

# Some Names In the News

**Charles M. Daniels and His Swimming at the Olympic Games—Senator Warner of Missouri.**

**Bishop Potter's Kind Heart—His Successor, the Right Rev. David H. Greer.**



**C**HARLES M. DANIELS, the champion swimmer, who won honors for America at the Olympic games in England, breaking the Olympic record in the 100 meter swim, has astonished the public by sensational performances on several previous occasions. At the Olympic games in St. Louis in 1904 he made a world's record, swimming 220 yards in 2 minutes 44 1-5 seconds. He gave the foreign swimmers another surprise at the games in Athens in 1906, when he swam away from them and took the 100 yards race. Daniels is a member of the New York Athletic club and in winning the world's amateur championship has done much to popularize swimming as a sport in this country and to give it a leading place in the programmes of organizations devoted to athletics. His style is much praised by experts, and his ability as a swimmer is all the more remarkable because he started to swim only about six years ago. His father, a member of the Knickerbocker club, brought him to its pool and intrusted him to the care of Professor Alex Meffert, asking the coach to teach his boy how to swim. Daniels says that the first time he got in the pool he swallowed enough water to sink a warship. But after that he determined to learn the watery art and spent day after day practicing. After a careful study of the various strokes used for speed swimming Daniels put into practice certain ideas of his own that he had gained while practicing. He learned the English racing stroke and compared its results with several other strokes that are used in various parts of the world. Finally he came to the conclusion that the crawl and the trudgeon strokes were the best ones to use in racing.

The death of Bishop Henry Codman Potter of New York has called forth



BISHOP HENRY CODMAN POTTER

many anecdotes indicating the broad sympathies and kindly heart of the eminent scholar and divine. On the very day before he was taken sick he had gone out to carry some flowers to a poor sick woman living near his summer home at Cooperstown, N. Y. The bishop was noted for his humor, and during the most dangerous stage of his illness he was able to crack a joke now and then. A young newspaper woman who had arrived in New York from the west was once sent to interview Bishop Potter as her first assignment. She made an appointment by telephone, but on account of other engagements was unable to be on time. However, when she arrived she found the bishop ready to receive her. He cordially invited her to be seated and inquired as to the exact nature of the desired information.

Then in his characteristic manner he dictated his statement. After the reporter had finished writing she courteously offered to read what she had written. The bishop insisted that he knew it was correct and allowed it to go without hearing it.

As the reporter arose to take leave she said graciously:

"I thank you, Bishop Potter, and appreciate how much it means for a busy person like yourself to give your time to reporters."

Fatting her on the shoulder in a fatherly manner, he replied:

"My dear little woman, we are both earning our living."

The breadth of Bishop Potter's views was indicated in the following recent utterance in reply to a question as to the present religious outlook:

"I am persuaded," he said, "that the movement of religious thought today in all lands is a movement progressive toward a larger light and higher ideals. A great many communions are unloading formularies or dogmatic statements which are characteristic efforts to substitute an infallible book for an infallible man, the modern scholar having realized that no revelation can really have a divine author unless it is progressively illuminative. This is the point to be made clear by such a discussion. Personally I am in no doubt as to the future triumphs of the

Christian religion nor as to its supreme adaptation to the wants of man, but that it will have to go through great modifications in many doctrinal statements and dogmatic positions is undoubtedly true."

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., LL. D., bishop coadjutor, who will become the successor of Bishop Potter as head of the New York diocese, was chosen to his present post in 1903, and his consecration to his high office was the occasion of an impressive assemblage. It was just twenty years previous that Bishop Potter had been consecrated, and he, too, was at first coadjutor bishop, being assistant to his uncle, the late Right Rev. Horatio Potter. Bishop Greer and Bishop Potter were in full sympathy in their ideas of church administration and the functions of Christianity in its organ-



BISHOP DAVID H. GREER

ized form in the community. Bishop Greer is a liberal in his interpretation and application of creeds and is progressive and original in evolving new ways of making the church more helpful to all classes in the community, as was strikingly shown while he was rector of St. Bartholomew's parish. The work done by this noted church embraces a wide field of activities, and it was brought to its present level of usefulness largely during the rectorate of Bishop Greer, which extended from the year 1888 to that of his consecration as bishop. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1844 and studied at Washington college, Pennsylvania, and at the Episcopal seminary at Gambier, O. He is finely preserved and is often seen in the environs of New York on horseback, being very fond of open air exercise, which has done so much to keep him vigorous. He looks more like a business man than a clergyman and is an ecclesiastic whose experience and surroundings have given him an exceptionally broad development.

Senator William Warner of Missouri, chairman of the committee charged with the duty of notifying Judge William H. Taft of his nomination for president, was elected to the United States senate to succeed Francis Marion Cockrell and was the first Republican to be sent to the senate from Missouri for over a quarter of a century. His choice was the outcome of a prolonged and noted contest. Senator Warner was born in Wisconsin in 1839. He was left an orphan at the age of six years and at ten began to make his own living by working in a store.



SENATOR WARNER

In five years he had saved enough to give himself two years in college, all the higher education he has enjoyed. Then he taught school and studied law.

Just after he was admitted to the bar the civil war broke out, and he joined the Thirty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry, rising to major. After the war, in 1865, he settled in Kansas City, Mo., then a frontier village. He has practiced law there ever since, having been recognized as one of the leaders of the bar.

He has been active in politics throughout his career and has been city and circuit attorney, mayor, United States district attorney, member of congress and an unsuccessful nominee of his party for governor. In 1888 he was commander in chief of the G. A. R., and President Roosevelt offered him the post of pension commissioner, but he refused it.

At the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, Major Warner was captain of a company in a Wisconsin regiment. He stood between the lines of the opposing forces and read the Declaration of Independence as the soldiers marched. He was cheered by both Federals and Confederates.

**Her Aim.**

"Why does Maud bleach her hair? She deceives nobody."  
"She isn't trying to. She's merely giving every one an indication of her real character."—New York Life.

**AN ERRATIC PHILOSOPHER.**

**George Bernard Shaw and His Satirical Remarks.**

George Bernard Shaw gave an example of his satire at the time of the recent big procession of suffragettes in Hyde park, London. A photographer caught him standing with hands in pockets looking at the parade as it passed along, and a friend who chanced to see him ascertained that his wife was in the procession. The acquaintance asked the brilliant but erratic critic and philosopher if he, too, had been parading, and Mr. Shaw promptly replied:

"No. I was not in the procession because it was a procession of women, and, thank God, I'm not a woman. I offered to parade if my wife would drive me in a wheelbarrow; but, like a sensible woman, she refused."

"It was really a fine procession. I saw it. But, while the women had an unusual average of good looks, the policemen's horses were much better looking. I suppose that was because



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

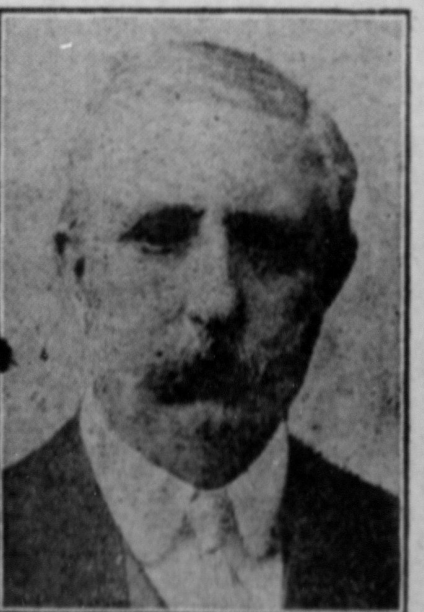
the horses were better cared for. That's right, for horses are really valuable creatures."

It was in Hyde park that Mr. Shaw first became noted as an advocate of socialistic ideas, for he used to join the groups of orators there on Sundays and express his original views, and he had usually a large following. Shaw furnished a biographical sketch of himself for an English journal some years ago, and it is said to be still correct except as to his bachelorhood. It ran thus: "I am a bachelor, an Irishman, a vegetarian, an atheist, a teetotaler a fanatic, a humorist, a fluent liar, a Social Democrat, a lecturer and debater, a lover of music, a fierce opponent of the present status of women and an insister on the serious in art."

**CHAIRMAN J. T. LLOYD.**

**Congressman Who Heads Democratic Congressional Committee.**

Representative James Tighman Lloyd, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, was elected to the Fiftyeth congress from Missouri to fill a vacancy and has now seen about ten years of continuous service in the house. He was born in Canton, Lewis county, Mo., in 1857, was graduated from Christian



REPRESENTATIVE JAMES T. LLOYD

university at the same place in 1878, taught school a few years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar. From 1879 to 1883 he was deputy circuit clerk and deputy sheriff of Lewis county, and in 1885 he removed to Shelbyville, which has since been his home. From 1880 to 1893 he was prosecuting attorney of Shelby county. He married Miss Molly Graves in 1881 and has several children. Chairman Lloyd is prominent in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias and is a Methodist, having served as delegate to the general conference of that denomination. He was for several years Democratic "whip" in the house of representatives.

**"Barham Beach"**

**The Story of a Poem Written Thirteen Years Ago and Suggested by the Character of the Man Now President.**

**I**N days of old it was not uncommon for those who aspired to shine as literary stars of their time to write poems celebrating the deeds of kings, princes and nobles. Not infrequently the lords who were glorified in verse bestowed substantial rewards upon the bards. It was their way of patronizing literature. As Julia Ditto Young, author of "Glanne's Wife" and other novelettes in verse, has recently published a poetical work whose hero, Theodore—surname not given—bears a marked resemblance to Theodore Roosevelt, it might be supposed that she wrote it on the plan of the poets of olden time, with the view of securing an office or some substantial emoluments from the powers that be at Washington. But this theory is untenable in view of the fact that the work was composed over thirteen years ago, when the only political jobs with which Mr. Roosevelt had to do were those connected with the police force of New York, and even these were governed by strict civil service rules. He was police commissioner of New York then and had scarcely become a national figure, though he was beginning to be talked about as a municipal reformer and had won fame in literature. But he had yet to serve as assistant secretary of war, as warrior in Cuba, as governor of New York and as vice president and to take his place under circumstances most tragic and solemn as ruler of the nation. Yet as far back as 1895 Mrs. Young saw in him one who was destined to achieve much in his efforts to uplift his fellow men and he became the prototype of the hero of the poem which is now being talked about. It is entitled "Barham Beach—A Poem of Regeneration" and is published in a limited edition, each copy bearing the author's signature. But how does it happen to be published now when it was written thirteen years ago?

Mrs. Young gave the manuscript to the keeping of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Ditto of Caledonia, N. Y. Mrs. Ditto died soon afterward, and diligent



JULIA DITTO YOUNG AND THE HOUSE WHERE "BARHAM BEACH" WAS LOST.

search failed to reveal the document among her effects. Years passed by, and one day the poet chanced upon it in the vault of the town bank in Caledonia, situated in a picturesque old stone house used as a residence by Frances and Eliza Blakeslee, friends of her mother. In the meantime the man whose character had suggested to Mrs. Young the writing of the poem had indeed justified in his career the prophetic instinct which impelled her to its production, and the circumstances made it suitable that before giving the work to the general public she present the original manuscript to the distinguished personage who had inspired it. Acting on this suggestion, she had it handsomely bound, and it was duly presented to Mr. Roosevelt, who has privately expressed his keen appreciation of the literary merits of the work, though modestly forbids that he should show any recognition of the resemblance of the hero to himself.

Mrs. Young, who is an exponent of the Meredith school of verse, enjoys a high rank among present day American writers by reason of the beauty of her style, her romantic imagery and high ideals. She has a charming home in Buffalo, where her husband, Robert D. Young, is an officer in a bank.

"Barham Beach" is a poem of about 2,000 lines, but its divisions and the varying meter save it from danger of monotony. The incidents do not correspond to anything in the life of President Roosevelt. The hero renounces the woman he loves and who returns his affection because in the circumstances duty and a high sense of honor seem to call upon him to make the sacrifice. It is in the ideals of the hero and his battles for his fellow man that the resemblance between him and the president is traced.

Of the Theodore of "Barham Beach" the author writes:  
And ever he stirred with eternal protest,  
With indignation divine,  
With the old crusading fury and zeal,  
A frenzy heroic and fine,  
For the people! He gave to the people  
His life and his thought and his gold,  
Longing to see in the service of man the  
Whole wide earth enrolled,  
Longing to hasten the halcyon time when  
God shall esteem it good  
To melt and fuse all hatred and greed in  
A golden brotherhood.

**Lightning Killed 4 Horses.**

The four horses of Loven Wright, a farmer living in the upper end of Dauphin county, were killed by a bolt of lightning as he was driving along a road near his farm Wednesday afternoon. The bolt wrecked the wagon and rendered Wright unconscious. He was found in the debris of the vehicle by neighbors and taken home. The man will recover, but has lost most of his hair, which was singed by the lightning.

**Can't Buy This Golden Farm.**

After keeping his secret for 26 years, David Henry, of Altoona, informed Assistant City Treasurer Bancroft that there was gold on the latter's farm on Brush Mountain. Henry found the gold a quarter of a century ago, when he was putting down a well, and determined to buy it; but he has been unable to raise the money. Bancroft will begin prospecting at once.

# Pennsylvania Railroad

**Bulletin.**

## TOUR TO YELLOWSTONE PARK and THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

In northwestern Wyoming in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, lies one of nature's richest treasures—the Yellowstone National Park. Set apart by Act of Congress for the enjoyment of mankind, it is America's greatest show ground. To visit this Park is to see nature in a variety of majestic moods. Mammoth hot springs, with multicolored terraces, cliffs of glass, beautiful lakes, mighty falls, glorious canyons, and geysers of all descriptions, are found in this wonderful region.

On August 24 a personally-conducted tour through the Yellowstone Park to Portland and Seattle, returning through the magnificent Canadian Rocky Mountains, will leave the East by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Five and one-half days will be spent in the Park, one day in Portland, one day in Vancouver, one day at Field, B. C., one day at Laggan, Alba., one day at Banff, and stops will be made at many other points of interest. The tour will cover a period of twenty-two days.

As an educational trip for either teacher or scholar, this tour is especially attractive, as it covers a section of America rich in scenery and replete with the marvelous manifestations of nature.

The rates, which will cover all necessary expenses, will be \$246 from New York, \$243.20 from Philadelphia, \$241.20 from Washington and Baltimore, \$230.80 from Pittsburgh, and proportionate from other points.

Preliminary leaflets may be obtained of Agents, and detailed itineraries will be ready for distribution shortly. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the Park of the Nation should make application for Pullman space early, as the party will be limited. Make application through local Ticket Agent or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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**STORE NEWS.**

**Prunes**  
The prune crop is abundant this season and the quality is fine; we have them at 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 cents per pound.

**Mackerel**  
We have a fine late caught Mackerel that will weigh about one pound, at 15 cents a piece. Our trimmed and boned mackerel are strictly fancy fish—medium size at 25c per pound, and extra large size at 30c per pound. These are the clean meat with practically no bone.

**Teas**  
Fine blended goods of our own combination. We use only clean sound stock of fine cup qualities. These goods are giving splendid satisfaction and are good steady winners.

**Sugar Syrup**  
We have made quite a find in a genuine old fashioned Pure Sugar Graining Syrup of fair color and a fine, smooth flavor—not sharp. These goods cannot be had in a regular way and can be found only occasionally. It is a good value at 60 cents per gallon. Other good grades at 50 cents and 40 cents per gallon.

**Maraschino Cherries**  
These goods how come within the legal requirements of the pure food laws. We have them in all the sizes.

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