

INK SLINGS.

—How about his shadow. Will he see it today.

—Col. HARVEY, Col. WATTERSON and Mr. RYAN to the contrary, notwithstanding, we are still for WILSON.

—Patience is the virtue that finally lands the slipping pedestrian at the top of Bellefonte's hills these days.

—The girl who makes a powder can of her face is not as likely to blow up herself as she is to be blown up by sensitive persons.

—With ROBERT M. FOSTER, of State College, publicly announced for the Legislature, the business of politics has begun for another year.

—Mr. BULLITT, of Philadelphia, looked most like a No. 8 shot when his libel suit against the North American was thrown out of court on Monday.

—Absolutely and beyond any suspicion whatever President TAFT can rely on "Dear Maria" as an ally in his fight against the ROOSEVELT boom.

—Mr. MORGAN SHUSTER was just treasurer general of Persia long enough to put him in possession of a little treasury all of his own through the lecture platform.

—Ecuador has a rather uncanny, but very effective way of nipping revolutions in the bud. The populace caught five would be leaders down there on Sunday and beheaded them.

—The rapidity with which the new tariff bill was passed in the House wasn't a marker to the speed with which the veto pen will glide over the measure should it reach the White House.

—Come to think of it do you recall a presidential preliminary within the last twenty years in which Marse HENRY wasn't trying to pick some sort of a flaw. Knocking, instead of boosting?

—If Col. WATTERSON insists on having it known that he has already raised considerable funds for the WILSON presidential boom some impertinent person might ask him what he has done with it.

—If they go much deeper with that experimental oil well in Washington county they will be pumping up some of the "yellow peril" before they know it. It is pretty nearly down to China now.

—We believe that the Democrats in Congress are doing a wise and timely thing by trying to abandon seventeen of the branch pension agencies. They are nothing more than excuses for office holding.

—Col. HENRY WATTERSON is a most amiable gentleman but he has reached that age at which the public would rather rely on the accuracy of WOODROW WILSON'S memory than upon that of the brilliant Kentuckian.

—We rise to inquire as to whether the new Board of Trade has done anything yet. We're not curious at all; only we have great faith in keeping things moving and sometimes that can only be done by throwing a harpoon or so.

—When Senator PENROSE was urging stand patters to stand pat on the tariff and better times, and quoting the lamented MCKINLEY, he was very careful to refrain from quoting any of the martyred President's Buffalo speech which was made after he had begun to see the light.

—Now what do you suppose Senator PENROSE thought when he read that New York performance of Gov. TENER. While in a Gotham restaurant on Saturday he cheered ROOSEVELT'S picture and declared he "is the man Pennsylvania wants and we'll get him!" Surely some people who get only what they are permitted to have at home do cut cute capers when they are away.

—The plight in which CLARENCE DARROW, the brilliant attorney, finds himself is quite as unhappy as was that of the McNAMARAS. If he is guilty of having attempted to bribe jurors in their interest he should be punished to the limit, but let us throw the cloak of charity about the crime and believe that no such an able man could fall to the depths of debauching Justice until they prove that he did it.

—Senator PENROSE spent the fore part of the week in Pittsburgh trying to get the various Republican factions in that city to dwell together in harmony. Of course everyone in Pittsburgh is supposed to have forgotten how successfully he cemented the McNICHOE and VARE factions together for the support of EARLE in his own city last fall. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, however, and Pittsburghers may regard him as the real medicine man.

—Think of it. Last fall the high tariff on woolen manufactures could not be reduced far enough to permit poor people to buy warm clothes for the winter. Why? Because President TAFT wanted to wait until his tariff commission reported, which really meant that the woolen manufacturers wanted one more season of plundering. The cause given to the public was that the workers in the woolen mills of New England needed the protection. Read the papers today and learn how those same workers are receiving that protection. Locked out because they demanded a small share of it they are starving on the streets of Lawrence, Mass. today.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 57. BELLEFONTE, PA., FEBRUARY 2, 1912. NO. 5.

How Far Shall the False Pretense Go.

In three of the last four campaigns for President Mr. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE has supported the Republican candidate. In 1906 he had been named as a candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket but declined the empty honor and ostentatiously contributed liberally to the campaign fund of the Republican machine. In three of the last four campaigns for President Mr. VANCE C. MCCORMICK supported the Republican candidate for President and contributed freely, out of his inherited millions, for the success of that "conspiracy of the interests." It didn't matter much how A. MITCHELL PALMER and JAMES I. BLAKESLIE voted in those campaigns. They were negligible quantities.

Yet these four men now assume the right to regulate the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. They have decreed that Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCCORMICK and Mr. PALMER shall be delegates-at-large in the Baltimore convention and that Mr. BLAKESLIE shall be a district delegate. To that end they are now freely spending money contributed by Democrats for the organization of the Democratic party of the State. They are sacrificing the Democratic party and principles to their own personal aggrandizement, and sacrificing every Democratic principle to the achievement of their personal desires. This is the ultimate result of the disorganization movement inaugurated by these gentlemen some time ago.

The Democratic organization of Pennsylvania has gone up against hard circumstances during the last sixteen years. The Republican machine with all its resources has been actively and liberally supported by Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCCORMICK and other sinister influences under the masquerade of Democracy. But it has courageously pursued its honest and earnest course in the interest of Democracy. Now it is appalled, however, because the allies of the Republican machine have usurped the authority which it has always exercised and are trading direct with the enemy. It remains to be seen how far this false pretense will be permitted to go. We shall watch the issue with interest.

—Of course Representative HOBSON will fight for as many battle-ships as there is a chance of getting. The battleship builders expect the worth of the money they pay him from his labors in their behalf on the floor of the House.

Roosevelt is a Candidate.

That THEODORE ROOSEVELT is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President no longer admits of doubt. In a statement to a representative of the Chicago Evening Post he says, "I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task, if the people, as a whole, seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I ought to do that task." That is evasive, uncertain, equivocal. But it is essentially ROOSEVELTIAN. It means that if any meager, irresponsible or ulterior influence is brought to bear, ROOSEVELT will accept it as a call from the public.

As a matter of fact no considerable part of the American public wants THEODORE ROOSEVELT in the office of President of the United States. Wall street, which he always served, would be glad to see him returned to the seat of power, for the reason that in the event of his occupancy of that "coign of vantage," the MORGANS and the PERKINSSES could manage things as they desired. But the people of the United States do not want such a situation. They are striving to get away from such conditions and though President TAFT is and has been a disappointment in every respect, they prefer to take chances with him rather than to invite the consequences of the re-election of ROOSEVELT.

The re-election of ROOSEVELT means the Mexicanization of the government of the United States. Mr. ROOSEVELT believes in the policies of Diaz. He has no sympathy with a government of law. What he wants is an administration of force, predicated upon the caprices of the executive. President TAFT is a blunderer and inefficient, but even his blunders and inefficiency are preferable to the usurpations and outrages which would follow a restoration of ROOSEVELT in the White House. That would mean chaos first, anarchy afterwards and commercial and industrial confusion all the time. Keep ROOSEVELT out in any event. His re-entry into the White House means oligarchy.

Trust-busting operations are multiplying in number but we do not find much improvement in trust conditions in consequence. Probably the trouble is that they get little beyond the beginning.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Lesson for Pennsylvanians.

The testimony of LOUIS D. BRANDIES before the Congressional committee investigating the Steel trust, the other day, had a local interest to Pennsylvanians. It seems that in the campaign for Senators and Representatives in the Legislature in 1908 employees of the trust were "lined up" for candidates who favored PENROSE. The incident involved an embarrassing situation. The managers of the corporation were endeavoring to curtail the liquor traffic in the neighborhoods of their works. In pursuance of this purpose they were supporting candidates who favored local option. The local option candidates were all opposed to PENROSE and the order to support him required a change of front.

Of course these captains of industry had no trouble in making the change. The jewel of consistency is of little value to them when it comes in conflict with their pecuniary interests. PENROSE was in alliance with the liquor interests and moral questions are of little consequence among those who control the industrial corporations. In fact it has been shown that in almost every instance of graft in municipal government the business element has been most culpable. In the Pittsburgh cases, for example, leading bankers were the potent forces in the corrupt operations. The councilmen were beguiled into evil courses by the greed of the prosperous financiers.

In the testimony of Mr. BRANDIES, however, there is a valuable lesson for the people of Pennsylvania. A corporation which depends upon such sinister agencies for its prosperity is inimical to public interests and political morals and ought to be put under the ban of popular condemnation. We are not given to calamity howling or the habit of condemning recklessly institutions which make for industrial progress. But the country would be safer in a state of industrial paralysis than in a prosperity which depends upon political corruption and social vice for its continuance. The Steel trust is a Pennsylvania enterprise and the people of the State should see that it is conducted properly.

An Unprofitable Controversy.

Really Colonel WATTERSON makes us tired. He seems to be obsessed with some mysterious secret which involves some of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, but refuses to reveal it to the public. He points with infinite pride to a "chip on his shoulder," and challenges anybody to knock it off. But he fails to show any substantial reason why anybody, other than a brawler, should knock it off and take the consequences. There may be a reason for such action but we must admit that it isn't perceptible to our vision. Even if Governor WILSON were more or less rude to Colonel HARVEY, we are not able to construe that as a capital crime.

As a matter of fact we suffer too much from the HARVEYS and the WATTERSONS. They are highly respectable, beyond question, WATTERSON because of his antiquity and HARVEY on account of his gall. But so far as our researches go neither is infallible. In one or two presidential contests in which the heart and soul of Democracy were wrung in anguish WATTERSON was on the wrong side and so far as we have been able to find out Colonel HARVEY has never been with the party in any crucial contest. Their attempts to be "guide, philosopher and friend" of a Democratic candidate for President, was, therefore, something like an assumption, without excuse or reason.

But the other side of the controversy has little more reason for its position. The friends of Governor WILSON assert that he was outraged against HARVEY and WATTERSON because they suggested that Mr. THOS. FORTUNE RYAN might be induced to put money into a legitimate campaign in behalf of their candidate. Such a proposition offended them beyond measure. In other words like the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee it is hardly worth talking about and the subject may as well be dropped.

—The so-called Committee of Seven, upon the result of which the GUTHRIE-MCCORMICK disorganizers base their claim to be the Democratic State Central committee, was a packed body. The MCCORMICK committee recommended that the committee of seven be composed of three men to be appointed by State Chairman DEWALT; three to be appointed by the MCCORMICK committee and one to be appointed by the Congressional delegation. As the Congressional delegation was under the complete control of A. MITCHELL PALMER, the complexion of the committee was predetermined in favor of his ambitious schemes. A committee thus organized is essentially bad and its work ought not to receive respectful consideration.

Why it Lost Confidence in Roosevelt.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Any regular reader of this paper should be at no loss to understand why we have lost confidence in Mr. Roosevelt. But for the convenience of those who may care to know, or may have forgotten some things we will recapitulate some of the more conspicuous reasons. He has treated the Panama affair as wholly indefensible—an international outrage, the triumph of might over right, and specifically a violation of our treaty guarantee to sustain the sovereignty of Colombia. He lacks the courage of his convictions, unless they happen to be popular. When he became President he was on record as a free trader, or at least an opponent of the protective system. During seven and a half years in the Presidency he did not lift his hand to secure a reduction of tariff taxation.

He has denounced railroad rebating, but when the special attorneys whom he appointed to investigate charges of rebating by the Atchison railroad recommended the prosecution of the official of that railroad by whose office the rebating was done, he rejected the recommendation because the implicated official was his friend, Paul Morton.

He has denounced trusts, but when the biggest of them wished to absorb the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, which was likely to be merged with the Republic Iron & Steel company, which would have resulted in creating a formidable competitor, he sanctioned the merger, and is now the avowed champion of the Steel corporation.

When George H. Earle Jr., laid before him the evidence against the Sugar trust, on which he subsequently, without the help of the government, obtained judgment, Mr. Roosevelt was indifferent and took no action.

Instead of regulating the trusts by law, Mr. Roosevelt would have them regulated by the discretion of a commissioner of corporations.

Instead of proceeding by law against corporations, he preferred to make speeches about them, and to arouse animosity to wealth as such.

Mr. Roosevelt's opposition to the pending arbitration treaties is at variance with the traditional policy of this country and adverse to the progress of civilization.

His glorification of war is wholly suicidal for this country is not in the least likely to lose the martial spirit which it has manifested quite promptly enough on several occasions, and it is calculated to foster an injurious spirit of belligerence.

The personal altercations in which he is constantly engaged are utterly undignified, and in several instances, notably in the cases of the Storers, Harriman, and the recent controversy over the Harriman correspondence, the weight of evidence is that the tampering with the truth has not been the act of the other party.

Mr. Roosevelt's passion for centralization of government is not in harmony with the constitution or the public welfare, which demands the largest possible measure of local self-government.

The courts are not infallible, but the independence of the judiciary is fundamental to the English and American system of government, and Mr. Roosevelt's attacks upon the judiciary are un-American and injurious.

Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to force Arizona and New Mexico into the Union as one State in order to keep down the Democratic vote in Congress and the electoral college was not statesmanlike, but political cunning of a very low order.

Watterson's Wrath.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

By far the most striking feature of Col. Watterson's jeremiad over Woodrow Wilson is the demonstration it furnishes of the Colonel's utter insensibility to the improved standard of public opinion concerning the use of money in politics.

Wilson's chief crime, in his eyes, would appear to have been his rejection of a suggestion that Mr. T. F. Ryan finance his campaign, that rejection particularly hurting Col. Watterson, because it was accompanied by "some uncivil words" about his grand and good friend Ryan. But however detestable this may seem in the Kentuckian's eyes, it argues an amazing ignorance of public opinion if he thinks that attitude is going to injure Wilson in popular estimation.

Yet perhaps this insensibility to present-day political morality is not so absolute as this one phase would make it seem. For, coupled with this antipathy to Wilson on that account, the Colonel exhibits the keenest susceptibility to the fear of being charged with reckless disregard of party prudence if he were to lay bare the full details of the incident about which he can have been up to? What hole-in-the-corner nomenclature has he been engaged in that will not stand the light of publicity?

These questions must spring insistently after the reading of his refusal to submit the evidence to the nation at large lest he be accused of reckless disregard of party prudence. What sort of gentry would he have impaneled upon that "court of gentlemen and Democrats" to which alone he is willing to reveal the terrible truth? "Gentlemen" of the practical school who believe it is all very well for the Democratic organs to sensationalize over Republican campaign funds, but that a campaign cannot be conducted without a barrel? "Gentlemen" who have risen superior to the unsophisticated rank and file who still believe in the possibility and necessity of party as of individual honesty?

The Colonel says the incident is now closed and, convinced that his career is behind him, he is going where even the telegraph will not reach him. In other words, he is hurrying to crawl into his hole and pull the hole in after him. Truly, as he says, it was a sad day for him when he had the misfortune to make Dr. Wilson's acquaintance.

Culberson Wants to Know.

From the Johnstown Democrat.

The Republican campaign fund in 1908 amounted to \$1,665,518.27. The Democratic fund was \$620,644.27. The Republicans had more than a million in excess of the Democrats.

The number who contributed to the Republican fund was 12,220, and to the Democratic fund, 74,000. In other words the number of contributors to the Democratic fund was six times greater and their contributions aggregated a million dollars less. The contributors to the Republican fund, as a rule, were interested in legislation, the money coming from such men as J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Taft, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, John Jacob Astor and the heads of the various woolen mills which desired the passage of the Taft-Aldrich bill, together with donations from the Wall street banks, railroad magnates and individuals representing the tariff trusts.

The contributors to the Democratic fund were not personally interested in legislation.

The contributions of individuals to the Republican fund ranged from \$110,000 downward, while contributions to the Democratic fund ranged from \$5,000 downward.

These were some of the facts laid before the United States Senate by Charles A. Culberson, of Texas, in demanding an investigation into campaign expenditures of 1904 and 1908.

Mr. Culberson, who is one of the most reliable friends of the people in the upper body, because he is never found voting for special privilege in any form, referred to the fact that George B. Cortelyou in the 1904 campaign, had held the position of chairman of the Republican National committee while he was Secretary of Commerce and Labor and intimated that Mr. Cortelyou had taken advantage of the secrets of corporations whose affairs might be investigated under the federal law, to "hold them up" for campaign funds.

"It has been estimated" he said, "that the enormous and unconscionable sum of \$11,000,000 was raised and probably expended that year by the committee of which he was chairman. The very size and audacity of this fund, if approximately correct, smacks of extortion, profligacy and corruption. Who contributed and where did it come from?"

Culberson went into detail regarding the charge that the late E. H. Harriman, on behalf of the big railroads of the country, had raised a fund of \$26,000,000, which he himself had contributed \$50,000, in support of the Republican ticket in 1904. He declared there should be an inquiry to answer these questions.

The investigation Mr. Culberson desires would show Republican politics in 1904 and 1908 to have been largely business transactions in which tariff trusts, railroads and banks contributed certain sums of money to obtain or prevent special legislation; and as the Senate is a Republican in complexion, the probability is that Mr. Culberson's resolution will be chloroformed.

Protection as it Works.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader.

This morning's Record has a story on the striking mill-workers at Lawrence, Massachusetts. Its head lines read—"Mill Strikers Are Starving;" "Hungry Men and Women Attack Bread Wagons."

These are the employees who are protected by Schedule O of the Payne-Aldrich tariff and the ones who were going to "starve to death" if the Democrats succeeded in reducing the tariff.

How long will the American workers swallow this "Protection to American labor" that has been given them by the highly protected industries and their representatives in the national government?

The Record throughout the last congressional campaign told of soup houses and starvation which would surely come if the tariff were lowered. It has not been reduced, but the employees of the most highly protected industry in the country are starving.

Protection as it works in this country protects the trusts. It's about time labor found this out.

Hard Task for Bosses.

From the Altoona Times.

Senator Penrose has allotted to himself the task of presenting the sixty-four delegates from Pennsylvania to the Republican national convention to President Taft. While at first blush this may appear to be a small undertaking, a little study of political conditions may demonstrate that it may prove to be more than the Senator has bargained for.

The nervy work of throwing and branding delegates will be assigned to the division leaders, and those who fail to deliver the goods according to orders will be in line for discipline. By his own unaided efforts Mr. Penrose would make a sorry mess of keeping Pennsylvania in line for any candidate; but the successful boss does not go on to the firing line and bare his breast to the enemy. He stays in the rear and issues orders and in the event of a successful issue takes to himself all the credit and glory.

His Awkward Position.

From the Philadelphia Record.

How does it happen that George W. Perkins, who is deeply concerned in both of them, allows the Steel corporation and the Harvester Trust to quarrel to the extent of severing their trade relations? Perkins must get greatly confused when he contemplates himself as a Harvester party fighting himself as a leading member of the Steel Trust.

—The Imperial family of China has decided to abdicate and thus by sacrificing its crown saves its head.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—In spite of the very cold weather of a week or so ago, robins have visited various sections of the State.

—The price of hay in some of the western counties has advanced to \$24 a ton, with every prospect of a further advance.

—Clearfield county commissioners reduced the county tax one-half mill this year, making it seven, instead of seven and a half mills.

—There is an epidemic of influenza among children in Lewisburg. Doctors state that set-don has the disease been so prevalent.

—Some time ago two DuBois hotels were victimized by an exceedingly clever variety of the bogus check swindle, to the extent of \$65.

—Policeman Raum, of Lancaster, was directed to pay \$200 to huckster Charles Lentz whom he arbitrarily arrested for tooting a huckster's horn.

—Twenty-two cases of smallpox have been discovered by the Pittsburgh health department in Unity, a small village in Allegheny county, about ten miles from Pittsburgh.

—Harry W. Shoemaker, one of the proprietors of the Reading Times, has presented to the Reading an English fallow buck, two young black bears, a horned owl and a female opossum.

—Rev. Dr. C. F. N. Fischer, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Easton, told his congregation Sunday morning that he had determined to reduce his salary for the coming year by the sum of \$100.

—Port Royal is anticipating a boom. It is quite probable that a shirt factory will be established there and only minor details are awaiting settlement before work is started on a milk condenser.

—The Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad are working on full time now—55 hours a week instead of 45. More than 4,000 men are affected by the order. It is the result of increased business.

—Of the 1622 farms in Lackawanna county owners operate more than 79 per cent. There is not a dollar of mortgage against 961 of the farms. Of a total acreage of 288,640 in the county, 134,000 are farm lands.

—The right of Mrs. Julia Glazier, of Huntingdon, to bankruptcy is being considered. A number of creditors of the defunct Glazier bank will appear against the proceeding in the United States district court at Scranton.

—The Hyde City steel plant, near Clearfield, was sold at sheriff's sale Friday of last week to W. A. Collins and Charles H. Hyde, representing the bondholders, for \$12,600. A movement is already on foot to lease the plant to a Pittsburgh manufacturing concern.

—A male catamount, weighing forty pounds, was killed in the woods by G. W. Guy, proprietor of the Commercial hotel at St. Marys. The animal was sent to a Williamsport taxidermist for mounting, and is considered one of the largest of its species killed in Pennsylvania.

—A hog owned by Adam Reedy, a Berks county farmer, was shot at several times with thirty eight caliber bullets, but it simply grunted and finally dispatched with an ax. The bullets flattened themselves against the skull, which proved to be one and three-quarters of an inch thick.

—His skull fractured by a rock thrown by a crowd of men and boys he had refused to admit to his shack, Frank Shonkas, of Shamokin, shot three of his assailants with a double barreled gun. None of them were seriously injured and they were locked up to await the result of Shonkas' injuries.

—Miss Emma Brown, of Lock Haven, at 9:30 o'clock a few evenings ago, while on her way home was held up by a highwayman who snatched her hand bag, took the purse out of it and ran into the alley. Her calls brought aid quickly but he had made his escape, leaving the purse on the pavement.

—It is estimated that the new trolley line from Johnstown to Ebensburg will save Cambria county from \$6,000 to \$10,000 annually in mileage of constables, witnesses, etc. The distance from Johnstown to Ebensburg by rail is thirty-five miles and by trolley eighteen. In computing mileage the shortest route is used.

—Miss Katherine Johnson, daughter of Professor and Mrs. B. R. Johnson, of Lewisburg, will take up missionary work in Mexico under the direction of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist church. Miss Johnson is a graduate of Bucknell university. For several years she has been in the public library at Washington, D. C.

—The death of Mrs. Hans Hauge, of Patton, leaves seven children orphaned. Mr. Hauge shot himself last October and his wife, aged 34 years, took sick the next day. Her mother came from Sweden about that time and will, before she leaves, endeavor to find homes for the children, the oldest of whom is 14 years old and the youngest 3 months.

—The Goodyear Lumber company's hemlock mill at Galeton has been purchased by the Central Pennsylvania Lumber company, which means that instead of the mill closing down a permanent one in the near future, it will run at least eight years longer. It was the general opinion that Galeton would lose this important industry within a few months, which would seriously affect the town.

—I. G. B. Pratt, of Camden, who first appeared in Bloomsburg about two years ago, as a piano salesman, was put in jail at the latter place Thursday, on charges of embezzlement and forgery, at the instance of C. M. Sigler, of Harrisburg, by whom he had been employed for about a year, having engaged in a local store for the prosecutor declaring that Barratt's activities have caused him a loss of \$4,000.

—Mrs. Lamar Dotts, of Baccaria township, Clearfield county, was fatally burned some days ago, while her husband was at work and she was alone with her year-old baby. She had put coal in her sitting room stove and returned a little later to take out the ash pan. As she stooped for it, an accumulation of gas forced open the stove door and flames enveloped her. She rushed out and rolled in the snow, then managed to get back in doors, where her husband found her. She died the next day, aged not quite 24 years.

—Senator Frank E. Baldwin, of Austin, Potter county, is out in a card in which he makes announcement that he will be a candidate for reelection to the Senate. Since the great disaster at Austin, in which Senator Baldwin lost his parents and wife, he has not had much time to do anything except gather his belongings together whenever they could be found, but his friends have taken up his case and will see that he is again nominated. The bodies of his loved ones were never found and their recovery is regarded as hopeless.

—Standing in front of a mirror in his room in the Seymour hotel at Blossburg, the Rev. John Conley Grimes, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, placed a revolver in his left temple and sent a bullet through his head at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Death was instantaneous. A second tragedy was averted by a narrow margin, when the same bullet pierced the partition and came within a hair's breadth of striking the occupant of an adjoining apartment. No cause is assigned for the suicide except that the clergyman had not been in good health for some time and lately had been mentally depressed, though he kept up his church work, his sermons being notable for their eloquence. Rev. Grimes was formerly a Methodist minister and a member of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference.