

COL. ROOSEVELT IN TELEGRAMS TO CONVENTIONS SUGGESTS SENATOR LODGE AS CANDIDATE TO REUNITE PARTIES

HERE IS HOW G. O. P. DELEGATES VOTED ON FIRST TWO BALLOTS

Totals — Hughes, 253 1/2; Root, 103; Burton, 77 1/2; Weeks, 105; Du Pont, 12; Sherman, 66; Fairbanks, 74 1/2; Cummins, 85; Roosevelt, 65; La Follette, 25; Brumbaugh, 29; Ford, 32; Knox, 36; Borah, 2; Willis, 4; McCall, 1; Taft, 14; not voting, 2 1/2. Total, 987.

First Ballot
Vote by States
Alabama — Sherman 1, Burton 1, Weeks 3, Fairbanks 1, Roosevelt 1, Borah 1, Hughes 8.
Arizona — Hughes 4, Burton 1, Roosevelt 1.
Arkansas — Fairbanks 2, Sherman 2, Burton 1, Root 3, Weeks 3, Cummins 1, Hughes 1.
California — Roosevelt 6, Root 5, Fairbanks 1.
Connecticut — Hughes 5, Root 5, Burton 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.
Delaware — Sherman 5, Roosevelt 1, Florida — Hughes 8.
Georgia — Roosevelt 1, Burton 2, Du Pont 3, Hughes 5, Weeks 6.
Idaho — Hughes 4, Roosevelt 4.
Illinois — Sherman 56, Roosevelt 2, Indiana — Fairbanks 30.
Iowa — Cummins 26.
Kansas — Weeks 3, Root 2, Fairbanks 2, Sherman 2, Burton 1, Hughes 10.
Kentucky — Fairbanks 15, Hughes 10, Roosevelt 1.
Louisiana — Weeks 3, Sherman 1, Root 1, Burton 1 1/2, Fairbanks 1 1/2, Hughes 4.
Maine — Root 1, Roosevelt 2, Weeks 3, Hughes 6.
Maryland — Hughes 7, Weeks 5, Roosevelt 3, Root 1.
Massachusetts — Hughes 4, Roosevelt 4, Weeks 28.
Michigan — Henry Ford 30.
Minnesota — Cummins 24.
Mississippi — Burton 1, Weeks 1 1/2, Fairbanks 2, Roosevelt 3 1/2, Hughes 4.
Missouri — Passed.
Montana — Cummins 14, Ford 2.
Nebraska — Root 2, Hughes 4.
New Hampshire — Weeks 8.
New Jersey — Hughes 12, Root 12, Roosevelt 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.
New Mexico — Roosevelt 2, Hughes 2, Weeks 2.

Second Ballot
Totals—Hughes, 238 1/2; Root, 98 1/2; Burton, 76 1/2; Weeks, 79; Du Pont, 13; Sherman, 65; Fairbanks, 88 1/2; Cummins, 85; Roosevelt, 81; La Follette, 25; McCall, 1; Knox, 36; Willis, 1; Wood, 1; Harding, 1; Wanamaker, 3; not voting, 2. Total, 987.

Vote by States
Alabama—Burton 1, Weeks 4, Fairbanks 1, Roosevelt 1, Hughes 4.
Arizona — Hughes 4, Burton 1, Roosevelt 1.
Arkansas — Burton 4, Weeks 3, Fairbanks 3, Root 2, Sherman 2, Cummins 1.
California — Hughes 11, Root 12, Fairbanks 1, Sherman 1, not voting 1.
Colorado — Root 5, Roosevelt 6, Fairbanks 1.
Connecticut — Root 7, Hughes 5, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.
Delaware — Du Pont 5, Roosevelt 1, Florida — Hughes 8.
Georgia — Hughes 6, Burton 2, Fairbanks 2, Du Pont 3, Weeks 4.
Idaho — Hughes 4, Roosevelt 3, Root 1.
Illinois — Roosevelt 2, Sherman 56, Indiana — Fairbanks 30.
Iowa — Cummins 26.
Kansas — Weeks 3, Root 2, Fairbanks 2, Sherman 2, Burton 1, Hughes 10.
Kentucky — Fairbanks 14, Hughes 11, Roosevelt 1.
Louisiana — Hughes 6, Sherman 1, Weeks 1, Root 1, Burton 1 1/2, Fairbanks 1 1/2.
Maine — Root 1, Roosevelt 3, Hughes 6.
Maryland — Hughes 7, Weeks 5, Roosevelt 3, Root 1.
Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation requested a poll.
Massachusetts — Hughes 12, Roosevelt 5, Weeks 19.
Michigan — Roosevelt 2, Hughes 28, Minnesota — Cummins 24.
Mississippi — Burton 1, Weeks 1 1/2, Fairbanks 2, Roosevelt 3 1/2, Hughes 4.
Missouri — Hughes 22, Fairbanks 12, Weeks 2.
Montana — Cummins 14, Hughes 2.
Nebraska — Cummins 14, Hughes 4.

Third Ballot
Totals — Hughes, 949 1/2; Du Pont, 5; La Follette, 3; Lodge, 7; absent, 1. Total, 987.

Notes by States
Alabama—Hughes 16.
Arizona—Hughes 8, Roosevelt 1.
Arkansas—Hughes 16.
California—Hughes 26.
Colorado—Hughes 9, Roosevelt 3.
Stevenson of Colorado moved nomination of Hughes by acclamation.
Delegate Stevenson of Colorado, speaking for the delegates in the convention who have been supporting Roosevelt, withdrew his name from further consideration.
Connecticut—Hughes 14.
Du Pont's name was withdrawn and Delaware delegation cast for Hughes.
Delaware—Hughes 6.
Florida—Hughes 8.
Georgia—Hughes 17.
Idaho—Hughes 8.
Illinois—Hughes 58.
Governor Willis, of Ohio, withdraws Burton.
Haves of Indiana, withdraws Fairbanks and cast delegation for Hughes.
Indiana—Hughes 30.
Wadsworth of New York, withdraws Root.
Iowa withdraws Cummins and cast delegation for Hughes.
Iowa—Hughes 26.
Kansas—Hughes 20.
Kentucky—Hughes 26.
Louisiana—Hughes 12.
Maine—Hughes 8.
Maryland—Hughes 15, Roosevelt 1.
Massachusetts—Weeks 1, Roosevelt 4, Hughes 32.
Michigan—Hughes 30.

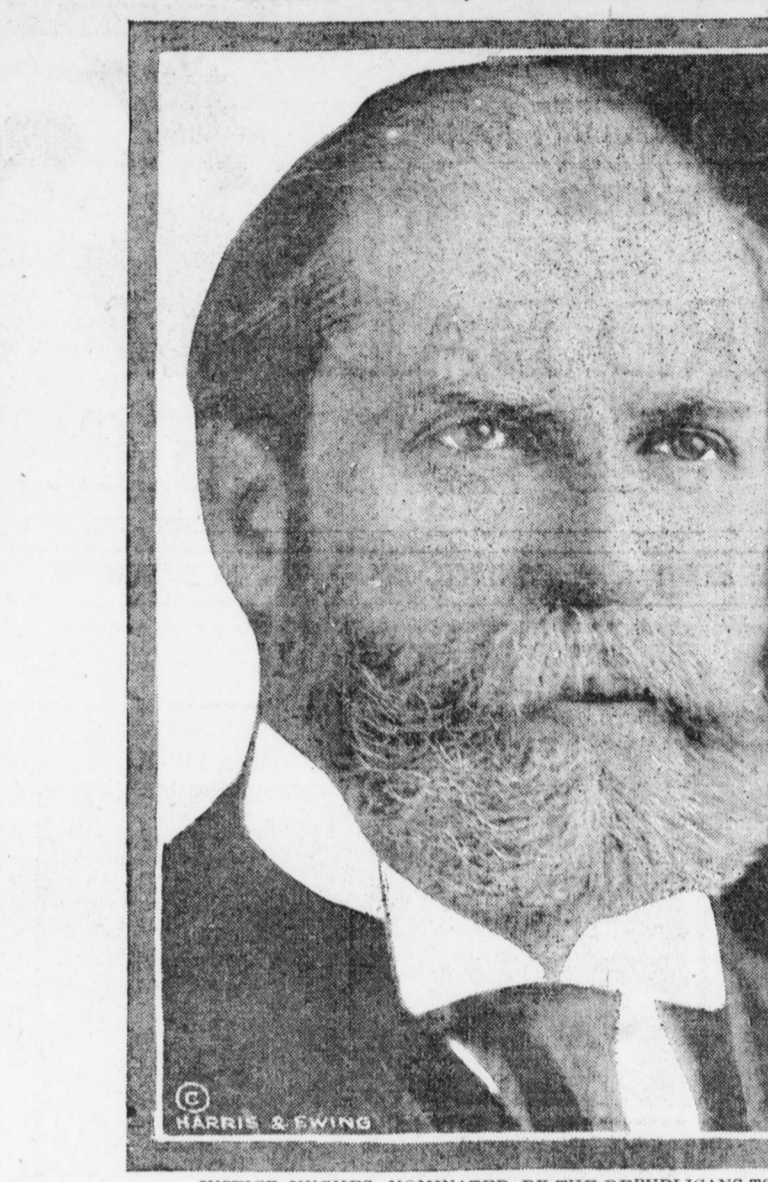
Chandler Price Continues the Same as Heretofore

Andrew Redmond, local distributor for Chandler, says that as far as the present tendency of a higher price among motor car manufacturers is concerned it does not affect the Chandler, as the price continues at \$1,225. This price was established eighteen months ago and nothing has been taken from the equipment, quality of material or refinements, but is up to the regular Chandler standard of quality. Mr. Redmond reports an excellent season's business and with the exception of two weeks when deliveries were delayed at the factory, he has received regular shipments and several carloads were received this week and others are on the way to care for immediate and prospective demands.

HOW SOME INSECTS MULTIPLY
The fecundity of certain insect forms is astounding, says the June Popular Science Monthly. The progeny of one little insect, the housefly, in a single generation born to it in a single year, and would, if unchecked to the end of the twelfth generation, multiply to the inconceivable number of ten sextillions of individuals. If this brood were marshaled in line, ten to the inch, it would extend to a point so sunk in the profundity of space that light from the head of the procession, traveling at the rate of one hundred and eighty-four thousand miles a second, would take two thousand five hundred years to reach the earth.

ORANGE PEEL OIL IS EXPLOSIVE
Everybody knows the flavor of orange peel, but not everybody knows what causes that flavor. It is due to the oil contained in little cells in the rind. If the peel is bent so as to strain these oil-laden cells, the oil bursts out, often as a visible spray and usually perceptible to our sense of smell, and often as a greasy film on the fingers.

JUSTICE HUGHES, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE



JUSTICE HUGHES, NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS TO-DAY FOR PRESIDENT.

CONVENTION BULLETINS HUGHES NOMINATED BY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

[Continued From First Page]
11:47—Senator Penrose says the sentiment seems to be all for Fairbanks for second place and he knows he will accept.

11:49—Chairman Harding let the gravel fall and the convention was in order.

11:54—Dr. Levi offered the prayer and the chair recognized Senator Smoot to present the peace conference report.

11:57—He announced the Progressive members of the peace committee had presented to the Progressive convention for consideration the name of Hughes. Cheers followed.

12:02—Mr. Smoot then read Roosevelt's letter to the Progressive conference explaining that it had been brought to the Coliseum by McGraw since the peace conference met.

12:07—The reading was followed with closest attention. When Roosevelt's suggestion of Senator Lodge as a compromise candidate was reached there was applause, but only Massachusetts rose.

12:11—When Mr. Smoot concluded with the name of Roosevelt there were brief cheers.

12:13—Smoot then stated the proposal had been laid on the table by the Progressive convention. There were cheers and calls for "Hughes."

12:14—The communication was made a part of the records and the chair recognized Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. Weeks took the platform to a chorus of rousing cheers and handclapping. It was two minutes before order was restored.

12:16—Senator Weeks withdrew his candidacy.

12:18—His speech was short. Congressman Rostenburg, of Illinois was recognized and withdrew Sherman.

12:19—The roll for the third ballot was ordered.

12:28—McCall McCormick, of the chair recognized Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and stated that while many of them preferred Roosevelt they felt it was their first duty to defeat the Democratic party and pledged his vote to Hughes.

Flash—Hughes nominated. As the roll concluded, the convention broke into an uproar and a demonstration was on.

12:57—The chair asked if the nomination should be made unanimous and recognized A. P. Moore, of Pennsylvania, who moved it be so made. The nomination was made unanimous.

12:58—The chair then recognized Senator Lodge, who was cheered. Lodge made an eloquent appeal for Hughes in seconding the motion for unanimity.

The chair called for nominations of national committeemen not yet reported.

1:04—The chair announced the nomination of candidates for the vice-presidency was next in order of business and the clerk started the rollcall.

1:05—Colorado yielded to Pennsylvania and John Wanamaker placed Fairbanks in nomination.

1:10—For Nebraska, H. H. Baldridge nominated former Senator Burkett.

The Ohio delegation has decided not to present Burton for Vice-President.

1:24—Governor Willis, of Ohio, seconded Fairbanks' nomination and the convention cheered.

Flash—Fairbanks nominated. The nomination was made unanimous.

1:53—S. A. Perkins, of Washington, moved that Chairman Harding be made chairman of the committee to notify Hughes and Senator Borah to notify Fairbanks.

Indianapolis, June 10. — When Mr. Fairbanks was informed of his nomination for Vice-President he declined to make any statement as to whether he would accept or decline it. The managers of his campaign from Chicago are urging him to accept. He said he might have a statement later in the day.

2:02 P. M.—The Republican convention adjourned.

JUSTICE HUGHES SON OF POOR BAPTIST PREACHER WHO WANTED HIM TO FOLLOW HIS FOOTSTEPS

Charles Evans Hughes was 54 years old on the 11th of April last. He was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., on the 11th of April, 1862. When it is said that his father, David Charles Hughes, was a Baptist preacher, it is not a charge of the village flocks of Glens Falls and Sandy Hill, near by, and that his sole revenue was the salary usually paid to such a country pastor, but it is a statement of fact. He emphasizes the fact that Mr. Hughes began his life, as the majority of American men who have gone farthest and won the highest esteem of their countrymen began theirs, in the rather bleak but stimulating air of a home where money is scarce.

In one respect Mr. Hughes had the advantage over many American boys whose parents were poor. He did not have to fight a long, uphill battle to get an education. Before his father was ordained a minister at Westerlo, he had been a private teacher of Latin, Greek and English at West River Collegiate Institute in Maryland. Moreover, Mr. Hughes' mother was a finely educated woman. Her husband was Mary C. Connelly when Pastor Hughes first met her. She was the daughter of a highly respected physician in Delaware county, New York, and at Claverack Institute from which she was graduated, she had won distinction for proficiency in the languages, and what is rather unusual in young girls, for decided strength in mathematics. Thus we were not very far to seek for the source of that taste for mathematics which is so pronounced a part of Mr. Justice Hughes' mental equipment, and which perhaps is not dissociated with those powers of continued concentration of thought for which he is remarkable.

Educated By Parents
Naturally, the son and only child of such parents did not have to get out and struggle for his early education; it began right at home, and it began as soon as he was able to absorb it. Both his father and his mother taught him languages and mathematics in the little home paragon. However, he attended the public schools later on at Oswego, where his father labored for a time as a preacher after leaving Glens Falls, he went into the primary grade school, and at Newark, New Jersey, where the elder Hughes had a subsequent pastorate, he attended the high school, as he did a few years after in New York, when the family went there to live. But in the meantime the home tuition continued. The Rev. David Hughes wanted his son to follow his own footsteps and become a Baptist preacher. So, concurrently with his earlier instruction, his father grounded him well in the rudiments of theological lore. But law, to young Hughes, was ever a more alluring topic than theology, and when, after a year in Colgate, he entered the sophomore class at Brown University, it was with a well-fixed purpose of becoming a lawyer and not a preacher.

With such a college preparation, and with habits of study thus inculcated in him from childhood, it is not surprising that he emerged from Brown with flying colors. As a matter of fact, he took about all the honors there were—honors in the classics, the first premium in English, and above all, one of the two Carpenter prizes given to the two students in each graduating class showing the greatest promise as based on scholarship and character. He had the reputation too, of not studying very much at Brown. He did not have to. His home instruction and mental discipline had been so thorough that what was at present an advantage over most of his fellow students. He had plenty of time for college amusements, and he went in for them heartily. He was an enthusiastic athlete, and he had kept up his interest in Delta Upsilon during all the 35 years that have elapsed since he graduated from Brown.

It was not until he was out of college that the really hard grind of work definitely began. First of all, he had to earn the money to enable him to get his legal education. To do this he sought Greek and mathematics in Delaware Academy at Delhi, New York, studying meantime in the law office of Judge Gleason. Then he went to Columbia Law School, reading the same books in the office of the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, subsequently Minister to Madrid at an interesting epoch in our relations with Spain. At Columbia he duplicated his experience in the law office of the highest honor, the Prize Fellowship, which carries with it an appointment as tutor at five hundred dollars a year. He did the tutoring and he earned the very respectable money. From 1887 until 1887 he worked as a law clerk by day and taught a law class in Columbia by night.

His Liberal Sense of Honor
As Governor, the bitterness he evoked among some of the leaders is matter of history—that and the unwavering confidence of the people back of the leaders and the leaders' masters, he governed out in the open, for one thing, Governor, they said, on the inclusion of the Governor's suite in the Albany capitol, and moved his desk out into the big reception room. If anybody had anything to say to him, he would say it. He had gone to it, went unsaid. For days the newspapers had columns of comment and good humored chaff over the curious new departure.

Then came the veto of the two-cent fare bill, because no facts were presented to justify its adoption; the passing of the Public Utilities bill to provide for the gathering of such data; and then the race track gambling bill. Long and keen were the knives that were out to prevent the Governor's renomination in 1908. But the people still had the bit in their teeth. The leaders no longer led. Mr. Hughes was nominated by a vote of 827 in a convention of 1007 delegates. Thus Charles Evans Hughes was again elected to the governorship of his State, and from Governor he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.—The North American Review.

to nominate former Senator Elmer Burkett for the second place.
In addressing the convention Senator Lodge said:
"Mr. Chairman, my fellow delegates:—This great convention has chosen as its candidate a strong, able, distinguished, upright man and a thorough American. He should have the cordial support not only of every Republican from one end of the country to the other, but of every man who honestly believes that another four years of the present administration would be a calamity."

A. Abraham, of Oregon, nominated William Grant Webster, of Illinois. Delegate Fulton explained that under the Oregon primary law, almost one candidate could get the ballot and that such a situation explained the nomination of Webster. The convention laughed and went on with the rollcall.

Seconding speeches for Fairbanks continued as the rollcall went on. H. W. Hall seconded Fairbanks and so did the Philippines.

OVER THE WHIRLPOOL
BY AERIAL CABLEWAY
To be suspended in midair over the vortex of the boiling, swirling Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara Falls, Ontario, is a dream which Spanish engineers, backed by Spanish capital and patents, have realized. An aerial scenic cableway now spans the Rapids from cliff to cliff, or from Thompson's Point to Colt's Point, both points being in Canada.

For sheer excitement and thrill the trip by air over the Whirlpool outdoes anything that tourists have ever experienced, says the Popular Science Monthly for June. True, there is the first stage of the canyon, which climbs the Wetterhorn in Switzerland; but it cannot compare in magnitude

with the Niagara project. Then there is the tramway at San Sebastian, Spain, for the transportation of tourists from a trolley terminus to a casino overlooking the Bay of Biscay—the only previous installation. The car holds 24 passengers and the trip from one terminal to the other takes about seven minutes. The cables are erected and the car is now running on them.

Stock Transfer Ledger
The Pennsylvania Stock Transfer Tax Law (act of June 4, 1915) which is now in effect, requires all corporations in the State, no matter how large or how small they may be, to keep a Stock Transfer Ledger. We are prepared to supply these Ledgers promptly at a very nominal price.
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