

Webster Grim's Splendid Record.

Life of Achievement in Every Line of Endeavor Touched. Sketches of Other Nominees.

Webster Grim was born at Revere, Bucks county, Aug. 11, 1856, and is a son of Dr. George W. Grim, who was a prominent physician of that locality. He was brought up with the family upon the farm. In 1887 he was graduated with honors at the Keystone Normal school and delivered the political oration. He then entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1889, and has practiced his profession at Doylestown since that time. Although his county (Bucks) is largely Republican, such is his standing among those who know him that he has twice been elected to the state senate by good majorities. He was unanimously nominated by the Democratic state convention of 1908 as its candidate for superior court judge.

Webster Grim assumed a leading position among the senators from the first. He entered upon the service at the opening of the session of 1903 and was assigned to the committee on judiciary general, to which four-fifths of all legislation is committed for examination. At his second session he was unanimously chosen chairman of the Democratic joint caucus, thus becoming the leader of the minority upon the floor of the senate.

During his first session Senator Grim procured the passage of his automobile law. This was an entirely new subject for legislation, and a high order of ability was required to draw a constitutional bill which would conserve the interests of the state and protect those of the motorists. Subsequently it was attacked in the courts and its constitutionality was affirmed. During that session he attacked the measure known as the "press muzzle," making a speech against it that commanded the attention of the press of the state and compelled the bosses to make such amendments as materially modified its iniquities. He was also the foe of all measures multiplying offices, increasing salaries, pensioning judges, appropriations of water rights and all other forms of jobbery.

During the session of 1905 Senator Grim was equally alert in the interest of the people. The same bills for the increase of the number of offices, the increase in the volume of salaries, the pensioning of judges and the creation of corporations to steal water powers and usurp utilities were brought forward, and as the leader of the minority Senator Grim fought them with relentless energy and vigilance. That was the session made famous by the establishment of the "House of Mirth" in the Boas mansion, Harrisburg, and under pressure of greed and graft, iniquity was rampant in the capital. While Senator Grim and his minority colleagues in the senate were not able to stem the tide of vice they did succeed in exposing it so as to compel the political revolution that followed.

The acts of the special session of 1906 are fresh in the minds of the people, and Senator Grim's active work in shaping the legislation of that session need not be commented upon. Suffice it to say that practically every measure then enacted had been introduced during the previous session by the Democratic minority under Senator Grim's caucus direction. He was one of the prime movers in the insurance investigation disclosing the graft in that department.

With the session of 1907 Senator Grim entered upon his second senatorial term. He at once assumed a foremost place among the minority senators and led in the debates relating to the investigation of the capitol graft, speaking frequently and forcefully in favor of a thorough probing. He supported the soldiers' pension bill, introduced a bill to regulate telephone charges and led the fight in behalf of the farmers requiring milk bottles to be stamped. He introduced an important amendment to the election laws, opposed the graft producing measure providing for a geological survey, and initiated the plan to have additional members of the commerce commission elected instead of appointed. He also vigorously supported the proposition to have United States senators elected by popular vote.

During that session Senator Grim made an effort to have excessive salaries reduced, to create a state civil service, to repeal the bill exempting railroads from liability for accidents to employees, to give trolley companies the right of eminent domain, to establish the referendum, to prevent unfair discrimination of railroad companies and other corporations. He fought the bills for the inspection of tenements, Fahey's bill for the government of free railroads, and the measure providing for eminent domain for electric light companies. He introduced a resolution to force action on the bill defining trusts and defeated the bill for the reorganization of the banking department that created a lot of new offices.

The session of 1907 was a strenuous and significant one. The Penrose machine had about recovered from the fright caused by the political revolution of 1905, and was there with bills. But the minority led by Senator Grim was equally alert and determined. All sorts of graft bills were introduced, and the sturdy Democrats fought them vigorously. During that session Sena-

tor Grim voted for the Columbus Day bill, for civil service in cities of the second class, for the taxation of express companies, for payment of National Guardsmen for time at drill, for increasing the pay for soldiers' headstones, for a state fair appropriation, providing for the health and safety of miners, to prevent infections, authorizing trolley roads to carry freight and for all the 'apartment pure food laws. He supported the bill providing for the nomination of candidates for United States senator by popular vote, that protecting minor children, compelling hospitals to furnish sick and injured firemen with beds, regulating the sale of cocaine, all department health bills, the soldiers' pension bill, the rights of labor unions and the school code. In fact he was the champion on the floor of these measures, and particularly of the employers' liability act of June 10, 1907.

Senator Grim was equally alert against vicious legislation. He was against the bill for the inspection of weights and measures that increasing the salary of governor, against benzene of soda, against a assistant district attorneys in certain counties, against the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh boulevard, against the increase of the salaries of judges, against the resolution to place the Quay statue in the capitol corridor, against additional stenographers in departments against increasing the salary of the auditor general, against additional messengers, against the pawnbrokers' bill, against the bill allowing unbelievers to testify, and against all the machine measures to grab franchises and control utilities.

Mr. Grim has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the community and has probably made himself as useful as any person in it. For twelve years he was the superintendent of the Reformed Sunday school, during which time the school was completely reorganized, departments established and the graded course of instruction and examination introduced by him was perfected. Since his resignation he has served continuously as advising superintendent and teacher of the advanced class in the senior grade. He conducted the first annual institute in the county. He has taken active part in a number of Sunday school conventions, usually conducting the song service, until he was relieved at his own request. He is an active member of Salem Reformed church, Doylestown; was the secretary of the building committee of the new church and organ committee, and has contributed much to the material success of the church. He has for years regularly presided at the organ every Sunday. He is a successful choir leader, as the renditions from time to time attest.

THOMAS H. GREEVY

Democratic Nominee For Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas H. Greevy, the Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, was born April 4, 1850. He was reared in Williamsport, Pa., where his father was employed in a mercantile house. He received his education in the public schools and the commercial college of that city. In 1871 he entered the law office of Samuel J. Morrison, Williamsport, as a student at law. In 1872 he removed to Altoona, where he completed his studies and was admitted to the Blair county bar in 1874, soon after which he became a partner of his preceptor in the practice of his profession.

In 1877 Mr. Greevy was elected recorder of the city of Altoona. His election was subsequently contested and pending the contest he was summoned to Bedford to testify as a character witness in a pending trial. According to custom he was admitted to the Bedford bar and upon his return home criticised the action of the court in a newspaper of which he was part owner. In resentment of this Judge Hall had a rule issued summoning him "to show cause why he should not be disbarred for contempt." This case attracted state-wide attention and after a hearing the rule was dismissed. But it brought about the passage of the act of assembly which gives lawyers, when disbarred, the right of appeal to the supreme court.

Mr. Greevy has always taken an active part in politics, and has frequently represented his county in state conventions. He held the office of recorder for five years and was tendered a unanimous renomination but declined. In 1888 he was delegate to the national convention at St. Louis which nominated Cleveland. He was that year the nominee of his party for congress in the 20th district which gave an average majority of 6500. His opponent, Hon. Edward Scull, of Somerset county, had 4200 majority. In 1890 he was again nominated for congress in the 20th district and was defeated by 526 votes. In 1892 he was elected city solicitor of Altoona and filled the office until 1905. In 1904 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for state senator against J. C. Stineman, and ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. All these nominations were literally forced upon him.

Mr. Greevy has an extensive law practice in Blair county, principally in the civil courts, although he has been engaged on one side of the other of every important criminal case in the county for many years. He is connected with several benevolent and fraternal organizations and takes an active interest in them.

From early manhood Mr. Greevy has taken great interest in the improvement of labor conditions and at the outset was among the most active participants in the organization of labor. When a mere boy he joined a labor union in Williamsport and subsequently widened his activities and assisted in the organization of the

miners' unions in the anthracite coal regions. He has been the willing and capable counsel of labor men and strike leaders in nearly every case in which they have been brought into court and stands as among the most earnest champions of labor in the country.

JAMES I. BLAKESLEE

Democratic Candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Hon. James I. Blakeslee, Democratic nominee for secretary of internal affairs, was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., Dec. 17, 1877. He was educated in the public schools and subsequently took special courses at the Bethlehem Preparatory, the Cheltenham Military Academy and the Hill School, Pottsville, Pa.

Mr. Blakeslee entered the railroad service early in life and served in various capacities, from brakeman up, with the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania companies. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he entered the volunteer service of the United States army as second lieutenant of a Company, Eighth regiment of Pennsylvania.

In 1905 Mr. Blakeslee was elected chairman of the Democratic committee of Carbon county and has been annually re-elected since. In 1906 he was a member of the Democratic state executive committee. He is a splendid organizer and has effected a superb organization of the Democratic forces of his county.

Mr. Blakeslee is a successful business man and since 1899 has been successfully operating the Lehigh Electric Light and Power station at Lehighton, where he resides, as lessee and part owner. He has developed the property into one of the most complete electric properties in the state.

Mr. Blakeslee was elected a representative in the legislature for Carbon county in 1906 and served during the session of 1907. He was a vigilant and militant Democrat in the body and a terror to the Republican machine. His great delight was to puncture the machine tire whenever the managers imagined things were running smoothly.

He is thoroughly informed on corporation law and methods and if he is elected secretary of internal affairs the corporations will have to obey the law no matter how rich and powerful they happen to be.

THE STAND-PATTERS

No Republican Congressional Candidate Favors the President's Idea.

[From the Philadelphia Record.] There are a good many members of the Union League, the Manufacturers' club and the Patriotic society whose keen sense of the ridiculous cannot but be quickened when contemplating the attitude of the Penrose machine in Pennsylvania toward the Republican party at large and toward the Republican administration of President Taft.

While the president, in letters and speeches, is proclaiming the purpose to revise the tariff one schedule at a time, so as to reduce "exorbitant and unreasonable profits" not a candidate of the Penrose machine for congress can be heard making a favorable response to his plan. Not a Republican candidate in Pennsylvania will give his assent to putting the barbarous duties of 100 per cent on the woolen clothing of the people first in the door under the proposed process of tariff revision.

Neither Senator Penrose nor Senator Oliver nor any Republican candidate for congress in this state will agree to subject the steel schedule first to this mill, with the view of reducing the prohibitory duty on building materials of steel to its former place in the tariff. Why, if Senator Penrose were asked, he would not consent to the slightest reduction of his favorite protective duties on umbrellas, sticks and Myrobolan plum trees!

Taking the Account. The Republican party has been in power since March 4, 1897. For seven years five months and eighteen days of that time Theodore Roosevelt was president of the United States. The Sherman anti-trust law is "a criminal statute." How many men did Mr. Roosevelt send to jail for violating it?—New York World.

The "Colonel" is Doing the Work. While he was president it was not always possible for obvious reasons to show up Mr. Roosevelt in his true light. By his coarse abuse and plain falsification he is now rendering that service himself.—New York World.

The New Club. "The Crook and Jackass Club" is duly incorporated, with a federal judge as the charter member. Open only to members of the bar.—Springfield Republican.

Very Gently. "How do you tell bad eggs?" queried the young housewife. "I never told any," replied the fresh grocery clerk. "but if I had anything to tell a bad egg I'd break it gently."—Christian Guardian.

The Very Highest. "What is the highest form of animal life?" was a question set for the pupils in a school some time ago, and one little girl was heard to reply, "The giraffe."

If the new tariff law is "the best Republican tariff law ever enacted," why is President Taft so anxious to have Republican candidate promise to amend it piecemeal?

A Bad Man.

Herman Whitaker wrote a story of the Tehuantepec rubber plantation. Guadalupe, the mandador on one plantation at which Mr. Whitaker stayed, was informed that he was to be one of the characters in his story. "He never failed to question me each day as to the things I had made him do—in the story," said Mr. Whitaker. "When one morning I informed him that I had killed him off, he expressed great surprise.

"Porque, senior, porque?" "Because you are a bad man, Guadalupe." Which was perfectly true. "I, senior?" he questioned, greatly surprised. "St. Guadeloupe, you are bad. Think of how many men you have killed, according to your own count." "He thought for a while, then looked up with a humorous smile. 'Oh, well! Did I put up a good fight?' " "You bet you did, Guadalupe." "Whereupon eyebrows and shoulders went up in a shrug. 'Bueno! Bueno! Then it sees all right.'"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Colleges of Oxford.

Each college is built round a quadrangle with a large entrance gateway which often rises into a quater tower. The rooms immediately over the gateway are invariably designed for the residence of the warden, provost or principal of the college, so that the eye of the master may be over all who enter or leave the place. This mode of building still exists in India, having been introduced into Europe by the Moors when they conquered Spain, where we find that the compound, or quad, is still used for the tethering of all kinds of animals. Around the quad are arranged the chapel, library, hall or refectory, president's lodgings, butery and kitchen. The students' rooms generally occupy the upper floors. William of Wickham, the celebrated architect, wisely placed his taller buildings—the chapel and hall—on the north side to keep off the cold winds, the lower buildings on the south more freely admitting sunshine.

Rainbow Upside Down.

Not very many persons have ever seen an inverted rainbow, although the phenomenon sometimes appears. At the Italian geodynamic observatory of Rocca de Papa not long ago the director and a party of visitors were fortunate enough to see one. The morning was showery, and as the party looked down from an elevation of 2,800 feet they saw in the Campagna a perfect rainbow with its concave side up, the middle point bearing to the northeast. From the Eiffel tower in Paris one has also been seen, in this case the rainbow being double and extending above and below the horizon to form two concentric circles nearly complete. Generally the inverted rainbow is to be seen only in the mountains and then very rarely. The phenomenon, of course, is due merely to the position of the observer, which must be above the refracting agent instead of below.—Pathfinder.

An Old Ash Wednesday Custom.

At one time it was on Ash Wednesday the custom to appoint an official of the English palaces to crow the hours of the day, like a cock, as a reminder of the denial of St. Peter. This practice excited the furious indignation of George II. His ignorance of English made it very difficult for the courtiers to explain that the royal cock crower was not making fun of him. The cock crower was a salaried officer at the English court as late as 1823.

A Boy's Idea of Parsons.

Not long ago a class of boys in an elementary school had an essay set, the subject being "Clergymen." This is what one youngster wrote: "There are 3 kinds of clergymen. Bishops, rectors and curats. The bishops tells the rectors to work, and the curats have to do it. A curat is a thin married man, but when he is a rector he gets fatter and can preach longer sermons and becomes a good man."—London Scraps.

A Dreadful Analogy.

The hypothetical question had just been asked, and the prisoner fell forward in a faint. All was confusion in the courtroom. "What is the matter with the prisoner?" demanded the judge, hammering his desk madly. "Nothing, your honor," groaned the unhappy man as he came to. "I was only thinking how long I should have to serve if my sentence was as long as that."—Harper's Weekly.

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