

GRIM AND BERRY IN BITTER CLASH

Republicans Serenely Watch
Democratic Rev.

KEYSTONER IS IN A BAD WAY

Editors Who Once Supported Former
State Treasurer Now Denounce
Him and Call Upon Party Men to
Stand by Nominees of Allentown
Convention.

[Special Correspondence.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

A sharp drawing of the lines in the factional fight in the Democratic party and a display of bitterness between the leaders of the Grim and Berry forces have served to accentuate the one-sided character of the gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania.

In the desperate struggle between the Grim adherents and the Berry warriors, Republicans are not playing favorites, but are complementarily looking on and speculating as to which wing of the Democracy will land in second place on election day.

If the Republican leaders had planned the situation, they could not have brought about a happier condition for their candidates.

Following the remarkable demonstration given in his honor by his neighbors in the Monongahela valley, at the inauguration of his campaign at Charleroi, John Kinley Tener, the Republican standard bearer, will continue on his tour of the state, meeting the voters face to face, freely and manfully discussing the issues and conceding to his opponents the right to their views and absolutely refraining from personal attacks or abuse of any kind or character.

Contrasted with this sane and dignified policy is the spectacle of the divided Democracy, with candidates and leaders arrayed against each other in a spectacular and scandalous warfare.

Grim-Berry Combat.

What the Grim men say about Berry and what the Berry men say about Grim is frequently unfit for publication.

The charge that Grim's nomination was brought about by the liquor interests is met with the allegation that Berry, although upon record as a Prohibitionist and again as a local optionist, conferred with representatives of the liquor interests, and as a result of pledges made at Allentown received the support in that convention of a number of delegates engaged in the saloon business.

Berry men accuse Grim of having advance knowledge of the withdrawal of Munson, of being in a conspiracy to secretly capture the Democratic convention. The Grim cohorts retort with declarations that Berry was in a combination with Grim to down Munson, that he at first accepted the vote at Allentown and pledged his support to Grim, and then violated this promise and deliberately lied when he said he had never given such a pledge.

Grim is accused of working hand in hand with Republicans. Berry is denounced as an ingrate for having borrowed money from Guffey and then deserting the Guffey machine that made possible his election as treasurer.

These are but samples of the charges and counter charges that are being exchanged in the hot fire going on within the Democratic lines, the Keystone Party being generally accepted as an offshoot from the state Democracy.

Up to date Grim has a big lead over Berry in the way of substantial sup-

port.

Democratic Editors For Grim.

The veteran editor, P. Gray Meek, of the Democratic Bellefonte Watchman, has made a canvass and figures out that in the entire state there are about a dozen newspapers giving Berry any support, and of these only seven can claim any Democratic constituency, and the others are of a mongrel class that would naturally take up a cause such as the Berry candidacy represents.

Meek insists that Berry should withdraw.

With the name of Grim nailed to his editorial masthead, Editor Joseph G. Leshner, of the Huntingdon Monitor, has this gentle knock at the Keystone candidate:

"Over his own signature William H. Berry gave out to the press a ridiculous tirade against Senator Grim, in which he said: 'He sat in the senate when they burned one capitol down over his head and stole seven millions of dollars in building another.' As Senator Grim was not elected to the legislature until six years after the burning of the capitol in 1897, Mr. Berry's statement is important only as proof of the recklessness and untruthfulness of the assertions he is making about Senator Grim."

Editor Meyers, of the Democratic Star-Independent of Harrisburg, takes the Grim end of the controversy, and among other things said in a recent issue:

"It is a pity that Mr. Berry, the Keystone Party's candidate for the office of governor of Pennsylvania, cannot see himself as others see him and cannot understand how ridiculous his attacks on the Democratic party sound in the ears of any sensible man in his audience.

"In almost every sentence of his speeches he tells those who will listen to him that he is the candidate of the Keystone Party only because he could not be the candidate of the Democratic party. He has given no other reason for his posing as a reformer, for there is none; he cannot muster enough of his particular brand of assurance to pretend that there is any other reason. He poses as a bitter enemy of the 'liquor interests,' but he would have swallowed his convenient enmity and remained blind to what he calls the alliance between Penrose and the Democratic leaders if only the Allentown convention had given him that nomination.

"His story of the nomination is absurd from beginning to end. . . . Because the party that honored him for five years has chosen another man for the head of its ticket, he is slandering and vilifying it and trying to defeat it while still pretending to be a Democrat."

The Philadelphia Record, which was one of Berry's principal supporters when he ran for state treasurer, is now for Grim. In a review of the situation in its issue of Monday last the Philadelphia Record said:

"The delay in the appointment of the state finance committee of the Keystone Party is said to be owing to difficulty in getting a sufficiency of the 'right kind of men' to underwrite the conduct of the campaign. In this city the dissensions in the independent ranks have evidently alienated from their camp a very large element of old-line reformers who include the persons that were the mainstay of the campaign funds in former battles here against the political contractors' organization. The effect of this state of affairs upon the 'country' is said to be anything but conducive to such financial assistance as the Berry ticket managers hoped to receive for their cause."

An Alibi.

"John, John," whispered Mrs. Gidgeley, nudging her husband.

"What is it?" he sleepily asked.

"There's a burglar in the house."

"What do you want me to do—get up and run the risk of being killed?"

"No, but if you find in the morning that somebody has gone through your pockets don't blame me." — Chicago Record Herald

POISON IN BODY OF MRS. CRIPPEN

Trial of Alleged American Wife
Murderer Opens in London.

GIRL HELD AS ACCESSORY

Prosecution Announces That Poison
More Than Sufficient to Kill Had
Been Found In Body.

Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen as the principal, and Ethel Clara Leneve as an accessory after the fact, were placed on trial in London, Eng., for the murder of the former's wife, Cora Belle Crippen, known on the stage as Belle Elmore.

The Bow street police court held a curious, fascinated crowd, including a few smartly dressed women and some Americans.

Mr. Humphreys, for the crown, set forth that Crippen and his wife were unhappily married, and that her death was of monetary advantage to him in addition to the fact that his relations with his typist were such that Miss Leneve was unpleasantly jealous of the wife. The death of Mrs. Crippen would relieve the situation from the standpoint of the man who loved one woman and was tied up to another.

Crippen needed money and pawned jewelry, later identified as the property of his wife. When his wife disappeared he made an explanation that he later admitted was untrue.

The prosecutor told of the admitted quarrel between the Crippens, the elopement of Crippen and Miss Leneve, and the finding of the body alleged to be that of the doctor's wife in the cellar of the Crippen home.

Mr. Humphreys announced for the first time that poison more than sufficient to kill had been found in the body, which also showed traces of an operation.

Girl Only Accessory.

Mr. Humphreys said that the crown had decided to change the charge against Miss Leneve from that of a principal to that of an accessory after the fact. In conclusion he stated that he questioned whether the girl could have believed the extraordinary story told her by Crippen in explanation of his wife's disappearance.

At the conclusion of the prosecutor's address a few witnesses were called for the crown. In cross-examining these Solicitor Newton confined himself to a few questions designed to show that Crippen was amiable and kind-hearted and seemed to be on the best of terms with his wife.

An application to admit the prisoners to bail was refused and an adjournment was taken until Thursday.

Popular feeling toward Crippen continues bitter because of the hideous character of the crime with which he is charged, but there is apparent an undercurrent of sympathy for the accused girl.

Crippen seems not to have suffered physically from his confinement. He is nervous, but he has always been of a rather nervous temperament, and if his air of almost indifference is assumed, he plays the part well.

Miss Leneve had better control of herself than she had when she arrived in London. At that time she appeared on the verge of nervous collapse. It is said that it had been intimated to her before the trial opened that the original charge of being a co-principal in the murder would be dropped and that she would be held responsible only for what knowledge of guilt she acquired subsequent to the commission of the crime.

This is said to have had a good effect upon the girl, which, it is hinted, was the end sought by the prosecution, who at the proper time intends to use his companion as a witness against Crippen.

ABRUZZI WINS RICH PRIZE

Gets \$18,000 on Lottery Ticket Bought
of Beggar.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has had a stroke of good luck, due directly to an act of generosity. Attracted by a little girl begging in the street in Rome, and desirous of helping her, the duke purchased from her a lottery ticket, which has drawn a prize of \$18,000. The duke announced that he would give the money to the girl.

Child Smothers In Bed.

Wrapping the bed clothing about his face and head while restlessly moving about in his crib, Douglas Ambler, the one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Ambler, Jr., of Abington, Pa., near Philadelphia, was smothered to death.

Mother and Three Daughters Drowned.

While returning from a picnic in a rowboat, Mrs. W. J. Deimal and her three young daughters, of Cincinnati, were drowned in the Licking river. Their rowboat ran into a submerged log and upset.

ROOSEVELT URGES FEDERAL CONTROL

Differs With Administration on
Water Power Sites.

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT

Colonel Comes Out Against Those
Who Favor State Jurisdiction Over
Water Power Sites and Aligns Him-
self With Pinchot.

Mr. Roosevelt visited another state capital. He came into Minnesota with the cheers of the west still ringing in his ears. He was received by thousands of men and women, who were wild in their enthusiasm.

It was the grandest reception that the colonel has yet encountered on his tour, and no one realized it better than he.

The colonel talked conservation in St. Paul, and he took occasion to endorse part of President Taft's address, but he was careful his praise did not go far. His position in regard to the control of natural resources was made unmistakably clear, for he hammered away at that phase of the new nationalism that insists that federal control shall be stronger than state control.

When he did refer to Mr. Taft and the reference was a compliment, delegates and the thousands in the galleries cheered. The reference was an interpolation in the former president's set speech. It was:

"Much that I have to say on the subject of conservation will be but a repetition of what was so admirably said from this platform Monday."

Again he said:

"All friends of conservation should be in heartiest agreement with the policy which the president laid down in connection with the coal, oil and phosphate lands, and I am glad to be able to say that at its last session congress finally completed the work of separating the surface title to the land from the mineral beneath it."

Strong For National Control.

The question of federal or state control of water power sites is the one before the congress that has given rise to the most animosity. The president avoided committing himself on this point, leaving it for congress to decide. The colonel declared himself vigorously for federal control. In this connection he said:

"There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdiction.

"The essential question is not one of hair-splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good? Most of the predatory corporations are interstate of have interstate affiliations. Therefore they are largely out of reach in effective state control, and fall of necessity within the federal jurisdiction. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the Atlantic coast, will be federal laws and the federal executive. That is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states."

In a number of other parts of his speech Colonel Roosevelt showed that his attitude was for strong national control. He made a strong plea for the development and regulation of all the waterways and urged specifically that these be guarded from the "interests" and that the railroads be prevented from controlling them in the future as they have in the past.

Here the president injected extemporaneously: "There are classes of bulk freight which can always go cheaper and better by water if there is an adequate waterway, and the existence of such type of waterway in itself helps to regulate railroad rates."

He declared that any railroad connection with water lines should be under the "strictest regulation of the interstate commerce commission." He also asserted that the necessity of federal control of the forests had been proved and urged the formation of a federal bureau of health, declaring the financial waste to the nation in sickness and preventable deaths to be appalling.

Raps Congressman Tawney.

The former president took a little shot at Congressman James A. Tawney, of Minnesota. It was ostensibly to combat the renomination of Mr. Tawney that Gifford Pinchot absented himself Monday when President Taft was here.

When Colonel Roosevelt came to that part of his speech referring to the national conservation commission, he told of the introduction into the house

T. R.'S "FIGHTING FACE."

How Former President Looks
When He Is Aroused.



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of representatives by a congressman from Minnesota of an amendment to the civil service bill, which, he said, was designed to put an end to the work of the commission. His recital threw the crowd into an uproar. A man in the balcony shouted: "Now what do you think of Tawney?"

The colonel went on to say that the subject came up just at the close of his term in the White House. If he had remained president, he said, he would have paid no attention to this provision of law, because he believed it to be unconstitutional. This declaration was applauded loudly.

Nearly 100,000 Greet T. R.

The conservation congress, while it was a big affair, didn't compare with the tremendous crowd that Mr. Roosevelt faced at the Minnesota state fair grounds. A gathering estimated at between 95,000 and 100,000 persons jammed themselves into the enclosure and most of them heard the colonel make a long speech. The management declared that Roosevelt drew the largest crowd of persons that ever this state heard of.

In the hotel lobbies and on the streets one hears arguments as to who drew the greater crowds, Roosevelt or Taft. The consensus of opinion very strongly favors Roosevelt. It was a respectable, cordial reception that Mr. Taft got. Roosevelt got the whoops and the shouts.

Regular Republicans Meet Crushing Defeat in New Hampshire.

The first direct primary election in New Hampshire has resulted in a tremendous landslide for the insurgent Republicans. State Senator Robert P. Bass, of Peterboro, was nominated for governor by a vote of more than two to one, over the candidate of the regulars, Hon. Bertram Ellis, of Keene.

The indications are that Bass has carried every county in the state, and but a small percentage of the towns and cities have returned a majority for Ellis.

A feature of the primary in Concord was the complete rout of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger in his home ward. The ward went for Bass, as did the entire city. Senator Gallinger was a candidate for delegate to the state convention and was overwhelmingly defeated.

The Democrats have nominated Clarence E. Carr, of Andover, for governor.

CREASY CALLED DOWN BY STATE GRANGERS

Members Protest Against His
Working Order For Politics.

[Special Correspondence.]

Harrisburg, Sept. 4.

A storm of protests has come in from every section of the state against the action of William T. Creasy in using his official position as head of the State Grange to promote his peculiar political interests and ambitions to the detriment of the order.

Creasy, who is still smarting under the defeat administered to him at the recent election, has run for the office of state senator. He is trying to get satisfaction from his Democratic and Republican opponents by supporting William H. Berry for governor. Berry and he have worked together in Democratic politics. Both stood by Bryan to the end, and Creasy went to Allentown to try and have Berry made the Democratic nominee.

Having failed in this, he flopped over to the Keystone Party and was one of the most active spirits in the Keystone Party convention in support of Berry, and with Bonnell and other well known Bryanite Democrats, succeeded in defeating the element in the Keystone Party that favored the nomination of an independent Republican for governor.

Creasy has since been active in helping to manage Berry's campaign, and his most effective work is being done through the organ of the State Grange known as the Grange News. As worthy master of the grange, Creasy has charge of this publication.

While it is conceded that Mr. Creasy has a right to vote for whom he pleases and to work for his election, it is contended that he has no right to use the organ of the grange, its official publication, to advance factional or personal interests or to espouse the cause of any political party.

Under the constitution of the grange officers and others are forbidden to interfere with the political or religious views of any of the members, and no official, high or low, has heretofore been permitted to take advantage of his position to influence or coerce any member in political or religious matters.

Under the editorial direction of Creasy the State Grange News has deteriorated into a political sheet. It has been diverted from its logical work of educating the members and others regarding matters of special interest to farmers and affiliated interests, and has been made the political mouthpiece of a defeated Democratic politician who seeks to line up the members of the grange at the coming election so as to serve his own purposes.

Included in the membership of the grange are Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists, who purpose to support the nominees of their respective parties. They insist that Creasy shall cease to use the Grange News for political purposes.

Creasy got a severe setback when he sought to have the committee on legislation of the grange declare against both Republican and Democratic parties and for Berry. He got but one vote besides his own and was greatly chagrined at the defeat of his scheme. Influential Grangers insist that Creasy must quit his political campaigning or resign as master.

The Garden.

The garden must be mellow, rich and kept clean. This is the inside secret of successful gardening.

London's Oldest Church.

St. Bartholomew's Priory church, Smithfield, is the oldest church in London, dating from 1123.

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Up-To-Date

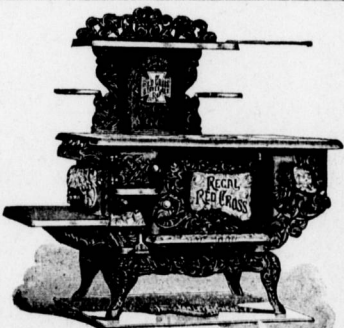
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WHEN you think of buying hardware you naturally ask yourself this question: "What kind of stove, washer, cutlery, gun,"—or whatever it may be—"shall I buy? Don't ponder over these things, nor spend your time looking at pictures in "cheap goods" mail-order catalogs. Come to our store and let us solve the problem. We have a fine variety of standard goods to choose from. When you think of HARDWARE think of COLE'S.

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