

Cheer up once more. Soon will come the freckle harvest.

The fool who rocks the boat kills more than the icebergs do.

What's the proper Scotch word for the blowing up of a golf ball?

If every day were Sunday, think of all the money there would be in baseball.

The political bosses are faring worse this year than even the umpires.

Still, before frying an egg by wireless it is of course necessary to catch the egg.

The unsinkable boat and the aeroplane that will not fall are still to be achieved.

The sleeping porch is located first nowadays and then a house is built around it.

New York has a society burglar, which shows how easy it is to break into society.

Washington is a city of magnificent distances. Also it is magnificently distant for many an aspiring statesman.

New York now has a special force of policemen to guard shoppers, but even that will not prevent bargain counter rushes.

A woman in Philadelphia was lately convicted of being a common scold. But why single out a single poor woman?

News of an elopement of a young school girl in Atlantic City corroborates the report that marriage is still prevalent.

The meanest husband has been discovered in New York. He wanted his wife's alimony cut down because she had gone to work.

Tarring and feathering anarchists is not the best way to demonstrate that all the fools and misguided people are anarchists.

Stuffed humming birds are now up against potted English sparrows. Everybody is invited to eat sparrows, the more the better.

Now it is a German aviator to be killed. At the present rate there is no danger of accumulating a surplus population of airmen.

Maybe the iceman will come down from his lofty perch when he hears that a machine has been invented for making ice in the home.

One of the beauties of the sleeping porch at this time of the year is that one can enjoy a shower bath without arising from one's couch.

A rich California girl has just broken her engagement with a European nobleman. This is infinitely better than repenting at leisure.

England planted its first settlement in this country 305 years ago, but today American millionaires are making settlements on the English.

An eastern housewife has discovered a way to make jam out of spinach. Perhaps she'll make shredded wheat out of sideburns next.

A Philadelphia man has gone to Brazil to take moving pictures of the boa constrictor. Imagine asking a boa constrictor to look pleasant!

Two brothers have been brought together, after many years of separation, by means of a tattoo mark—which is the only excuse for tattooing.

With baseball and presidential campaigns going on simultaneously, congress is one of the duller institutions on this justly celebrated earth.

Boston is to try using a "jointed snake" car on its crooked streets, showing that the Hub's versatility is equal to its classic picturesqueness.

A machine has been perfected by which the three dollar investor draws out five dollars. It's a fine machine, but the inventor has been arrested.

Cornell scientists put radium, wireless, the telephone and antitoxins among the seven modern wonders of the world. But why overlook the kitchenette?

Some Chicago bachelors would like to adopt sons, but object to wives. This shows to what depth of desperation the prevailing styles of feminine garb will drive particular men.

It is a wise man who urges his friends to move into the suburbs; for then he may visit them and enjoy all the pleasures and delights of suburban life without any expense other than car fare.

A Pittsburgh woman has a dog which swallowed lately a half-dollar and later on, probably stimulated by this taste of wealth, swallowed a \$400 diamond ring. As the owner of this dog of luxurious diet is not on the stage, it seems a great waste of business possibilities.

REPUBLICAN HOSTS THROUGH THE CONVENTION CITY

Lines Tightened at Chicago When It Became Apparent That the Race Between Taft and Roosevelt Was Neck and Neck.

STRONG COMPROMISE TALK IS HEARD ON ALL SIDES

Chicago.—Theodore Roosevelt's invasion of Chicago bore fruit the first day; first, there were a half dozen short conferences between Roosevelt and his leaders, and then things began to drop. Flinn saw the Colonel first. Then came Dixon. Moore of Pittsburgh made the next entry. Beveridge followed, and then, like a clap of thunder, came the announcement of a break in the Southern delegates from the Taft ranks. Georgia flopped first, with five and "more to come!" Then Mississippi put five over the plate. When this news was digested the Colonel said he was ready to see newspaper men.

Theodore Roosevelt characterized as "nonsense" reports that the Roosevelt men would bolt the Republican National Convention if they were unable to overturn the decisions of the national committee on Texas, Washington and other contests by action of the committee on credentials or appeal to the convention itself.

Out of a chaos of claims and counter claims, reports of a "break" to Roosevelt from the Taft ranks and a declaration by the Taft managers that Colonel Roosevelt's attempts to "steal" their delegates had met with failure, there came the frank statement by Roosevelt leaders that regardless of what the final round-up of delegates may show Colonel Roosevelt will leave Chicago a nominee.

Disquieting stories which found their way to the committee on arrangements for the convention led to representatives calling on Mayor Carter Harrison to seek the strongest detail of police possible during the convention days.

There have been innumerable rumors, for some of which the campaign managers were responsible, or more or less to be attributed to one enthusiastic Roosevelt man that fifty-six Taft delegates had swung over to the colonel, but on investigation it was found that what Senator Dixon had told this enthusiast was that "five or six" delegates had swung over.

When Elihu Root was selected by the Republican leaders as their choice for chairman of the convention it was with the expectation, on the part of Mr. Barnes at least, that possibly there might be a deadlock in the convention and Presidential lightning would strike Mr. Root.

Representative Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., delegate to the convention from the Thirty-sixth Congress district, speaking of the general situation, said:

"This situation is different from any that has ever appeared in a Republican convention. A fight is to be expected on the contested election cases on the floor of the convention and that will take up a lot of time, and there will be more debate than ever before on such matters. There is liable to be a hot fight on these cases, and also on the report of the committee on resolutions.

"There will be, of course, a minority report of that committee, on which a

GOVERNOR STUBBS



fight will be made. So you see I don't look for balloting until that is ended." Observant people at the Congress hotel were amazed when they saw Victor Rosewater, who presided over the lively deliberations of the national committee, and who lost no opportunity to smite Roosevelt delegates over the head, emerge from the rooms of the Colonel.

Colonel Roosevelt has spent his time sending for men whom he believed susceptible to a personal appeal and seeking to persuade them that the interests of the great common people depend on his nomination and election.

Both campaign managers issued various statements, each claiming everything in sight, and most of which will probably be taken with some degree of allowance.

Following the example of the members of the Roosevelt family, who came to Chicago to see the show, the two Taft boys, Henry and Charlie, arrived and took up quarters at the Blackstone, far from the madding Roosevelt in the lobby of the Congress.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, who had a lingering hope that the lightning would hit the tallest man first, also arrived and went to the Blackstone, as did Nicholas Murray Butler, who has come to line up the highbrows.

Senator Agnew, of New York, arrived with a vest-pocket Hughes boom, which he took out and exhibited to a number of delegates.

With the arrival of Senator Root the Taft Republicans turned their attention to the framing of the platform. Both the Taft and Roosevelt platform drafts had been outlined, and both were put in shape for submission to the committee on resolutions on short notice. Most of the work on the Roosevelt declarations was completed prior to Mr. Roosevelt's arrival in Chicago, while the formal meeting over the Taft pronouncement was held in Senator Crane's rooms.

DISCUSSING PLANS AND PROSPECTS



Our photograph shows Congressman W. B. McKinley, manager of President Taft's campaign, conferring with Charles B. Hillis, secretary to the president, who went to Chicago to take part in managing the contests before the national committee.

The Taft meeting was attended by Senators Root and Crane, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Secretary Hillis, Representative McKinley, manager of the Taft bureau; Representative Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Barnes, of New York.

The discussion involved for the most part only the general policy to be followed in the party statement. The Taft platform is brief. Attention is centered generally upon the issues raised by the present campaign. Tariff revision, with the aid of a tariff commission, and a declaration upholding the courts, are included.

Headed by "Dynamite Ed" Perry, chairman, the Oklahoma delegation arrived. The delegates and their friends traveled in three special trains. More than six hundred are in the party, and headed by a brass band, marched through the streets to their hotel, waving Roosevelt banners and singing a Roosevelt "houn dawg" song.

The New Jersey delegation also paraded behind a band when it arrived. It swung down the street singing: "Rah! rah! rah! Who are we? We are the delegates from New Jersey. Are we in it? Just you wait Till we give Teddy twenty-eight straight!"

The delegation came into town already organized. Borden D. Whiting was named for national committee man, and as members of committees the following were chosen:

Resolutions, George L. Record; credentials, J. Boyd Avis; rules, James G. Blauvelt, and permanent organization, William G. Lord.

The rival delegations from Massachusetts came in, and each opened headquarters in the same hotel. The Roosevelt half of the delegation held a meeting in the evening with a purpose to "harmonize things" as to the selection of members for the convention committees.

Roosevelt delegates stated that there would be no change in the complexion of the Massachusetts delegation as to support of the rival candidates.

The Connecticut Taft delegation of fourteen arrived, bringing with them nearly a hundred enthusiasts, including the alternates, Republican state leaders and visitors to the convention.

Governor Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, a supporter of Roosevelt,

accompanied the Taft delegation from that state, which arrived in a special car. The Nevada delegation elected some of its committeemen while en route, and on arrival announced them as follows:

Chairman, E. E. Roberts; platform and resolutions, H. V. Moorehouse; credentials, E. E. Roberts; national committeeman, H. B. Maxon.

In addition to the La Follette forces was the North Dakota delegation, a solid ten votes, they say, for La Follette from the first to the last ballot. William Jennings Bryan was a centre of attraction in the pre-convention scene, and, although appearing at the headquarters of leaders of a rival party as a newspaper reporter, had a demonstration from the throng of visitors and delegates.

Mr. Bryan had a personal chat with Theodore Roosevelt, after he had talked with Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign director, and Representative McKinley, managing director of the Taft bureau.

As he entered the hotel lobby, elbowing his way through the crowd, some one shouted, "Hurrah for Bryan!" and the Nebraskan received a demonstrative welcome.

At a meeting of woman suffragists resolutions were adopted that all women in the six States which have equal suffrage be advised to vote against the party which shall not have a plank in its platform favoring votes for women. Fifty-two organizations were represented, and the organization was affected with Mrs. Harriet Treadwell as president.

ALL COMFORTS IN COLISEUM.

Convention Hall Contains a Hospital and Police Headquarters.

Chicago.—Near-by cities have been called upon to send their most expert thief catchers here, and ten of them have responded. These men are already patrolling the hotels, pushing their way through the crowds, and

Every chair of the 11,188 to accommodate the delegates, alternates, candidates, correspondents, and the few favored private citizens was numbered. The hall is draped with colors.

Harry S. New of Indianapolis, William F. Stone of Baltimore, and Edwin Thayer of Indianapolis are the men who have directed the activity during the weeks just past. As Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Arrangements, all business has passed through Col. New's hands.

As Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Stone has been the directing force in the organization of the motive power that handle the delegates and the public. Col. Thayer as chief assistant Sergeant at Arms, is charged with the task of running things.

Back of the Coliseum hall, in the



basement of the annex, were the scores of telegraph instruments. Two telephone exchanges were installed on the main floor of the annex; a temporary hospital, with a full surgical equipment, was constructed within easy reach of the convention auditorium, and police headquarters was opened in the rear of the hall.

On Monday there were three gatherings of convention crews for instruction and drill. The ushers met with William B. Austin of Chicago, President of the Hamilton Club and chief usher for convention week. The deputy Sergeants at Arms, pages, and messengers, numbering several hundred more, met with Col. Thayer to learn their stations, duties, and powers of control over the audience. At an uptown hotel at the same time, Lafayette F. Gleason of New York, met the assistant secretaries, reading clerks, and tally clerks to instruct them in their duties and apportion the work for the week.

Iron girders have been used to strengthen the floors and galleries of the Coliseum so that in case of a real stampede the old structure will be able to withstand the strain. It is evident, both from the manner in which the Coliseum's ancient timbers are being strengthened and the precautions to police the meeting place, that no

MRS. W. E. BORAH



ing short of an uproar is expected during the convention.

Requests were made for many more police than it was originally intended to assign to the Coliseum. The National Committee also arranged for the appointment of many sergeants-at-arms. These were selected entirely with an eye to the physical proportions and prowess of the individuals assigned to "fixed posts" throughout the meeting place. In former years, persons not fortunate enough to obtain tickets for the convention were passed in on sergeant-at-arms badges. This policy has been abandoned now and there is expected to be real need for "two-fisted men" as one of the Taft managers expressed it.

The threats of the third term men to force the Presidential electors to vote for the third term candidate, even if Mr. Taft is renominated, are being reiterated.

ROOSEVELT GETS WILD WELCOME

Colonel's Spectacular Arrival Causes Excitement in Chicago.

HOT SPEECH FROM BALCONY

Tells Crowd in Street That the Robbers Won't Win—Meets Mob in Station—Police Swept Off their Feet by Throng.

Chicago.—Four thousand persons jammed the LaSalle Street Station when Roosevelt's train plowed into the shed. Despite the boulder on the track near Tarrytown, which delayed his train an hour, Roosevelt luck held good and the train pulled in one minute ahead of time. As the Colonel, wearing his new fighting hat, a compromise between the sombrero and a rough rider's headgear, appeared, he was cheered by the crowd of his supporters and admirers. The hat was in the air throughout the automobile ride from the station to the Congress Hotel. Alexander Revell, Roosevelt campaign worker, was the first to shake the Colonel's hand. Then Senator Dixon, Roosevelt manager, was given a double handshake by his chief, and they walked down the trainshed arm in arm, guarded in front and rear by squads of police.

Mrs. Roosevelt was lost in the shuffle at the station. She became separated from the main party, escorted only by former Governor Post, of Porto Rico. They secured the last of the automobiles and went up a back street to the hotel.

Colonel Roosevelt appeared to be in fine fettle and to thoroughly enjoy being on the battle ground in person. It was frankly acknowledged that long-distance telephoning and telegraphing had tried the candidate's patience.

His reception here was all that he could have desired. The streets from the station to the hotel were lined with people and many hundreds of the more enthusiastic among the admirers crowded about the automobile, making progress both slow and dangerous to the unheeding pedestrians. Colonel Roosevelt stood up in his machine during the entire distance, waving his hat and smiling in characteristic fashion to the right and left.

The ex-President had not been in the building 10 minutes before he delivered a speech from the balcony of the hotel to the expectant thousands below him. One burst of applause after another followed his words. He said again that he was leading the people's fight and that the only hope of the country lay in him.

"Theft won't win." That was the burden of the address.

The speech lasted 10 or 15 minutes. That was long enough to show the candidate that the crowd was with him, whoever the convention might be for.

It was undoubtedly a triumphal entry which the candidate made into the convention city. Just how the people could have more emphatically expressed their preference is hard to see.

With all the contests before the national committee decided, the most authoritative statements of the strength of the candidates before the balloting began, was as follows: Taft, 547; Roosevelt, 479; La Follette, 36; Cummins, 10; Hughes, 4; Lincoln, 2.

The National Committee finished with the contests involving the seats of 254 delegates, giving 26 in Texas, 20 in Virginia, 14 in Washington and 2 in the District of Columbia to Taft and 4 in Texas and 2 in North Carolina to Roosevelt. In all Taft got 234 delegates and Roosevelt 20.

The Roosevelt managers are conducting a vigorous campaign to swing the sixty-six Southern negro delegates who hold the balance of power from Taft to the Colonel.

The greatest speakers of the negro race are exerting all their powers of eloquence at mass meetings in Roosevelt's behalf and the Colonel is gaining strength hourly.

Charles W. Anderson, colored, of New York, internal revenue collector is in Chicago working for Taft among the negro delegates.

Taft's friends claimed 555 delegates sure for the President. Conservative Roosevelt men conceded 535 to Taft.

Advices received from Washington say that Sherman is willing to accept renomination as Vice President on the Taft ticket.

In the event of the split of the colored delegates, the balance of power is in the hands of Robert M. La Follette, who controls twenty-six votes absolutely.

Ten delegates, five from Georgia and five from Mississippi, flopped to Roosevelt, making a difference of twenty votes in the estimates of majorities.

Scores of delegations arrived in special trains and streets and hotels filled with excited throngs accompanied by bands and quartets.

Governors of five states and representatives of eight others gave what is considered a practical notice that their organizations will bolt Taft. William H. Hotchkiss, former Superintendent of Insurance in New York, appeared in Chicago to boost the sentiment for Justice Hughes.

Two women, the first to sit in national political conventions, arrived from California, clothed with full power as delegates.