

**Storiettes About Noted People.**



**THE** Rev. C. F. Aked, who has come from Liverpool to take charge of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, protests against its being called "Rockefeller's church." He says: "Mr. Rockefeller is not officially connected with the Fifth Avenue church. It isn't fair to the church to have Mr. Rockefeller's name associated with it all the time. It is a powerful church without Mr. Rockefeller." He added that it is not a millionaires' church and that he wanted shopgirls and workmen just as much as rich people in his congregation.

Mr. Aked is forty-two years old, a native of Nottingham and was auctioneer, clerk and sheriff's deputy before entering the Baptist ministry. Until his health broke down he was a devotee of outdoor sports—golf, cycling and hunting. He was threatened with tuberculosis and spent eighteen months in the Alps. He comes to this country in the hope that the climate will agree with him better than that of Liverpool, where for sixteen years he was in charge of Pembroke chapel. He is known as the "Fighting Parson" because of his fearlessness of speech. During the war against the Boers he freely criticised the British policy. At a time when his countrymen had met with crushing defeat in the Transvaal he announced a lecture on the iniquity of the British rule for the following Sunday. Two hundred policemen came to his Liverpool chapel to preserve order. So great was the excitement that Mr. Aked and his wife were forced to leave the building by a side door. A mob of 1,000 persons followed their carriage, tried to wreck Mr. Aked's dwelling and shattered the windows.

Dr. Felix Adler, who has been appointed Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin for the years 1908-09 in succession to Professor Burgess, is professor of social and political ethics at Columbia university. He is more widely known, however, as founder of the Society For Ethical Culture, which has for its motto "Diversity In Creed; Unanimity In Deed." He was born in Alzey, Germany, in 1851. His father, who was at one time rabbi of Temple Emmanuel, New York, brought him to this country when he was five years old. The boy was educated to be a rabbi, but found when he came to manhood that he could not accept in its entirety the Jewish system of doctrines. He graduated from Columbia in 1870, being a classmate of Seth Low, afterward president of Columbia and also mayor of New York. He studied at Berlin and Heidelberg universities and from the latter obtained the degree of Ph. D. He was for several years professor of Hebrew and oriental languages at Cornell and in 1876 founded the Society For Ethical Culture, which now has branches in most of the large cities of the world. Its aim is not to antagonize regularly established churches, but to carry on work for humanity along nonsectarian lines. Dr. Adler has been identified with movements for tenement house betterment, manual training, kindergartens for poor children and other reforms.



DR. FELIX ADLER.

the benefit of my body. I was persuaded to join the Catholic club in the interest of my soul, and I am forced to maintain my membership in the Democratic club in order to keep body and soul together."

There has been a great deal of comment throughout the country over the proposition made by John Temple Graves, editor of the Atlanta Georgian, when he suggested at a dinner in honor of William J. Bryan that the latter nominate Mr. Roosevelt for president at the Democratic national convention next year. Mr. Graves in his speech contended that Mr. Roosevelt stood for Democratic principles and that to make him the Democratic candidate would be putting the principle above the man and the party below the people. Mr. Graves is a great-grandson of that eloquent statesman of a past generation, John C. Calhoun, and is often spoken of as the successor of the late Henry Grady in the art of oratory. He was a candidate for election to the United States senate a year ago, and at that time a curious controversy arose between him and the manager of the Atlanta News, of which Graves was editor. The matter was taken into court, and the manager of the News, named Charles Daniel, obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Graves from "writing any matter or from placing matter written by others upon said editorial page which is devoted either to the personal enhancement of the plaintiff, Graves, or which relates to or is intended to influence the political candidacy of the plaintiff."

The injunction was secured in connection with a cross bill filed by Manager Daniel to the suit of Editor Graves, who alleged that the late Samuel Spencer, the president of the Southern railway, had purchased 217 shares of stock from Daniel and had entered into an alliance by which the paper was to be friendly to the interests of the Southern and Central Georgia railroads.

Daniel in his cross bill made this report: "So great is the necessity of the plaintiff for adulation that any dreary drivel can find its way into the editorial page if only it be addressed 'Hon. John Temple Graves' and begins, 'I have read your brilliant editorial,' or 'I heard your eloquent speech delivered at Cooville.'"

Mr. Graves' oratory possesses great finish, and he is a master of vigorous and pointed phraseology.



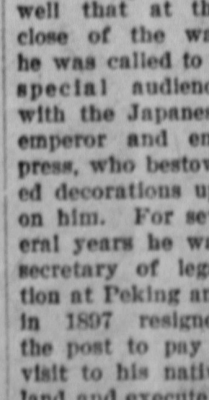
JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

Alain Leroy Locke, the first negro to win a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, is a Philadelphia boy. He is at present a Harvard senior and won the honor that entitles him to study at the great English university in a competitive examination held at Boston. In this contest he was one of seven aspirants who succeeded in passing the severe test as to scholastic attainments. Had there been any provisions as to a physical weight limit young Locke might not have been successful in winning the scholarship, for he is in the feather-weight class. Neither race nor color bars a candidate from trying for the Rhodes scholarships. Mr. Locke is twenty-one years of age and the son of Pliny I. Locke, who practiced law in Philadelphia. His mother is a teacher in Mount Vernon, N. J.

Charles Denby, who has been appointed consul general of the United States at Shanghai, China, is a son of the late Charles Denby, minister to China under Harrison and McKinley, who died in 1904. He was twenty-three and a Princeton graduate when he went to Peking with his father. He learned to speak Chinese and other oriental languages with fluency and made the acquaintance of the late viceroy Li Hung Chang. By 1894 his fame had spread to Japan, and he was entrusted with the interests of that empire in China during the Chino-Japanese war. He discharged his task so well that at the close of the war he was called to a special audience with the Japanese emperor and empress, who bestowed decorations upon him. For several years he was secretary of legation at Peking and in 1897 resigned the post to pay a visit to his native land and execute a commission given him by Li Hung Chang. He returned to China as a representative of large manufacturing interests and in 1900, happening to be present in Tientsin during the siege incident to the Boxer insurrection, was made chief secretary of the Tientsin military government by the allied powers. This government administered affairs for two years, and on its termination he was retained as adviser by the Chinese provincial government. It was considered extraordinary that the Chinese authorities should repose so much confidence in a "foreign devil." Recently Mr. Denby acted as chief clerk of the state department at Washington.



ALAIN LEROY LOCKE.



CHARLES DENBY.

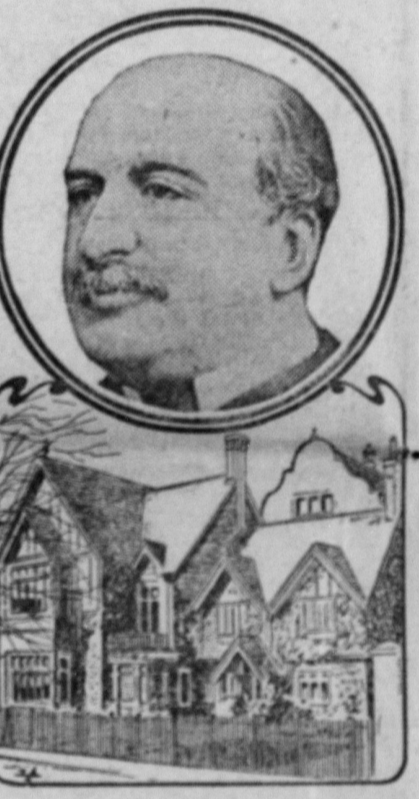
**Expensive Hobby of a Rothschild.**



WHALE HEADED STORK.

**ORDINARILY** when an author publishes a book he expects to make something out of it. The Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild of London and Tring Park, England, does not depend on literature for a living. Like some other members of the famous family of financiers, he has a hobby, and a rather expensive one at that. In the collection of rare animals and insects and in publications about them he has spent what to many would seem a very comfortable fortune. His zoological museum at Tring Park is perhaps the largest private museum of the kind in existence. He edits reports on the collections of this museum which cost him a great deal, but he is now engaged in the publication of a book about "Extinct Birds" which is a sort of literary and scientific luxury promise to beat the record. This work is said to have cost the author about \$100,000, and only 300 copies of it will be issued. These will be printed in English and sold at \$125 a copy. Thus, even if he sold all of the books at the price named, he would be a loser to the extent of over \$60,000.

But \$60,000 is nothing to the eldest son of Baron Rothschild. He spends about as much as that every year in keeping up his wonderful zoological gardens and museum. He has fitted out expeditions to go hunting in the tropics for rare animals, paying high prices where necessary to obtain them and buying out whole collections sometimes just to obtain one extraordinary specimen. His younger brother Charles, whose hobby is the collection



HON. LIONEL WALTER ROTHSCHILD AND HIS MUSEUM.

of fleas, once commissioned some arctic whalers to obtain for him specimens of the fleas of arctic animals, and there was a story that Charles had offered a prize of \$5,000 for a single example of the flea of the arctic fox. This was denied, but it was not denied that he had made special inducements to the arctic fishermen to find for him specimens of insects from the polar regions. Charles Rothschild has manifested strange devotion to his singular hobby. He says that every mammal and bird has a particular

kind of flea and that some of them have several kinds, so that the flea affords more diverse material for a collector than any living creature. He has fleas from every corner of the world, over 10,000 different varieties. It affords him as great delight to secure a new kind of flea as it does J. Pierpont Morgan to obtain a rare specimen of the work of an old master.

In the publication of the work on extinct birds great care has been taken to render it so far as possible imperishable. The most expensive paper is used, and the blocks for the color plates cost over a thousand pounds. Among the birds now extinct, or practically so, of which the book has illustrations are the great auk, the whale-headed stork, the King Albert's bird of paradise from New Guinea, the Labrador duck and Mantell's kiwi.

The Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, though thirty-eight years of age and though occupied with business cares and his duties as a member of parliament, has attained reputation as a scientist. The study of animals and insects and their collection are with him no mere hobby, and he has written several works on natural history which have been accepted as authorities in their field. He was one of the first Englishmen to employ the zebra for driving and farm purposes. He startled the staid British public a few years ago by driving zebras four abreast through the streets of London. His collections embrace a wide variety of specimens belonging to the animal kingdom, living and dead, but perhaps he takes the greatest interest in birds. Among stuffed specimens of the latter in his museum at Tring Park is an example of the great auk, with two eggs, bird and eggs together being valued at about \$1,700. Another rare and extinct bird in the museum is the grotesque whale-headed stork from the White Nile.

**MARY BAKER GLOVER.**

Granddaughter of the Venerable Founder of Christian Science.

It is rather a peculiar position in which a pretty western girl, Miss Mary Baker Glover of Lead City, S. D., finds herself. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, and with her father and a nephew of Mrs. Eddy has brought suit for an accounting of the property of her grandmother, basing this action on the allegation that the famous author of "Science and Health" is incompetent to manage her affairs. She was with her father when he visited his mother at Concord, N. H., just previous to the bringing of the suit. Mrs. Eddy at that time showed solicitude that her granddaughter should be



MISS MARY BAKER GLOVER.

well instructed in the tenets of Christian Science. Miss Glover is not a Christian Scientist, however. Her father was at one time, but recently has not been counted among the adherents of the sect. Miss Glover has a bright and pleasing face, and her mouth is

expressive of shrewdness. She has been familiar with mining camps and the hardships of life in such regions since childhood, as her father is a mine prospector and promoter and the inventor of a diving rod which he claims to be of value in the location of mineral wealth. He is Mrs. Eddy's only son, but was separated from his

mother for many years. She gave him up at four years of age when she was a young widow because she could not care for him, lost track of him and for a long time supposed him dead.

It would take more yeast to make some fellows rise to the occasion.

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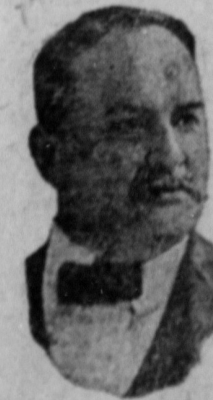
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THOMAS F. GRADY.

State Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York, whose name was connected with the raid on a pool room which excited attention recently, has long been a prominent figure on the Democratic side in the New York legislature. The raid in question was made in the course of District Attorney Jerome's crusade against pool rooms, and the place was alleged to be the headquarters of a pool room syndicate making large profits from its proscribed business. The books of the syndicate showed that a person variously referred to as "T. G.," "Senator G." and "Grady" had participated to the extent of about \$30,000 in the profits of the concern. At the time of the raid some one representing himself to be Senator Grady called up on the telephone for the purpose of placing a bet, and a detective held a conversation with him. On the strength of these facts it was reported that Senator Grady would be summoned before the grand jury to explain what connection, if any, he had with the alleged illegal organization.

Senator Grady was born in New York in 1863, and it was in 1877 that he first went to Albany, where he served in the assembly. He was first elected to the senate in 1881. The senator has quite a reputation as a wit. He was once called upon to speak at a meeting which had been called for the purpose of starting a new club. The senator said he thought the club business was being overdone.

"I was persuaded," he explained, "to join the New York Athletic club for