.

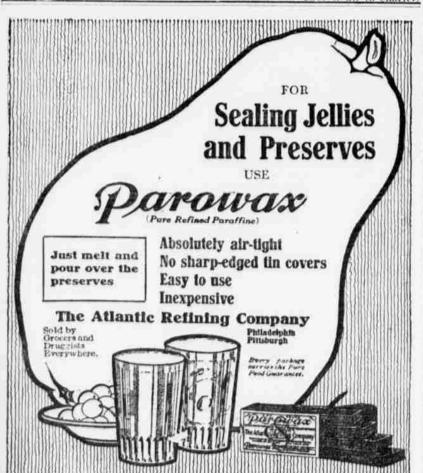
CANDIDATE AIDED RIVAL

One Gave \$250 to His Opponent, Who Gave It All to Charity. A statement of campaign contribu-

tions and expenditures filed with the senate from Texas aroused considerable interest.

Representative Sheppard and Jacob Walters, opposing candidates for United States senator to succeed Senator Bailey, made their accounting pursuant to law. Mr. Walters said he had contributed \$250 to the campaign of his opponent, Mr. Sheppard, in consideration that his adversary should meet him in joint debate before the people.

Mr. Sheppard admits he got the monev and accounts for the exper





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HONESDALE, PA.

HATS INSTEAD OF CAPS FOR SAILORS

Navy's Traditional Flapping Collar Also Likely to Go.

BLUNDERBUSS TROUSERS O. K.

Government Is Meditating Dress Reform That May Not Please the Wearers-Change Affects Uniforms of Officers In Minor Details.

Dispatches from Washington say that the flat topped round cap and wide collar which have been features of the garb of a sailor since the early days of the United States navy are likely to be discarded. Such action would abolish two of the most familiar features of the uniform.

The proposed change has been preceded by a long period of experiment and discussion. While naval officers have an idea that the sallors would resent any radical change in their costume for shore purposes, so strong are traditions in the navy, the sailors themselves have complained more than once of their present costume when

The flat topped cap has a habit of getting blown off at unexpected times. Officers have long noticed that when a line of jackles is drawn up at attention on deck on a formal occasion a gust of wind frequently takes a few caps with it. Not that the satior himself is entirely free from blame for this, for it is a tradition that he will pick out a cap a few sizes too small so that it can be perched on his head at what he considers a proper angle, although his opinion on this point varies from the manner in which the cap was intended to be worn.

Collars Bother Them.

Sallors, too, have spoken among themselves about the collar, with its three stripes of white braid and its two white stars. They like the idea of the collar, but they say it bothers them on a windy day at sea. They think it might be cut smaller. Those who handle the designing of such things do not think this particular ort of collar could be cut down without hurting its appearance.

About two years ago the bureau of navigation, which has control over the sailors' dress, had samples of a new cap in heavy blue cloth made, much like the white duck hats the bluejackets wear at work in temperate cli-

One of the traditional features of a sailor's cap is the gold lettered name of the ship. When one of these name bands was put around the new hat with the brim turned up the name was hidden by the brim.

Nothing more was heard of the matter until recently, when the subject again came up, and the same sort of hat is again being considered.

The matter of shirts has come up recently. The bureau of navigation ordered Paymaster Huntington, in charge of the clothes factory at the Brooklyn navy yard, which is the beadquarters of the supply for the whole service, to make up samples along new lines. No decision has yet been sent out by the Washington authorities.

Considering a New Shirt The shirt which is being considered

is designed after the Dungaree shirt now in use by the firemen of the navy, but is made of the blue cloth used in the sailors' uniform instead of the mottled blue jeans of which Dungaree shirts are made. This shirt has a soft rolling collar which might be described as a shawl collar, only three or four inches wide at the widest part. The open front of the present saflors' blouse is retained, but the bottom, instead of having "tails" to tuck within the tronsers, as the present blonse has, ends in an elactic band about the waist. There is no room on the collar for a display of braid or stars, and the garment smacks more of working dress than of tradition.

There is no probability that the present wide bottomed trousers will be abandoned since they are more easily rolled up about the knees than other kinds, and there is still much deck scrubbing to be done.

The bluejackets, like the marines, are to have pajamas. These are being made of a strong white material and are without buttons. The shirt is open far enough down from the neck to go on over the head easily, and the opening is closed with a flap and held together by the tying of a tape.

The spirit of change has affected the uniforms of officers, too, but in minor details, such as shoulder marks, which are to be white instead of black for use with white uniforms.

A suggestion has been made that the present bluejacket's uniform be continued for shore use and the proposed new uniform be adopted for wear aboard ship. An objection to this course from the point of view of the enlisted men is that they would have to keep themselves supplied with an extra uniform at their own expense since they receive one outfit of clothing at the time of enlistment and after that have to pay for their clothes.

Heads the Peace Society. Arthur D. Call of Hartford, Conn., a school principal, has resigned to become the executive head of the American Peace society, with headquarters in Washington. Mr. Call is president of the Connecticut Peace society. He is a graduate of Brown university.

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