

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1431—John d'Arc burned at Rouen.
- 1643—Union of the New England colonies.
- 1672—Peter the Great of Russia born at Moscow.
- 1794—French fleet defeated in the Bay of Biscay by the English under Lord Howe.
- 1813—English defeated the Americans at battle of Sackett's Harbor.
- 1814—Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon, died at Malmaison.
- 1832—Opening of the Rideau canal.
- 1835—Pope Pius X. (Giuseppe Sarto) born.
- 1848—Wisconsin admitted to the Union.
- 1864—Sheridan joined Grant before Richmond.
- 1871—Canada issued its first post cards.
- 1876—Several hundred houses destroyed by fire in Quebec.
- 1880—Garfield and Arthur nominated by the Republican national convention at Chicago.
- 1889—Texas Spring Palace opened at Fort Worth.
- 1890—The Texas Spring Palace in Fort Worth burned.
- 1903—Last performance given in the historic Boston museum.
- 1905—Lewis and Clark exposition opened at Portland, Ore. President Roosevelt offered his services as a mediator to end the war between Russia and Japan.
- 1907—Widow of President McKinley buried at Canton, Ohio. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company having been found guilty of violating the anti-trust laws of Texas, was fined \$1,623,000.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The will of Henry Blount, an eccentric miser of Harfordshire, England, leaving \$465,000 to Yale university, was admitted to probate at London, although relatives expected to show that his mind was unbalanced. Yale will get the money.

Freshmen and sophomores from the University of Minnesota engaged in a lively battle at a dancing academy in Minneapolis and it took a squad of police and a number of men armed with buckets of water to subdue them. The sophomores attempted to cut the hair of the freshmen boys who attended a class party.

The Virginia high school debating team claims the Minnesota State championship for 1908, on the grounds of having met and defeated the strongest teams in the debating league, including the teams of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and also on the recent challenge issued to meet any team in the league or out of the league. Gold medals are being struck for the members of the team.

D. H. Burnham of Chicago and Walter Cook of New York, the two distinguished architects, who with W. M. Kenyon of Minneapolis, have been chosen as judges to pass upon the merits of the plans submitted in the open competition for improving and beautifying the greater campus of the University of Minnesota. They have begun their examination of the twenty plans submitted by architects.

Negotiations are under way in St. Paul to secure the Minnesota college, a Scandinavian Lutheran institution, now located in Minneapolis. The college was established a few years ago. Since that time the college has prospered and grown so that it needs more room. It has been unable to secure property in the neighborhood of its present location, and the authorities of the institution are now considering the advisability of removing it to St. Paul. A committee of St. Paul business men have the matter of aiding the college in hand.

President Swain of Swarthmore College has announced that the board of managers will be asked by the faculty to authorize the abandonment of intercollegiate athletic contests for at least one year, and that the football and basketball games scheduled for next year be canceled. But contests in the milder form, such as tennis and lacrosse, may be continued. The decision is based on complaints of members of the faculty and of the alumni that "the desire to win has come to over shadow the legitimate purpose of athletics to such an extent as to form a serious menace to the primary purpose of college life." The Athletic Advisory Committee is willing that the experiment be tried, but believes that it will not be found to be in the best interests of Swarthmore.

President Dabney of the University of Cincinnati has asked for the resignation of Prof. H. H. Bowen of the department of philosophy because of the private views held by the latter on the question of marriage. It was said that the request was inspired by the disclaimer made by Mrs. Bowen concerning the effect of her husband's peculiar views on their home life. He holds that comradeship should be the only tie between man and wife on the spiritual plane, and that where this does not exist separation should be made as simple as possible.

Macalester, the Presbyterian college at St. Paul, has been made the Minnesota beneficiary of the Rockefeller educational fund, and is to receive a gift of \$75,000. The college is to raise an endowment of \$75,000 additional, most of which is already pledged.

Iowa won sixth place in the field meet for the blind. The National Athletic Association comprises colleges for the blind located in California, Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, New York, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Ohio, Washington and Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Playing the "Star-Spangled Banner" on a shipboard is a ceremony which must be attended with proper respect. One of the correspondents with the cruising fleet writes that on one rainy evening, when his ship was just below the equator, the band gave the usual concert between decks. It was so hot that the members of the band took off their coats, and the members of the crew took off everything but their undershirts and trousers. When the time came to play the national air the leader paused, the band stood, and the members of the crew came to attention; but no signal to play was given until every man had put on his coat and hat, that patriotism might never lose its self-respect by being caught in dishabille.

President Roosevelt signed the bill for the reorganization of the militia of the United States, and its arming and equipment at a cost not to exceed \$2,000,000, and gave the pen he used for the purpose to General J. A. Drain, chairman of the executive committee of the National Guard Association, who was active in the movement to obtain the legislation. Assistant Secretary Oliver of the War Department, who has been charged with the execution of the provisions of the new law, said that one of the first steps to be taken will be the appointment of a board composed of five representative officers of the organized militia to consult the Secretary of War regarding the condition and needs of that branch of the military establishment.

After resting for four years less than a century in the congressional cemetery in Washington, the body of George Clinton, once major general in the revolutionary army, first governor of New York, and a former vice president of the United States, has been removed to Kingston, N. Y., for final interment. Not since the death of President McKinley has a funeral been marked with such elaborate military honors.

The president has passed upon the cases of twenty-three enlisted men from the department of Dakota, who were convicted by court-martial of various infractions of the army regulations, principally desertion. In the most of these cases, the president approved the finding and sentence of the court, but in a few cases he mitigated the sentence to a lighter punishment than that imposed.

A subcommittee of the House committee on Rivers and Harbors unanimously decided to report to the full committee a plan under which all opposition to the sanitary canal and to improvement of the Mississippi River, based upon the claim that an intake at Chicago of 14,000 cubic feet a second will lower the level of the lakes, must disappear.

The department of justice, at the request of the president, has Congressman Volstead's bill for draining the Red Lake Indian reservation in Northern Minnesota under consideration. The lands in question being vested in the federal government, it is believed that there are no legal objections to Mr. Volstead's measure.

An agreement has been made between the War Department and the International Falls Improvement Company relative to the Rainy River dam, and work will continue under the existing rights held by the company. Next session a bill will be passed extending the time for completion.

One of the important duties of the next president will be to appoint members of the United States Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and three other justices have already passed the age of 70 years, and probably their places will have to be filled during the next administration.

After being exposed to a mauling by projectiles fired from the heaviest guns in the navy, the turrets of the Monitor Florida still worked, her mechanism was not disabled, nor was her armor plate pierced. The test vindicates the turret system of construction for war vessels.

A new fighting mast constructed of twisted steel pipe is likely to be a feature of American fighting ships hereafter. The monitor Florida was equipped with one in the recent test and shells thrown into the basket-like top had no appreciable effect.

Rear Admiral Evans, who has returned to Washington, says the United States should have nineteen more battleships, making forty-eight in all.

The president conferred with Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry, relative to the new national forest reserve in Northern Minnesota, near Cass Lake. Mr. Pinchot endorsed the bill and the president will sign it.

In the omnibus bill for revenue cutter service there is an item inserted providing for \$200,000 for a new first-class vessel to be used on Lake Superior, with headquarters at Duluth.

The House committee appointed to investigate the pulp and paper industry submitted two reports, a majority favoring postponement of action until next session and the minority favoring the placing of pulp on the free list immediately.

Senator Clapp has secured a copy of the first census of Minnesota, taken in the early fifties when the territory had only 4,000 inhabitants. He will present the documents to the state historical society.



Chicago correspondence:

All Republicans in the United States, the territories and the territorial possessions are supposed to have their voice and vote in an assemblage known as a Republican national convention. The assemblage in the Coliseum at Chicago has its representatives from forty-six States, two Territories, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The number of delegates representing each State is proportioned to the population. The representation in Congress is taken as a guide, and for each member of the House of Representatives there are two delegates to the convention. For each United States Senator there are two delegates also. Thus, New York, the most populous State in the Union, has thirty-seven members in the House of Representatives and two Senators, giving that State twice thirty-nine, or seventy-eight delegates. And as each delegate casts his vote individually, the more populous States have the greater voice in the doings of the convention.

Next to New York, Pennsylvania is the most populous State, and has the second largest delegation in the convention, casting sixty-eight votes. Other large delegations are: Illinois, 54; Ohio, 46; Missouri and Texas, 36 each; Massachusetts, 32, and Indiana, 30.

The Territories and possessions are all put on the same basis, and are given two votes each in the convention. Thus, while they have no voice in the actual selection of a President, they have a slight voice in the deliberations of the body which nominates.

The choice of delegates to a national convention is accomplished by what is known as the machinery of the voluntary party organization. When the Constitution was adopted, and the office of President created, there was no idea of a national party, like the Republican party, or the Democratic party, in the minds of the members of the constitutional convention. The people

announced at the close of the national convention's work.

Machinery of the Convention.

An interesting group of men will start the machinery of the Republican convention at the Coliseum. Harry S. New, chairman of the National Committee, will be the first official to face the mass of delegates and spectators when he calls the convention to order. The National Committee calls the convention, and makes all arrangements for it, and it naturally devolves upon the committee chairman to start the proceedings. New halls from Indianapolis, where he formerly published a newspaper inherited from his noted father. He has been vice chairman of the committee and was promoted when Chairman Cortelyou entered the cabinet of President Roosevelt. Bishop P. J. Muldoon will offer the opening prayer. Elmer Dover, secretary of the National Committee, who rose to fame and influence under the tutelage of the late Senator Hanna and by the force of his own ability, will read the official call for the convention.

Mr. New will then introduce Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, as temporary chairman of the convention. Burrows was born in Northeast, Pa., and lives in Kalamazoo, Mich. He was an officer in the civil war and has since been much in office. He was elected to the lower branch of Congress nine times and has been in the Senate since 1895. Burrows will deliver a long speech, which will probably be the keynote of the campaign. Following the Burrows speech will come the selection of the other temporary officers. John R. Malloy, of Ohio, will be chosen general secretary. He was long clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives and is known at national conventions as the man "with the voice." They might better make it "the man with the marvelous voice." Amid the greatest convention confusion the strong, clear tones of Malloy always

carry to the limits of the hall. And when Malloy lifts his voice he is greeted always with a round of appreciative applause. There will be a lengthy list of assistant clerks celebrated for strength of voice and ability as readers. These officials of the convention will be Attorney Thomas Williamson, of Edwardsville, Ill., and George A. Wilson, of Des Moines, Ia.

Asher C. Hinds, who will be parliamentarian, hails from Washington, D. C. He acts as coach on parliamentary tactics to Speaker Cannon, and he performed similar services for Speakers Reed and Henderson. Hinds is the best posted authority on parliamentary law in the country, and his knowledge of precedents will be of invaluable service to the presiding officers.

William F. Stone, of Baltimore, sergeant-at-arms, will be an important figure. As sergeant-at-arms of the National Committee the bulk of the work of preparing for the convention has fallen on his shoulders. In the convention he will be responsible for the work of ticket taking and ushers and for the preservation of order.

The temporary organization includes also a small force of stenographic reporters under M. W. Bloomberg, as-

stant sergeant-at-arms, and messengers.

JULIUS CAESAR BURROWS.

Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention.

Julius Caesar Burrows, temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, has been for many years prominently before the public of the United States. He is 71 years old and has been in politics since the year 1864, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo County, Michigan. His career as a Congressman began in 1873, and he has been Senator from Michigan since 1895.

On the presumption that the saying "Nothing succeeds like success" holds good in politics, there must be much satisfaction to Mr. Burrows in looking back over his long record. He has been uniformly successful in whatever he has undertaken to do.

While the Senator is regarded as a conservative, his course has been mainly in accord with the policies of President Roosevelt. Senator Burrows was in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses and resigned in 1895 to succeed the late Senator Stockbridge. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1905. On the latter occasion his great popularity was attested when he received the vote of every member of the Legislature.

SENATOR LODGE.

Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention.

For the second time Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, has been selected permanent chairman of a Republican national convention. He was the permanent chairman of the 1900 convention in Philadelphia and

SOME CONVENTION HISTORY

The national Republican convention this year is the fourteenth held since the organization of the Republican party in 1856 and the seventh to meet in Chicago. Six of the thirteen conventions which have passed into history have been held in Chicago and three in Philadelphia, where the party's first candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont of California, was nominated. Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Minneapolis have each had the honor of entertaining the Republican delegates once. All but two of the conventions have been called in June. The conventions of 1860 and 1858, which nominated Lincoln and Grant, were held in May.

Two conventions made memorable by the length of their sessions were those of 1880 and 1888. Both of these met in Chicago, the first lasting from June 2 to June 8. Three days of the 1880 convention were spent in perfecting the organization. The fight for the nomination of Grant for third term being on, thirty-six ballots were taken before a dark horse candidate, James A. Garfield of Ohio, was nominated. The convention of 1888 was in session six days, and nineteen candidates, the largest number ever before a Republican convention, received votes before Benjamin Harrison was chosen on the eighth ballot.

Twice in the history of the party but one candidate has been presented for the two offices voted upon. In 1900 William McKinley was unanimously renominated for President on the first ballot. For Vice President Theodore Roosevelt was unanimously nominated on the first ballot. In 1904 the same unanimity prevailed. The only names presented were those of Roosevelt for President and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice President. Each was therefore unanimously nominated on the first ballots.

The conventions of 1838 and 1872 gave Grant the full vote on the first ballot, but the vote for Vice President was divided. Other Republican presidential candidates who have been nominated on the first ballot are Fremont, 1856; Lincoln, 1864; Grant, 1868 and 1872; Benjamin Harrison, 1892; William McKinley, 1896 and 1900, and Theodore Roosevelt, 1904. William L. Dayton of New Jersey, Fremont's running mate; William A. Wheeler of New York, named with Hayes in 1876, and Whitlaw Reid, who went down to defeat with Benjamin Harrison in 1892, share with Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks the honor of having received the vice presidential nomination by a unanimous vote of the convention on the first formal ballot.

Three within the fifty-two years of its history the party has had to face the problem of disaffection manifested in double conventions. Since the convention of 1880, no attempt to enforce the unit rule has been made. The convention of 1884 rejected the candidate selected by the national committee as temporary chairman and chose another.

CURRENT COMMENT

Considering that in the past forty years three Presidents have been murdered and three Vice Presidents have succeeded them, and that previously two Vice Presidents have become President through death from natural causes, it is surprising that such indifference is shown to the vice presidency.

All statesmen of the first rank are ambitious to become President, but when the second office is named they shake their heads and try to move out of range. The reason, of course, is, not that the vice presidency is not an important and dignified office, but that it has come to be looked upon as a shelf for a political nonentity. Once a man becomes Vice President, his career is thought to be ended, though Theodore Roosevelt showed that this is a mistaken notion. The feeling is so strong that more than once political parties have named for Vice President men who were distinguished only for their wealth and were known to possess no ability that would enable them to become

satisfactory Presidents, if fate had forced their rise.

The vice presidency is an office that may become of the first importance to the people of the United States. Nobody can tell what the future may bring forth, and the Vice President should be fitted for the chief magistracy, which five of our twenty-six Vice Presidents have been called upon to fill.—Chicago Journal.

Coal miners and operators of the eastern district of Ohio reached a two years' agreement at Cleveland after a stormy session. All differences were amicably adjusted and work in all mines will be resumed. Ten thousand miners are directly affected.

The University campus extension fund can not be used for current expenses according to State Auditor Iverson of Minnesota, who refused a request from the State board of regents to this effect. The board wanted to borrow \$25,000 from the occasion fund, the money to be applied on coal bills and salaries.

At Portland, Me., a fine of \$10,000, the maximum amount provided by law, was imposed upon George Fred Terrey, the proprietor of the Waterville mail order publishing house, who was convicted in March of conspiracy to defraud the government of postage.

Miss Thiribee—My father suffered a horrible death. He was choked while eating a small bit of sirlon.

Mr. Hiltree—That makes him a martyr.

Miss Thiribee—Why?

Mr. Hiltree—He died at the steak.

Political Comment

Facts Concerning the Tariff.
Governor Johnson in his desire to make a special feature of the tariff issue in his canvass for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, lets himself be carried a trifle further than plain judgment should permit. For example, in a public address delivered at Houghton, Mich., he made this extraordinary statement:

In spite of statutes which declare industrial trusts and combinations in restraint of trade illegal, in other words to be statutory outlaws in the land, the government today maintains a tariff system avowedly for the protection and profit of the enterprises in which these trust outlaws are interested and engaged.

This is not only extravagant, but it is grossly at variance with historical fact. The protective tariff was born on this continent more than two centuries before the trusts were dreamed of. Turning back to colonial days, we find the government of Massachusetts enacting, in November, 1688, a general import tax, serving at once for revenue and protection. The Continental Congress was committed to the principle of a general tariff on imports and did its utmost to obtain uniform action of the States to this end. On April 8, 1789, James Madison introduced in the first House of Representatives a bill taxing imports "for the support of the government, for the discharge of debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures." The measure was passed and signed by President Washington.

Does Governor Johnson believe that President Washington, James Madison and the first Congress were playing into the hands of "trust outlaws" or would he so characterize the pioneers who laid the foundations of American trade and industry?

In 1792, we find Congress increasing duties from an average rate of 8 1/2 per cent to 13 1/2 per cent. In 1812, on account of the war, duties were increased 100 per cent, and in 1816 a further increase of 42 per cent was made. In the same year Mr. Dallas introduced a tariff bill of strictly protective character, which was opposed by Daniel Webster and other Eastern representatives but which passed both houses by a large majority and became a law. Clay, Calhoun and Lovides were strong supporters of this measure. Would Governor Johnson class these men as instruments in the hands of "trust outlaws"?

There followed the protective tariff bill of 1824, with average duties of 37 per cent and the bill of 1828, with a 41 per cent rate, which Webster favored and which prompted several Southern States to deny the power of Congress to lay duties for protection.

Free trade hardly dared to show its head until 1831, when a national free trade convention met in Philadelphia, while a month afterward a counter-convention of protectionists was held in New York. Then came the enactment of the tariff bill of 1832, in which, while some duties were repealed, the protective features of the previous law were retained.

Clay's compromise bill broke the continuity of duties, but in 1841 Congress firmly reasserted the protective principle, a general tariff act, with a rate of 33 per cent, being enacted. Modifying measures followed in 1846 and 1857, but in 1891 the Morrill bill raising the tariff one-third was passed, and subsequently Congress remained faithful to the protective principle except during the brief period when the Democracy had control and passed the Wilson bill.

Never has the principle of protection been more stubbornly asserted than it was during the long period that elapsed between the passage of the first tariff bill and the organization of the first trust.

Before descending further upon the tariff and its beneficiaries, Mr. Bryan's distinguished rival should again consult his history books.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Congress Is No Lawmaking Machine.
Much stuff and nonsense is being printed about a "do-nothing Congress." One would suppose that Congress is merely a lawmaking machine, and the more laws it grinds out the more efficient it is. What tommyrot!

The duty of Congress is to provide for the welfare of the country. In the discharge of this duty Congress has to reject as well as approve legislative proposals.

The truth is that Congress often confers more benefits upon the country by rejecting foolish bills than by enacting wise ones.

Congress during its recent session attended to all the regular business of the country. It left no great service without attention and provision. It did not do some things that some of us think ought to have been done. But it refused to do many things which were a menace to the nation.

Congress during its recent session rejected every effort to undermine the established liberties of the people. It rejected a multitude of proposals for foolish and destructive legislation. It refused to assail the Constitution, to barter away principles for campaign funds, or to enact class laws for political effect.

In the amount of revolutionary, unconstitutional, and subversive proposals that it prevented from becoming a burden and a curse to the American people this Congress stands forth with illustrious distinction.

It has done what was necessary for the country in affirmative legislation. It has served the country magnificently in the proposed legislation that it refused to enact.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

MEN PROMINENT IN THE WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.



have worked out the scheme of holding a national convention and nominating party candidates without any national or constitutional law to guide them. Consequently the system is rather ragged at the edges.

In theory the two delegates from each congressional district are chosen at district conventions, made up of delegates who are themselves chosen by primary elections. All members of the party in good and regular standing are supposed to vote at these primary elections. Often the public at large pays no attention to these preliminary steps, and the delegates chosen at the district conventions are the men named by the local party leaders.

The first business that faces a national convention is to determine who are the properly chosen delegates entitled to take part in its proceedings. This question is first passed upon by the national committee and is later passed upon by a committee on credentials appointed by the delegates who are first seated in the convention.

The party's national committee is made up of a member from each State and Territory. The committeemen are chosen by each State delegation and

was chosen for a similar position in the convention this year at Chicago.

Senator Lodge and President Roosevelt have been fast friends for years, although they have not always been in entire accord on all matters. The Senator before his election to the United States Senate, in 1893, had served several terms in the House of Representatives. His present term in the Senate will not expire until 1911. He is one of the influential men of the Senate and one of the best posted upon legislative affairs. Legislation is his profession and he has contributed largely to the treasury of American history. Senator Lodge is a native of the Old Bay State, a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer. He was a member of the Commission on Alaska Boundary appointed by President Roosevelt.

Isaac D. Butts, 52 years old, formerly a cook for the Vanderbilts, Belmonts and Astors at their Newport and New York establishments, committed suicide by hanging at her home in Dover, Ohio. Despondency caused by a crippled hand, which prevented her following her calling, at which she had earned \$4,000 a year, is said to have been the cause.

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