

CONVENTION DEFEATS EFFORT TO PURGE ROLL

Taft Forces Win Second Test Vote.

FIGHT OVER CONTESTS

Credentials Committee Gets Delegate Disputes.

HADLEY WILDLY CHEERED

Great Demonstration Sweeps Convention For T. R. Man.

Chairman Root called the third day session of the Republican national convention to order in Chicago. The first business is the report of the credentials committee, which contested seats.

The Taft forces won the initial victory in the Republican national convention at Chicago by electing Senator Elihu Root, of New York, temporary chairman over Francis G. McGovern, of Wisconsin, after a tumultuous session, in which the Roosevelt forces lost every point they attempted to make, preceding the first test vote of strength.

The vote stood Root 558, McGovern 502, with thirteen votes scattering, a few absentees and two delegates—Root and McGovern—not voting.

Prior to the election of Senator Root, Governor Hadley, of Missouri, the Roosevelt floor leader, attempted to have a substitute roll of Roosevelt delegates seated in the place of the contested Taft delegates, but Chairman Rosewater ruled the motion out of order, and after a short argument the election of Senator Root was carried.

The vote, called by individual delegates, bore out the prediction of the Taft men, who declared that Senator Root would win, and also showed that there had been few if any desertions from the Taft ranks. The LaFollette men divided their vote, thirteen going to McGovern, their home governor, and the others were cast for Walter L. Houser, manager of the LaFollette campaign; Frank Lauder, of North Dakota, and Senator Gronna, of North Dakota.

During the arguments on the motion of Governor Hadley there were tumultuous scenes, the Taft delegates loudly cheering at each mention of a point for their side, while the Roosevelt forces were equally noisy when the argument was to their advantage. At one point in the argument Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, answered an interrogator with the word "har," repeated three times.

Francis J. Heney, of California, a staunch Roosevelt supporter, also was on his feet frequently, attacking the seating of the contested Taft delegates, and the action of the national convention, and was cheered and jeered intermittently.

Governor Johnson, of California, another Roosevelt leader, announced that he would cast the solid vote of the California delegation for Roosevelt, but his protests were unavailing.

Chairman Rosewater rapped for order several times during the arguments, and at one time threatened to have all the noisemakers ejected from the hall if quiet were not restored, and in this he was successful, for the delegates were less vociferous in their cheers and yells thereafter.

Following his election, Temporary Chairman Root was escorted to the platform and in an address of welcome thanked the delegates and predicted a Republican victory at the fall election. During his address Chairman Root was interrupted with jeers, started and led by the Pennsylvania delegation, who were joined later by other Roosevelt adherents.

Then followed the second motion of Governor Hadley to have the substitute roll call for the Roosevelt delegates to take the place of the contested Taft delegates.

Follicles at every corner, at every door and in every aisle were the distinguishing feature of the scene at the Coliseum in the early hours before the doors were opened to the ticket holders.

The nervous tension due to general expectation of tumultuous scenes "from the drop of the hat" at the opening of the convention was apparent on all sides. The police were as nervous as anybody else. It was difficult even for persons with proper tickets, including newspaper men, to get into the hall.

Assistant sergeants-at-arms, doorkeepers, ushers and other subordinate officials were so keenly alive to the possibilities that their hands trembled as they took tickets, and the ushers showed persons to their seats with furtive glances about them, as if there were something explosive just under their feet.

No kind of eloquence, no argument, no plausible story of imperative business on that side of the street was of any avail. Every policeman had to

be "shown" a ticket, the right kind of a ticket, at the right door. There were Chicago politicians who had not been able to get tickets, but who thought they had a "pull." No sort of pull—no sort of local pull, at any rate was of any use.

It hardly seemed possible that the hall, huge as it looked, could hold nearly 14,000 persons. Yet that is only a few more than the total—other published figures to the contrary notwithstanding—that the Coliseum will hold as arranged for this convention. Seats platform, press benches, aisles, run ways, etc., are figured to hold a total of 13,770 persons. This total includes 11,270 in the body of the hall, 1990 on the platform, 150 sergeants-at-arms, 500 policemen and 400 messengers, ushers and pages.

Five minutes later a thin procession of men in plain clothes came in at one of the entrances. Assistant sergeants-at-arms they were, but police pounced upon them as if they were a hostile army.

Colonel William F. Stone, sergeant-at-arms of the convention, who was on tip-toe with solicitude for the maintenance of peace and smooth fulfillment of orders, had his assistants quickly ordered out of the aisles and seats.

The soft click of the "secret sounders" of the newspaper telegraph operators began to be audible near the platform about 10 o'clock; the press section, with its upward of 400 seats was filling up; the convention hall "story" of the momentous Republican convention of 1912 was streaming out to the newspapers of the civilized world.

The forces of President Taft won their second victory when they laid on the table, by a vote of 564 to 510, an amendment to a motion of Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, aimed to deprive contested delegates from casting their ballots on the contested cases.

The vote showed a gain of six delegates for the Taft forces over the vote cast on the initial test of the convention, which also was won by the followers of the president by 558 to 502.

Following the second test, the Hadley motion to "purge" the convention of ninety-two of the contested delegates was referred to the credentials committee.

Governor Hadley offered his motion to substitute Roosevelt delegates for the ninety-two Taft men who are contested by the colonel's leaders immediately on the call of order.

James Watson, of Indiana, the floor leader of the Taft forces, objected, and Governor Deneen, of Illinois, a Roosevelt follower, offered the amendment that no contested delegate be allowed to vote.

The motion to table, by Mr. Watson, came next, and then the vote by states, showing the Taft victory and gain over Tuesday. Preceding the vote there were three hours' debate and almost an hour of demonstration.

The cheering took the form of an ovation to Governor Hadley and added his name to the list of dark horse candidates for the nomination for the presidency. The demonstration was started by W. H. Coleman, a Roosevelt delegate from western Pennsylvania, who had leaped upon the platform and yelled through a megaphone: "Three cheers for Hadley, the next president of the United States."

Then followed the demonstration, led by the Roosevelt delegates, who were aided by a few of the Taft men.

Before the official announcement of the tabling of the Deneen amendment was made upon a point of order of Governor Hadley, Chairman Root ruled that while a contested delegate could not vote upon his own right to a seat, he could vote on other identical cases. Otherwise, Chairman Root said, a minority could control the convention by bringing a sufficient number of contests.

The ruling was greeted with applause by the Taft forces and the convention adjourned.

Notwithstanding personal utterances on the part of Colonel Roosevelt, William Flinn and others in Colonel Roosevelt's camp, and notwithstanding the remarks to the contrary of a number of President Taft's chieftains, there are well grounded reports, based on substantial evidences of efforts to bring about the nomination of a compromise or harmony candidate for president.

A number of President Taft's friends are to continue their efforts to nominate him on the first ballot. In other words, the president's friends claim 550 votes. Others in the president's camp claim 562 votes. Colonel Roosevelt has but 470 votes. Senator LaFollette has 36, the votes of Wisconsin and North Dakota, and Senator Cummins has 10 from the state of Iowa.

Director McKinley, of the Taft bureau, issued a statement, saying, among other things: "President Taft will be renominated by the Republican national convention, now in session in Chicago. Theodore Roosevelt has been eliminated as a candidate before the convention. The two test votes forced by his leaders have demonstrated that he cannot be renominated."

The debate was intensely bitter, frequently interrupted by hoots and

jeers for the speakers and marked by plain intimations from the Roosevelt men that they would win their point or bolt.

Governor Hadley, the Roosevelt floor leader and father of the motion to exclude the ninety-two contested Taft delegates, was the first speaker, and he emphasized the Roosevelt position by declaring that the contested men must not be allowed to vote or their right to retain their seats.

He was well received, but the first speaker against the motion, W. T. Dovel, of Washington, was greeted with jeers. Then H. J. Allen, of Kansas, and later George L. Record, of New Jersey, made it evident that a bolt was a strong possibility.

ROOT APPEALS FOR HARMONY

Fitness to Govern Depends on Willingness to Act in Union.

After his election as temporary chairman had been announced, Senator Root addressed the convention in part as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention—Believe that I appreciate this expression of confidence. I wish I were more competent for the service you require of me.

"The struggle for leadership in the Republican party which has so long engrossed the attention and excited the feelings of its members is about to be determined by the selection of a candidate. The varying claims of opinion for recognition in the political creed of the party are about to be settled by the adoption of a platform.

"In the performance of this duty by the convention and in the acceptance of its conclusions by Republicans is to be applied the ever-recurring test of a party's fitness to govern, its coherence and its formative and controlling power of organization.

"Without these things there can be no party worthy of the name. Without them party organization is an ineffective form, party responsibility disappears, and with it disappears the right to public confidence.

"Without organized parties, having these qualities of coherence and loyalty, free popular government becomes a confused and continual conflict between a vast multitude of individual opinions, individual interests, individual attractions and repulsions, from which effective government can only emerge by answering to the universal law of necessary organization and again forming parties.

"The lofty purposes of its great originators have been transmitted by spiritual succession from generation to generation of party leaders, and it is no idle rhetoric when we say, as we have to often said and are about to say again to the American people: "We are entitled to your belief in the sincerity of the principles we profess and the loyalty of our candidates to those principles, because we are the party of Lincoln, and Sumner, and Seward, and Andrew, and Morton, and Grant, and Hayes, and Garfield, and Arthur, and Harrison, and Blaine, and Hoar, and McKinley."

"We claim that we are entitled to a popular vote of confidence at the coming election because we have demonstrated that we are the party of affirmative, constructive policies for the betterment and progress of our country in all the fields upon which the activity and influence of government can rightly enter.

"We claim it because we have shown ourselves a party of honest, efficient and economical administration, in which public moneys are faithfully applied, appointments are made on grounds of merit, efficient service is rigorously exacted, graft is reduced to a minimum, derelictions from official duty are sternly punished and a high standard of official morality is maintained.

"We challenge the judgment of the American people on the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt and Taft. The Republican party stands now, as McKinley stood, for a protective tariff while the Democratic party stands against the principles of protection and for a tariff for revenue only. We stand not for the abuses of the tariff, but for the beneficial uses. No tariff can be devised so moderate, so reasonable, that it will not be rejected by the Democratic party, provided its duties be adjusted with reference to labor cost so as to protect American products against being driven out of the market by foreign underselling made possible through the lower rate of wages in other countries.

"The American foreign merchant service has been driven off the face of the waters because with American sailors' wages and the American standard of living it could not compete with foreign shipping. The Democratic party proposes to put American mills and factories and mines in the same position, and the American people have now to say whether they wish that to be done.

"I have said that we do not stand for the abuses of the tariff. The chief cause of abuse has been that we have outgrown our old method of tariff making. Our productive industries have become too vast and complicated, our commercial relations too extensive for any committee of congress of itself to get at the facts to which the principle of protection may be properly applied.

"Mr. Root then praised the tariff board and declared that now that the house is Democratic the tariff commission is dead. He pointed out the country's need of currency reform and defended the Republican party and President Taft's administration in the prosecution of the trusts. He declared the government had done its duty to the wage earners of the country by passing an employers' liability act that has been sustained by the supreme court.

Three Killed in Church.

Three persons were killed and a score more injured when a tornado caused the steeple of St. Thomas Catholic church in Zanesville, Ohio, to crash through the roof while services were in progress.

Rev. F. R. Roach was struck and killed while administering the last sacraments, as 500 of the congregation were fleeing from the church, panic-stricken.

When the steeple came crashing through the roof the congregation made a mad rush for the doors, and the victims were killed and injured by the falling roof or in the crush near the doors.

The storm did terrific damage in Zanesville. Hundreds of homes were practically ruined and thousands of trees uprooted. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Machine Half Scalps Her.

Grace Pfeffer, seventeen years old, was perhaps fatally injured in the factory of the American Flag Manufacturing company in Easton, Pa., when her hair caught in a machine that she was operating and was torn from her head, together with a portion of the scalp.

She was bending over to pick up an article that had fallen under the machine, and her hair caught in a shaft. It drew her toward the machine and in an instant stripped a portion of the scalp bare, beside tearing off the flesh clear to the bone on one side of her head.

Her screams brought other operatives to her assistance, and they shut off the power. Physicians say her recovery is doubtful.

Hotel Man's Wife Badly Burned.

Through the mysterious explosion of a can of gasoline on the third floor of the Auditorium hotel in Burlington, N. J., Mrs. Charles Lanning, wife of the proprietor of the establishment, was seriously burned and is in a critical condition.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, in the matter of the estate of Sarah Collins, late of the borough of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the said Orphans' Court, to make and report a distribution of the fund in the hands of M. D. Kitzell, executor under the last will and testament of the said Sarah Collins, deceased, as shown by the first and final account of the said executor, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of appointment at his office in Temple court, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, on Monday, the eighth day of July, A. D. 1912, at two o'clock p. m., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before such auditor or before the said executor, if he be present, and to be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

JOHN BLANCHARD, Auditor.

57-25-3t

FOR SALE.

Nice ten room home, about two acres, good small orchard, one fourth mile from Howard. Address 57-25-2t C. M. MUFFLEY, Howard, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Miss Mary Cunningham, deceased, late of Bellefonte, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Administrator, Bellefonte, Pa.

Buggies, Etc.

Still at the Old Stand Furnishing the Good Work.

McQuiston & Co. announce a full line of BUGGIES of their own make, also two Rubber Tired BIKE WAGONS manufactured by the Ligonier Carriage Company at \$62.50 each and anything desired in this line of business at prices that will compete with any establishment anywhere. Repairing, Painting, Trimming and Blacksmithing. Rubber Tires a Specialty.

COME AND SEE US.

McQuiston & Co., 57-20-4m. Thomas Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

REDUCED FARES TO PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN ACCOUNT SAENGERFEST

Tickets sold June 28, 29, 30, and July 1, and good returning to reach original starting point before midnight, July 8, 1912.

For time of trains, and full information, consult Ticket Agent.

Chance to make a side trip to Atlantic City, Cape May, and other seashore resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The First National Bank.

PAYING BY CHECK

It adds to the credit of any man to be able to write his check in settlement of an account, payment of a debt or for the purchase of anything, no matter how small, and insures a receipt and record of the transaction that may save trouble later on.

The First National Bank, Bellefonte, Pa.

The Centre County Banking Company.

Strength and Conservatism

are the banking qualities demanded by careful depositors. With forty years of banking experience we invite you to become a depositor, assuring you of every courtesy and attention.

We pay 3 per cent interest on savings and cheerfully give you any information at our command concerning investments you may desire to make.

The Centre County Banking Co. Bellefonte, Pa.

New Buggies and Carriages

Forrest L. Bullock, the Water street dealer, has just received a carload of fine New Rubber and Steel Tire Buggies and Carriages. They are all the product of the Ligonier Carriage Co., and in workmanship, quality and finish can't be surpassed at the price.

If you are thinking of buying a new vehicle this spring you would do well to look this shipment over because he guarantees them and will sell them all at a figure that marks them as bargains.

57-20-4t Forrest L. Bullock.