

# PARTY AND ITS CHIEF MADE GREAT RECORD

Burrows, Sounding Keynote as Temporary Chairman, Reviews Achievements.

## PLACED WITH WASHINGTON

President's Highest Claim to Fame, Says Senator, Comes From Refusal of Third Term.

Four years of achievement were reviewed with minute detail and dispassionately in sounding the keynote of the Republican national convention at Chicago. Senator Julius Caesar Burrows, of Michigan, avoided extremes of enthusiasm in his address as temporary chairman. When he approached the close, however, the presiding officer gave high praise to the President and evoked the greatest enthusiasm with this statement after an account of the work of the State Department:

"But the crowning act in this drama was that in which the President himself took the initiative, halted the armies of Russia and Japan, bringing about an honorable and, it is to be hoped, enduring peace.

"Let nothing has added so much to his just fame as his persistent and irrevocable refusal to break the unwritten law of the republic by accepting a nomination for a third term. By this act of self-abnegation he places his name and fame in the secure keeping of history by the side of that of the immortal Washington.

"With this splendid record of the last four years in the management of our domestic and foreign affairs, backed by the history of nearly half a century of Republican policies, the public mind must rest in the conviction that the continued ascendancy of the Republican party will best promote the interest of the people and advance the glory and stability of the republic.

"The work of this convention will soon be concluded. The platform will voice the dominant thought of the people, and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and erect. They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a Lincoln, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation of a McKinley and the courage of a Roosevelt. With such a platform and such candidates the issue cannot be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record to the approving judgment of the American people and, upon its renewed declaration of faith, invokes continuance of public favor."

**Nation Continues Triumphs.**  
Taking up his statement of the party record, Senator Burrows said:

Although some untoward and unforeseen conditions have beset the republic during the last four years, yet these have been met and overcome with alacrity and courage, and the country has marched steadily onward in its matchless course of industrial triumphs. The wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party during the long years of its ascendancy and administration of national affairs laid the foundation for the public weal so securely that no disquieting condition, not even a temporary panic, which necessarily touches the mainpring of all industrial life, could arrest the country's resolute advance.

Here are a few of the interesting facts the chairman gave to illustrate the nation's growth:

Since the last Republican national convention our population has increased from \$1,500,000 to \$7,500,000, while 4,000,000 immigrants from every quarter of the globe have found welcome to our shores and protection under our flag.

During the last four years our stocks and bonds have increased in value from \$2,908,000,000 to \$4,351,000,000, the value of our farm products from \$5,917,000,000 to \$7,412,000,000, and the output of coal from 314,000,000 tons to 420,000,000.

The accumulation in savings banks of \$2,315,000,000 in 1903 was augmented to \$3,465,000,000 in 1907. The deposits in all banks in 1903, aggregating \$9,553,000,000, reached the fabulous sum of \$18,000,000,000 in 1907, an increase of \$8,546,000,000 in four years.

In spite of the disquieting conditions incident to the regulation of the Panama canal, 20,000 miles of new trackage have been added in the last four years.

**Progress in Administration.**  
Senator Burrows then went into a thorough review of the work of the executive departments and of Congress, saying in part:

The nine great executive departments of the government, through which the head of the nation speaks and acts, have advanced with steady and resolute steps within the sphere of their activities, presenting a record of achievements during the last four years of intelligent and progressive administration unexampled in the history of the government.

It is within bounds to say that no previous session of Congress have displayed a more active or intelligent interest in the heads of the executive departments than the last three sessions, nor has there heretofore in the same length of time been as much important and progressive legislation in the interests of this class of our fellow citizens.

The work of the Department of the Interior has been prosecuted under the present administration with intelligence and vigor. During the last year over 2,000,000 acres of coal lands have been restored to the public domain. During the last five years fences unlawfully closing public lands have been removed from 3,519,533 acres, and steps are being taken to remove from such inclosures 3,750,000 other acres.

The work of the Pension Bureau has been brought up to date. The labor has increased, but the expense of administration during the last four years has decreased nearly \$700,000. The force has been reduced from 2,000 to 1,400, and yet the number of certificates issued during the last twelve months has been greater than in any previous twelve months since the bureau was established, nearly 400,000 having been issued during the last year.

**Free Rural Delivery Gains.**  
During the last four years the Postoffice Department has continued its beneficent work in the interest of all the people, until on the 1st of April, 1907, the free rural delivery was in operation on 30,037 routes from 16,303 postoffices. Complete rural service has been established in 735 counties, saving \$9,500,000 in the disbursement of postoffice and in every way carrying the blessings of the free delivery system to our rural population, and thus promoting the happiness and contentment of the people.

Concerning the work of the army, the chairman said:

The work of reorganizing and promoting the efficiency of the army has gone steadily forward until we have a military force not only sufficient to maintain peace within our own borders, but capable of resisting any possible force that could be sent against us. The establishment of a general staff of the army has made action by it more prompt and effective than ever before, and has served to give the policy of improvement to the army a prominent character.

Most important progress has been made in the development of the national militia as an aid to the regular army. By well-directed legislation and by the activity of the proper bureaus of the War Department, for the first time in the history of the country adequate steps are being taken to bring about the development of a national defense equipment and discipline of the militia to bring the regular army. The importance of this equipment and national defense cannot be overestimated.

Another and most remarkable instance of the efficiency of the army has been the work done by it during the year of its stay in Cuba as a force for the maintenance of the tranquillity of that island. Not a single report of any abuse by officer or man has reached the department during the entire time.

**Success in the Islands.**  
The management of our outlying possessions under Republican administration has been attended with remarkable success. Under American administration the commerce of the Island of Porto Rico, which in the most prosperous days of Spanish rule aggregated \$22,000,000, was, in 1907, \$25,000,000. The production of sugar has advanced from 100,000 tons to 204,000 tons, valued at \$15,000,000.

In the Philippine Islands the people have been given a legislative body, the full power of conducting their own municipal affairs, and the various courts and tribunals of their own tariff system, the creation of their postal service and, indeed, great rights and powers that those possessed by any other people subject to our sovereignty. The work of civilizing and uplifting the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands has gone forward with remarkable progress.

Our navy has been strengthened until today we hold a second place among the naval powers in the world and our fleet of battle ships rises triumphantly around the globe, ready to meet any emergency of the nations, conveying peace and good will to all the people.

**Peace Department of Justice.**  
The Department of Justice has prosecuted its work with fidelity and diligence, seeking to prevent violations of federal law, and to secure the prompt punishment of the guilty. Its most important work during the last four years has been to defend the soundness of the position taken by it relative to prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law, carrying proceedings thus inaugurated through various courts and to a final determination by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the constitutionality of the act was upheld.

Without rehearsing the legislation enacted to correct the evils and the abuses of the tariff system, it is gratifying to know that the abuses complained of are fast disappearing. Carrier and shipper alike are enjoying the benefits of the law, and what at one time threatened to be a protracted and acrimonious struggle is fast assuming a peaceful solution.

The tariff received attention in these words:

The Republican party stands for a revision and readjustment of our customs laws as changed industrial conditions at home and abroad may have made necessary, keeping steadily in view the cardinal principles of protection to American industries and the welfare of the people. It is gratifying to know that the abuses complained of are fast disappearing. Carrier and shipper alike are enjoying the benefits of the law, and what at one time threatened to be a protracted and acrimonious struggle is fast assuming a peaceful solution.

**Money Reform Required.**  
Money conditions were treated as follows:

Our recent financial disturbance challenged the soundness of our monetary condition and brought to the fore the question of our banking and currency system, the consideration of which became and continues to be a subject of pressing and commanding importance.

That such a disturbance should have occurred under such circumstances furnished the strongest evidence that there is something inherently defective in the system itself, which can only be reached by a thorough overhauling. But this system, hastily inaugurated by Secretary Chase during the exigencies of war, while confessedly defective in its inability to respond at all times to the varying and exacting demands of trade, yet during the forty-five years of its existence has served a wise and beneficent purpose.

**Triumphs in Diplomacy.**  
After dwelling upon the recent financial legislation and the necessity for further action, Senator Burrows took up the administration's triumphs in diplomacy. He said:

Having become a world power, our influence is world-wide and always exerted in the interest of peace and the betterment of mankind. When the dispute between Germany and France regarding the right of control in Morocco threatened to involve all Europe in war, the active influence of the United States, both direct and through its representative at the conference at Algiers, was a potent factor in bringing about a peaceful solution.

The participation of the United States in the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1906, and the visit of Secretary Root to that conference and to all the principal maritime countries of South America, when he was received with universal acclaim, put an end to the suspicion and distrust with which the growing power of the United States was regarded by the Latin-American races, and began a new era of friendship and sympathy between all the American republics.

**Peace on Isthmus Demanded.**  
The building of the Panama Canal, the most colossal undertaking of the century, the successful completion of which is now assured, makes it more important to the United States than ever before that there shall be no hostile control of the route between either our great Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Gulf of Mexico.

The way in which order was restored in Santo Domingo, the work of the Hague conference and the adoption of international treaties were recounted. As to the Japanese question, Mr. Burrows said:

The questions between Japan and the United States, which caused so much public excitement in 1907, have been disposed of to the satisfaction of the people of both countries. The friendship and sympathy between the two governments have been signified by the general treaty of arbitration which excludes between the United States and Japan, and by the invitation for the visit of our fleet to Tokyo, and by the response of the United States to the invitation of Japan to participate in the great exposition which is to be held at Tokyo in 1913.

The Society of American Magicians gave a farewell banquet in New York to Harry Keller, who has retired from the stage.

A special train has been chartered to convey the District of Columbia delegates to the Democratic national convention at Denver next month. The train will leave Washington the afternoon of July 3.

The Mystic Workers of the World in their convention at St. Paul, Minn., selected Elgin, Ill., as the next meeting place of the order in 1910. A proposition to fix a per capita tax of 15 cents a month was defeated.

James Flood, of Montague, the youth charged with killing A. P. Camden, the Chicagoan in Minneapolis, is said by the police there to have a dual personality. They say the woman in him, according to his story, told him to kill.

In the Breathitt Circuit Court at Jackson, Ky., the case of Beech Hargis, charged with the murder of his father, ex-Judge Hargis, was continued until the October term.

## THE ELECTORAL VOICE

With the fact fully established that the presidential contestants will be Taft and Bryan, attention necessarily turns to the alignment of the States at the last presidential election. The subjoined tabular exhibit will show how the States were divided four years ago and the number of votes to be cast by the electoral college.

DEM. STATES	REP. STATES
Alabama..... 11	California..... 10
Arkansas..... 7	Colorado..... 5
Florida..... 9	Connecticut..... 7
Georgia..... 13	Delaware..... 3
Kentucky..... 13	Idaho..... 3
Louisiana..... 9	Illinois..... 27
Maryland..... 7	Indiana..... 15
Mississippi..... 7	Iowa..... 10
North Carolina..... 12	Kansas..... 6
South Carolina..... 9	Maine..... 4
Tennessee..... 12	Massachusetts..... 16
Virginia..... 12	Michigan..... 14
Total Dem..... 140	Minnesota..... 13
	Missouri..... 12
	Montana..... 3
	Nebraska..... 7
	Nevada..... 3
	New Hampshire..... 4
	New Jersey..... 14
	New York..... 36
	North Dakota..... 3
	Ohio..... 23
	Oregon..... 3
	Pennsylvania..... 24
	Rhode Island..... 4
	South Dakota..... 3
	Utah..... 3
	Vermont..... 3
	West Virginia..... 5
	Wisconsin..... 13
	Wyoming..... 3
Grand total..... 531	Total Rep..... 396
Oklahoma..... 5	Total Dem..... 135
Total in 1908..... 483	Necessary for a choice..... 242

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vard, State street and adjoining thoroughfares were scenes of extraordinary life and bustle.

Early in the forenoon the crowds turned their faces Coliseumward. An hour before the convention was called to order the terraced sides and galleries of the big building were filled with ticket holders. Usually the scenes incident to the hour preceding the opening of a President-making convocation are as enthralling as many of the events taking place on the stage after the performance has been formally begun. There are the celebrities to receive cheering homage as they march into the hall at the head of State delegations.

There is the seemingly unending confusion out in the area where the President-makers are moving about before settling into the reservations for the respective State delegations. Here's a United States Senator whose name is a household word talking to the Governor of a State who perhaps already has been "mentioned" as a likely candidate for White House honors "next time." There they are, as you look down from your seat on terrace or in gallery, "conservatives" and "radicals"—patriot and self-seeker, demagogue or statesman—according to the standpoint of the faction to which you belong. Nowhere can they be seen all together in animated mixture except every four years at the national party convention.

The streets reflected the nation. On every corner gamins hawked the papers of the principal cities, in their cries going over the principal places of a great republic. The people who streamed up and down the thoroughfares wore badges which indicated that every commonwealth from torrid Texas on the south to the States which border the Canadian provinces on the north, from New England on the east to the coast States of the West, was represented adequately not only by the ubiquitous delegates but by correspondents and visitors as well.

Shortly after 11 o'clock it was as if a floodgate had been opened, for streams of people poured into the great Coliseum at every door and scrambled for their places. At the outside entrances the doorkeepers would have been swamped except for the aid of police, who insisted that everyone find their proper entrance. By 12 o'clock the floor was a black sea of humanity, while Michigan and Wabash avenues were crowded with overflows of people anxious to hear the shouting and witness the entrance of celebrities.

Thousands upon thousands of faces, wearing the most multi-colored expressions—confident, anticipatory, excited, anxious, apprehensive, alert to sense the faintest breath that might mean possible defeat; tense, eager; old delegates behind masks of smiles, young delegates of huge importance, fussy alternates hoping for an opportunity; cherty contestants who were seated, unless ones who were not; a sea of rippling movement.

A brass band playing somewhere—stirring tunes; delegates marching and banners lifting; crowds pouring in from the right, from the left, everywhere; whispering, confidences, laughter, chatter, hubbub, and, as the clock hands passed noon, every eye focused upon the great platform, swathed in the tri-

color, where a rugged figure, strangely unfamiliar without its wide-brimmed black hat, sat already playing with a gavel. "Crack!" A smart blow from that gavel; then another; and a little hush, as tense and still as if on the eve of some profound ceremony of worship or in the presence of a miracle. The Republican national convention had begun.

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# THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

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When the out-of-town delegates with their wives or daughters found their way to State street the shopping thoroughfare appeared like a canyon, decorated with American flags and littered with lithographs of the men who were expected to "save the country" again.

Campaign buttons and ribbons bearing the insignia of the favorite candidate adorned each lapel, and the surging throng whooped it up in a babel of voices. Curstone orators vied with the street fakery in the effort to attract attention, and in some instances their success was so great that traffic about the corners was temporarily blocked.

While State street with its gayly decorated shops proved the drawing card for the sightseers, Michigan avenue ran a close second in the contest for popularity. There the scene was a trifle less cosmopolitan, even the street faker appearing to be of a more dignified type.

There exquisitely gowned women strolled back and forth with the fashionably dressed men or laughed and

chatted in groups about the hotels. There also distinguished statesmen, noted politicians and moneyed men whose names are familiar from coast to coast were conspicuous in the gay throng. They also appeared to enjoy the bustle and excitement.

When the elephant, "Toddies," which led the parade Monday night, moved clumsily past the Annex in the afternoon to the lake front where he was corralled a cheer went up from the walks and hundreds of guests swarmed to the windows.

**GIST OF TENTATIVE PLATFORM.**  
We favor a special session of Congress to revise the tariff, and we urge the passage of a law establishing a maximum and minimum rate of tariff schedules.

We favor free trade with the Philippines. We approve the emergency financial laws passed by the last Congress and pledge the Republican party to the passage of a currency law that will prevent the recurrence of panics in the future.

We favor amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law to strengthen it and make it more effective.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and pledge its vigorous enforcement. We propose amendments to that law which will give it greater elasticity.

We favor the passage of such laws as will in the future prevent the over-issue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

We praise the passage of the employers' liability act by the last session of Congress and commend the laws which have secured additional protection to engineers and firemen.

We favor extension of the system of rural free delivery.

The Republican party should receive a full record of praise for the achievements of its administrations.

The Democratic party is tending toward socialism, the doctrine which gives each an equal right to take, while the Republican party guarantees an equal right to earn.

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