

The Centre Reporter
CENTRE HALL, PA.

MEN AND WOMAN'S CLOTHES.
It may be laid down as a general rule that the ordinary man never knows when a woman's dress fits or not—unless, of course, it is an extraordinary misfit. His replies to inquiries on that point are, as practically all husbands will attest, based on what he thinks the woman thinks of it. When a wife, for instance, comes into the room wearing a new dress, with a smile on her face, and turns around several times and asks him what he thinks of the fit, he replies without hesitation that it is all right—that he likes the pattern exceedingly and that he doesn't think he ever saw her wear anything more becoming. If, on the contrary, she comes in with corrugated brows and inquires in a distinctly dissatisfied tone what he thinks of the dress, he instantly remarks that, though it looks fairly nice, yet there is still something about it that he doesn't like. He can't say exactly what it is that seems out of kilter, but there is certainly something wrong with that dress and it ought to be altered at once. But it is only just to the men to say that their ignorance of what constitutes the fit of a dress is paralleled by the feminine inability to realize what goes to make up a well-fitting suit for a male person. As a rule, a woman's advice with respect to a man's suit is the most dangerous thing a man can take.

To some, each new spring comes with the freshness of a first one, and there is an evanescent charm about it which no other season possesses. It is a long series of progressions, beginning with the first soft southern breeze, the melting of the snow and the earliest warble of the pioneer blue bird, a tiny patch of sky flown down to earth, the unlocking of mountain streams, the soft pussy willow buds and the twilight piping of frogs. There is premonition and expectancy in the air. Then, with alternating showers and sunshine, the dreary-looking earth takes on little by little a fresh robe of verdure, pale green at first, half hiding the skeleton outlines of the trees and wrapping the landscape in a misty dream of beauty. There are varying shades; here and there where there are oaks, spots of brownish purple, and along the hillsides great masses of blossoms, dogwood and Judas tree and bilberry reaches of white and pink orchards. All along the way in dooryards are white and purple lilacs loading the air with fragrance, and the fields are spangled with golden dandelions.

That men of wealth in increasing numbers are deserting the ranks of "the idle rich" and devoting their time, talents and a part of their money to useful public service, is one of the encouraging fruits of democracy in this country. The charge has often been made that very wealthy men do not bear their just proportion of the public burdens, and possibly many of them do not. Possibly many of them lack a sense of responsibility. During the past quarter of a century, however, there have been in American public life, or in semi-public life, a great number of men who feel that riches, as well as noblesse, oblige, says the Boston Globe. It would be a superfluous task to enumerate them—the men in whom a social conscience has been developed and who find the performance of public duties more attractive than polo or golf.

The courts and the imperious ruler by divine right do not always pull together, as appears from a case in Germany, where a tenant of the emperor sued his landlord and won in two courts. There was a precedent for this in the reign of Frederick the Great, who wanted to remove a mill that spoiled his view from Sans Souci, but the courts upheld the sturdy miller through a controversy which Carlyle celebrates over several pages. Still such things occur infrequently enough in Germany to get into print when they do happen.

It has been decided by a Chicago judge that the earning capacity of a performing monkey is \$300 a week. If it is impossible for one to be a ball player one may still be a performing monkey.

A Boston clergyman says that American women wear too many clothes at summer resorts. Either he has never been at a seaside resort or another church trial is imminent.

There have been several cases lately of doctors being sued for sewing up surgical supplies in the bodies of their patients. Perhaps, after all, a trust to raise the prices of doctors' outfits would not be a bad thing.

A Chicago boy fell from a fourth-story window and struck on a cement sidewalk without being seriously injured. This may be regarded as a strong recommendation for cement sidewalks.

TAFT AND SHERMAN RENOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT TAKEN

President Gets 561 Votes, 21 More Than a Majority; Roosevelt 107, La Follette 41, Senator Cummins 17 and Justice Hughes 2, with 344 Present and Not Voting

NEW PARTY IS FORMED AND NOMINATES COL. ROOSEVELT

Chicago.—Amid exciting scenes of turbulence and disorder, which at times bordered upon a riot, the Republican National Convention wound up its labors by nominating William Howard Taft of Ohio for President and James Schoolcraft Sherman of New York for Vice President.

President Taft was renominated at 9:28 o'clock, p. m., by a majority of 21 votes. The total vote cast for him was 561. Vice President Sherman did much better. His vote was announced as 597.

President Taft's and Senator La Follette's names were the only ones formally presented to the convention. The votes for the others were cast by delegates who insisted on following their instructions and two who favored Justice Hughes.

In the meantime, followers of Theodore Roosevelt named him on a third, or progressive ticket, at a "rump" con-



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

vention in Orchestra Hall. Mr. Roosevelt accepted the nomination, and in a brief speech told his delegates to go home, organize State tickets, place a ticket in each Congressional district and then call another great national convention at which he would accept the nomination at the hands of progressives of all parties.

In the regular convention Mr. Taft was nominated on the first ballot.

Mr. Taft was placed in nomination by Judge Harding, of Ohio, who extolled the virtues of the President and scored the enemies of the party.

The convention adopted a conservative platform, very similar to the platforms of the Republican party in past years.

The vote on Vice-President was: Sherman, 597; Borah, 21; Hadley, 14; Merriam, 20; Beveridge, 2; Gillette, 1. Three hundred and thirty-eight delegates were present but did not vote. Eighty-five were absent.

Mr. Roosevelt's "rump" convention in Orchestra Hall was by far the most exciting meeting ever held in this city. It was presided over by Gov. Johnson, of California. Among those present were Senator Dixon, former Governor Fort, of New Jersey; Frank A. Munsey and all of the Roosevelt delegates who were thrown out of the regular Republican convention by the Taft steam roller.

The Roosevelt delegates who refused to bolt with him comprised such leaders as Governor Hadley, Stubbs and Borah. They and their delegates remained in the regular Republican convention, but did not vote.

President Taft was renominated at the end of a wild and riotous day which had produced everything from argument to fist fights.

The final session of the convention began at 1:45, when Senator Root's gavel whacked the table.

The convention had been adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, but at that hour only a few delegates were in their seats. It was a weary and faded looking lot that came slowly into the Coliseum. Not only had they been getting little sleep, but the long sessions meant sandwiches for sustenance until well along in the evening.

There were few vacant seats in the gallery when the day's proceedings began and few left their seats through the long session.

The session was opened with prayer by John Wesley Hill. He is a close friend of President Taft and has been stumping for him. He prayed fervently for the President and that the country might be spared from revolution.

The Mississippi contests were taken up and the Taft delegates, as usual, seated with a viva voce vote; this viva voce vote began soon to provoke hoots and yells. First would come the "ayes" in a great volume of sound and then the "noes" in what seemed to be even greater volume, and when Senator Root would announce that the ayes had it the Roosevelt men yelled derisively.

When the Washington delegates at large were reached a Roosevelt delegate interrupted the proceedings with a point of order.

Asked to state it, he said: "Our complaint is that the steam roller is exceeding the speed limit."

Even Chairman Root had to laugh. "The chair will rule the point of order is sustained—the justification is that we have some hope of getting home on Sunday," he said.

It was 2:45 when the credentials committee finished its report. The permanent organization committee's report naming Senator Root as permanent chairman was received and adopted. The Taft men rose to their feet cheering.

Mr. Root came forward and was cheered by the Taft forces. After thanking the convention he asked for unanimous consent for some remarks from Henry J. Allen of Kansas, a Roosevelt man. The Kansas said if he had quiet he would guarantee not to put any sand in the gasoline.

Then Mr. Allen said: "The first thing I shall do is to read to you a statement placed in my hands by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt."

This was unexpected except by a few who had seen the statement. It brought the Roosevelt men to their feet. They stood on chairs, waving hats and flags and holding up pictures of the Colonel.

While the cheering went on Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth came in and took their seats. The Roosevelt men began to parade, filing slowly through the aisles. The congestion became so great that the police began turning them back. They refused to take their seats, however, and kept on pushing through the crowded aisles. The standards of Massachusetts, Maine, South Dakota, West Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Indi-

ana, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio and California were carried around, and some of their bearers seemed to be half frantic.

Mr. Allen said when order was restored: "This statement from Mr. Roosevelt and any comment I have to make on the case is not for the purpose of creating a demonstration in this convention. I will not read the whole of his statement because the delegates have it in their hands."

Mr. Root let the Roosevelt demonstration go on for twenty minutes before trying to restore order. With a few raps of his gavel it subsided.

It was 3:20 when Mr. Allen began reading the Roosevelt statement. There were a good many interruptions. At the Colonel's request that the Roosevelt delegates should not vote there were cheers and jeers.

"If a man doesn't know when he's dead his friends ought to know," said a man in the gallery and there was an uproar.

After the hullabaloo over the Colonel's statement and Mr. Allen's remarks was over the regular program was taken up.

First came the report of the rules committee and then ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, chairman of the committee on resolutions came forward to read the platform. The Taft men cheered him.

No minority report on platform was presented by the Roosevelt men. Senator Owen of Wisconsin offered the La Follette platform containing the Senator's well known doctrines.

Both sides cheered when the vote on the platform was announced. It was 666 ayes, 16 absent, 343 not voting and 53 noes.

The roll call on the platform having been completed and announced time



National Committee in Session.

came for the presentation of candidates for the Presidency; it was 5:55 o'clock.

When Iowa was reached there was a hush, but no response came.

The first mention of Mr. Taft's name by Warren G. Harding, who came forward to nominate Taft when Ohio was called, was the signal for a Taft demonstration. The Taft men jumped up on their chairs, but the Roosevelt men sat silent. There was practically no cheering among the spectators.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harding's speech, Mr. Root introduced John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, who seconded Taft's nomination.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler also seconded Taft's nomination.

Senator La Follette was put in nomination by Michael B. O'Rihrich of Wisconsin.

He said the fight today was one against industrial despotism.

When he named La Follette the Wisconsin men and some of their sympathizers raised quite a respectable racket crying "We want Bob!"

Robert M. Pollack of North Dakota seconded this nomination.

They began to call the roll at 8:25 p. m., there were the same cheers from the Roosevelt men when the California delegates refused to vote.

The result was announced at 9:35. It was: Taft, 561; not voting, 344; Roosevelt, 107; Hughes, 2; Cummins, 17; La Follette, 41; absent, 6.

"William Howard Taft, having received a majority of the votes is declared renominated for President of the United States," said Chairman Root. There was no motion to make the President's nomination unanimous. This is unprecedented.

Mr. Root proceeded at once to call for the nominations for Vice-President. The band, however, struck up "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Everybody in the hall, even the Roosevelt men got up and sang.

Arkansas seconded the nomination. There was no other nomination. New Hampshire moved to make Sherman's nomination by acclamation, but there were some cries of "No!" The roll had to be called under the rules any way. People began to pour out of the hall and delegates who had sat for nearly eleven hours could not be kept any longer.

On the roll call for candidates for Vice-President Alabama yielded to New York, ex-Representative J. Van Voorhis Olcott, presenting the name of Vice-President Sherman.

At 10:30 Delegate Estabrook, of New Hampshire, moved that the convention adjourn without day, and the motion was adopted. The delegates filed out in absolute silence. As the last of the delegates left the hall, the band played "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

ROOSEVELT NAMED BY NEW PARTY

RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING REGULAR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION'S ACTION FOLLOWED BY SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

"Thou Shalt Not Steal" Platform

Chicago.—The third party is here. An hour after William Howard Taft had been renominated by the Republican national convention, Theodore Roosevelt was the nominee of the National Progressives, assembled in Orchestra Hall.

A little later he had accepted the nomination and had asked those who assisted in launching the new movement to convene again in six weeks and ratify their indorsement of his candidacy.

The fight was on.

It was Roosevelt's answer.

Never was a new political party formed under such dramatic circumstances. The California delegation was the first to arrive.



Delegates from Dixie Land.

They marched to the platform while everybody yelled.

Assembled in Orchestra Hall were the delegates who had been instructed to come to the Republican national convention and nominate Roosevelt. With them were the contestants whose cases had been thrown out by the National Committee.

They were determined, enthusiastic, and they were flanked by a great gathering of Roosevelt supporters—a shouting, cheering, singing, screaming, defiant crowd that could say but one thing: "We want Teddy!"

It was a simple ceremony, but most significant when viewed in its relation to the country's affairs.

A resolution was passed nominating Roosevelt. He spoke in reply accepting it.

The proceedings were marked by wild enthusiasm.

The party was born. Governor Hadley, of Missouri; Governor Deneen, of Illinois; and Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, and Senator William Bristow, of Kansas, were conspicuous for their absence, but the crowd cared nothing.

The people in the hall—men and women alike—felt they were able to make the fight themselves and they were content. And when the nominating resolution had passed and Colonel Roosevelt had taken the platform it seemed as if human strength and human voices could do no more.

A speech nominating Colonel Roosevelt was made by Comptroller William A. Prendergast, of New York, who was to have presented the Colonel's name to the convention. Dean William Draper Lewis, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, who was to make one of the seconding speeches, delivered the address which he had prepared for the Republican convention.

"I want to say that if a popular primary were held in New York to-day Mr. Roosevelt would poll more votes than Mr. Taft," said Mr. Prendergast. "I do not believe that in his inner consciousness the President can look with any honest pride upon his nomination, because he knows it was obtained by men who have no place in decent society."

During the cheering that followed the Pennsylvania delegates arrived and were loudly greeted. Resuming his speech, Mr. Prendergast advanced the ten Commandments as the particular slogan of the new party.

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Col. Roosevelt was escorted to the hall by this committee, accompanied by Senator Dixon and Governor Stubbs, of Kansas. As the Colonel entered the hall there was a storm of applause. The people leaped to their feet with a shout, and for five minutes there was pandemonium. Col. Roosevelt mounted the platform and waved his hands, smiling with delight at the reception. When he said he would accept the nomination there was another frenzied demonstration.

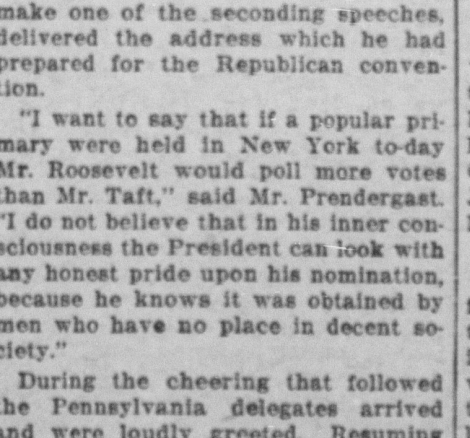
"Governor Johnson," said Mr. Roosevelt, "you and the honestly elected delegates, and you, my friends, contrast this with the Coliseum convention this afternoon. Mark the difference between a people's convention and a convention operated with a steam roller."

"It is fitting that a convention born in theft, should go out in theft, because I understand when half of the Massachusetts delegation refused to vote the temporary chairman, following in the footsteps of the National Committee, saw an opportunity to get two delegates that had not been got, and seized so that a stolen convention should end appropriately."

The Colonel expressed his gratification to the delegates who stood by him. He told them to go home, find out the sentiment of their people and then meet in "mass convention to nominate for the Presidency a progressive candidate on a progressive platform, a candidate on a progressive that will enable us to appeal to the Northerner and Southerner, Easterner and Westerner, Republican and Democrat alike, in the name of our common American citizenship."

How the News Went Out.
Never have the arrangements for getting the news of a national convention to the country been excelled. The correspondents were placed on both sides of the speaker's stand at convenient long tables, and in the basement were the extensive quarters of the several telegraph companies and news associations. Messenger boys in a continuous stream gathered up the "copy" and in a minute it was on the wires.

Besides the ordinary working newspaper men on the job, the press section was graced by the presence of a number of famous writers. Among



Getting the News to the Country.

these were Finley P. Dunne ("Doo-ley"), William Allen White, Elbert Hubbard, George Ade, Percy Hammond, George Fitch, Sam Blythe, Edward J. Clark, John Callan O'Laughlin and, last, but not least, William J. Bryan.

Roosevelt Ate and Listened.

While his army of followers fought face to face with the Taft forces on the floor of the Republican convention in the Coliseum, Col. Theodore Roosevelt sat in his private rooms on the twelfth floor of the Congress hotel at lunch, and listened over a megaphone-telephone to the proceedings of the convention and sent special orders to his lieutenants.

CONVENTION CHATTER AND CHAFF

President Taft's stock went up the scale at an amazing rate once it became known that the unanimity of the Roosevelt plans had been broken.

It was reported that Governor Hadley and Col. Roosevelt engaged in a heated argument at one of their last conferences. Governor Hadley, it was said, had minced no words in making his position clear and Col. Roosevelt plainly indicated his surprise at the turn matters had taken.

The Blaine Club of Cincinnati, which came to Chicago 375 strong, broke ranks before the nominations and 300 left for their homes on a special train.

A negro delegate from South Carolina is nursing a throat with a real raspy feeling. This delegate discovered that he could pull off a perfect imitation of a Mississippi steamboat whistle. He and his friends were so elated with this discovery that the man with the voice worked overtime.

When it came right down to the point of burning all their bridges behind them and taking their chances on a dead open and shut game of win or lose, there was a scurrying to get from under, and the Colonel was left holding the bag.

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