

vention, I will show them that there is." The speaker exhibited pleasure at the demonstration. Colorado, West Virginia and Texas and North Carolina took up the cheering.

The Ohio delegation remained seated and silent.

As the demonstration continued the cheers came in great waves, dying away almost to nothing one instant and then breaking afresh with increased enthusiasm. The galleries took up the demonstration with a will and helped to maintain it for a long time.

On the west side of the gallery a number of men waved star spangled banner umbrellas over the railing and the uproar broke out again on the floor below. One Louisiana delegate pulled off his coat and swung it around and around his head while he gave vent to yell after yell. The cheers died away, but again they come with renewed vigor, the galleries playing an important part in the demonstration. Senator Lodge made several attempts to continue his speech, but at every effort the cheering would break out and he finally gave up the idea, and walked slowly back and forth, a pleased expression on his face, waiting for the uproar to cease.

Representative Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of President Roosevelt, and Alice Roosevelt Longworth sat watching the spectacle with smiling countenances, but neither of them made any effort to participate in the cheering.

The convention band added to the din from time to time, playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic selections. "A hot time in the old town tonight," caught a quick response from the effervescent crowd.

M. H. Fairbanks, a brother of the vice president's who occupied a seat on the platform, after the cheering had continued for some time, jumped and waved a newspaper vigorously.

The enthusiasm finally swept Delegate Shoup from his political moorings and mounting his chair, he tossed a silk banner up and down in frantic fashion. This was taken by many of the delegates to mean a defection in the Ohio ranks and added a temporary fuel to the fire. In reality it was nothing of the kind, for Shoup has never been for Taft and has always been an avowed Foraker man.

The old familiar Cleveland-Blaine campaign of "four, four, four years more," broke out in the gallery and accompanied, as it was, by a stamping of feet in unison with the chanted words produced a terrific uproar back and forth between them and the Colorado people. Throughout the entire outbreak the Texas delegates, who are for Taft only "in the event that Roosevelt can not be nominated," led in the cheering. The delegates from this state, however, kept closely to their seats.

After the demonstration on the floor and the galleries had continued for half an hour, Senator Lodge again attempted to proceed, but the raps of his gavel simply added fuel to the flame which burned its brightest among the enthusiastic throngs, who showed no disposition to relinquish their share in the noise and excitement.

Frank H. Hitchcock, manager for Taft, was on the convention floor during the demonstration for Roosevelt. He expressed pleasure at the uproar, and said: "It shows how popular the administration is, particularly, how President Roosevelt stands with the people. I am glad of this. It will help Taft, for he is President Roosevelt's choice as his successor."

An enormous teddy bear dragged up in to the press seats and held aloft by a group of yelling enthusiasts brought out frantic screams of delight. After being held there for a moment it was tossed bodily down from the press stand into the Illinois delegation. The bear was roughly handled, being fully equal in bulk to a fat boy about ten years old, and when it lit upon a delegate he was liable to be knocked from his seat. Illinois pitched the bear into Iowa which promptly sent it whirling through the air to California. California quickly passed it along while the delegates and spectators roared with laughter. The bear was finally flung into Oklahoma, where it was gathered in and was seen no more.

Shortly after the disappearance of the bear sharp hisses broke out on the floor against the persistent disturbers in the galleries.

Both sides were persistent, but a yell is louder than a hiss and the delegates were soon overwhelmed. The galleries weakened, and again the hissing broke out, only to be met by a renewed and vociferous outburst from the galleries and again the delegates anxious to continue their work, were put into eclipse. Senator Lodge after another long wait attempted to be heard.

"Gentlemen," he said, "as I was trying to say when I was interrupted." The cheering

drowned his voice again and his gavel could scarcely be heard.

Determined, however, to proceed in spite of the refusal of the gallery crowd to follow the example of the delegates in restoring order Senator Lodge, in the midst of desultory cheering resumed his address.

The demonstration had proceeded unchecked for forty-five minutes.

Senator Lodge at last had the undivided attention of the entire convention when he came to that portion of his address which reiterated the determination of the president not to accept the nomination.

"That decision," he declared, "dictated by the loftiest of motives and by a noble loyalty to American traditions, is final and irrevocable.

"Anyone," he said, "who attempts to use his name as a candidate for the presidency impugns both his sincerity and his good faith, two of the president's greatest and most conscious qualities upon which no shadow has ever been cast. That man is no friend to Theodore Roosevelt and does not cherish his name and fame who now, from any motive urges him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally declined."

This declaration was the signal for general applause among the delegates, but some one in the audience cried, "But we want him."

Senator Lodge went on, however.

Again the applause came from the delegates and was repeated when Senator Lodge said: "But although the president retires, he leaves behind him his policies." The statement, "We believe in the support of the courts in all their dignity," caused additional applause as did the declaration in favor of protection.

As Senator Lodge concluded he was cheered to the echo, several men pressing eagerly forward to extend congratulations for his address and the manner in which it has been given to the convention.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana offered a resolution extending greetings to John Ade of Indiana, a veteran of the republican party since its inception and tendering him a seat on the platform. Mr. Ade, who is the father of George Ade, was heartily applauded as he mounted the rostrum. A similar motion for like reason was offered in behalf of J. H. Tripp of Janesville, Wis., and he was ceremoniously conducted to the platform and heartily cheered as he came forward.

The report of the committee on rules was then adopted and the members of the new national committee and the honorary vice presidents of the convention were chosen. Representative Burke of Pennsylvania offered to the convention the report of the committee on rules the following amendment:

"It is moved that the report be amended to include the following:

"That the basis of representation in the republican national convention hereafter shall be as follows: Each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large and one additional delegate for each ten thousand votes or majority fraction thereof at the last preceding presidential election for republican electors; four delegates from each territory and two from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and that methods for the enforcement of this ruling shall be provided by the republican national committee chosen by the delegates to this convention."

This was the proposition which had been defeated in the committee on rules by vote of 24 to 17. It was intended to decrease the representation of the southern states. The vote on the proposition was about equally divided until New York was reached. That state cast a solid vote for the minority report which at once put it in the lead. Ohio cast eight votes for the minority and thirty-eight for the majority side of the question. This caused an outburst of cheers which lasted for a full minute. Pennsylvania went solidly for the minority report and the vote passed the 800 total. The vote of Washington put the latter beyond doubt, the totals at that time being 428 for the minority to 491 for the majority report. The majority was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

The southern delegations in their applause and cheering, gave credit to the Ohio delegation for saving them. Calls of "Ohio" rang from the delegates gathered under the southern banners.

Senator Warren of Wyoming moved that a recess be taken until 9 o'clock p. m. Governor Fort of New Jersey offered an amendment making the hour 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The amendment was adopted and the convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The republican national convention was

called to order at 10:17 o'clock Thursday morning, June 19. Senator Lodge in the chair. Rev. John Wesley Hill of New York offered prayer. Senator Fulton of Oregon introduced to the convention George H. Williams, the last surviving member of President Grant's cabinet. He was attorney general under President Grant, is now over eighty years of age and was a delegate from Oregon.

Chairman Lodge introduced Senator Hopkins of Illinois, who was chairman of the resolutions committee. Senator Hopkins presented the platform. (It will be found on page 4 of this issue.)

When Senator Hopkins concluded the reading of the platform Representative Cooper of Wisconsin was introduced for the purpose of presenting the minority report. The following is taken from the Associated Press dispatch:

Representative Cooper as he advanced to the front, was greeted with cheers and cries of encouragement from the Wisconsin delegation. None came from any other direction.

Chairman Lodge, before Mr. Cooper commenced the reading of his report, announced that the question would be confined to within forty minutes, one-half to each side. Senator Hopkins, he said, would have charge of the debate on the side of the majority and Representative Cooper would lead the fight on behalf of the minority.

Representative Cooper then resumed the lengthy plank proposed as a substitute for that offered in the regular platform. The substitute embodied the LaFollette idea of physical valuation of all railroads as a basis for the fixing of rates. While the republican party has done much, the plank declared, there is yet much to be accomplished in the public interests. The minority report favored the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and the clothing of it with authority of instituting proceeding on its own motion.

"We recommend," continued Mr. Cooper, amid applause, "the enactment of a law requiring the interstate commerce commission to make an exact inventory of the physical property, such valuation to be made the basis of just and reasonable railroad rates."

The tariff plank followed that on the railroads. It was declared that under the present tariff the public is compelled to pay prices dictated by monopoly and that the situation calls for immediate remedy. It was asked that duties upon imports should equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

The demand was made for the appointment of a permanent tariff commission to be appointed by the president. Also election of senators by the people.

The demand was made for the enactment of a law prohibiting any combination for the purpose of stifling competition and suppression of prices. Imprisonment for violation of this law was asked. The plank also contained suggestions that a like penalty be made legal for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The minority further recommended that there be added to the majority report two paragraphs dealing with the publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures.

"Hooray," came from a member of the Wisconsin delegation. The paragraph mentioned by Mr. Cooper recommended that a republican congress and republican president enforce the law requiring the managers of campaigns to publish from time to time "during the campaign," the names of all contributors and the amounts contributed or promised, and the amounts and purposes of all disbursements and to whom paid.

The report asked for the enactment of a law regulating the rates and service of telephone companies.

The minority injunction plank demanded the enactment of a law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes when such injunction would not have been asked had there been no labor element reached. It was also asked that the issuance of injunctions reached in all cases be forbidden where the exigencies of the situation can be served by the ordinary process of law.

Punishment for contempt of court, it was asked, should be inflicted only after conviction by a jury in cases where the offense was committed in the immediate presence of or in close proximity to the court. The report also asked for the creation of a department of labor and a bureau of mines and mining within this department, with appropriation of sufficient funds to allow investigations of mining disasters.

The final plank in the report asked for the extension of the eight hour law to all departments of the government.

"I am the only member of the committee