

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The republican national convention of 1908 was called to order at Chicago at 12:18 p. m. Tuesday, June 16th.

An Associated Press dispatch referring to the entrance of delegations said: "Wisconsin produced the first burst of enthusiasm shown by the personnel of any particular delegation. A ponderous man climbed upon a chair and waving a wide black hat led the Badgers in the cry 'Hoo-Rah-Rah,' three times repeated, the name of Senator LaFollette being brought in at the end with vim and energy. The cheer was not particularly contagious, however, and no other state joined their lead."

In calling the convention to order Harry S. New, chairman of the republican national committee, said: "The hour has arrived for the representatives of the republican party to meet in its fourteenth national convention at the end of almost twelve years of the most brilliant administration in the history of the world. There are those present in this audience today who participated in the party's first convention and the accomplishments of the party over so brief a span as that of the life of men yet living are almost beyond belief. We are here to assert our pride in what has been done, to approve the achievements of the past and more especially to commend and endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and those policies which, under his splendid administration, have become known to the people of this land as the policies of a 'square deal.'"

Mr. New's reference to President Roosevelt was greeted with an outburst of cheers.

Bishop Muldoon of Chicago invoked the divine blessing.

After the reading of the convention call Senator Burrows was introduced as temporary chairman.

The following is taken from the Associated Press report:

Senator Burrows was warmly received as he stepped to the front of the platform. He bowed his acknowledgements and began his "keynote" address at just 12:30 p. m.

The substance of Senator Burrows' speech will be found on page 14.

The following is taken from the Associated Press report:

The list of temporary officers was approved. Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York was recognized to offer a resolution that until permanently organized the convention be guided by the rules of the last national convention. It was adopted.

Senator I. Long presented and moved the adoption of a resolution moving that the roll of the states be called for the presentation of the names of the men selected for the various committees. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the roll call began.

"Alabama," called the clerk, but Alabama could not respond, having no list at hand, their one copy having been filed with the clerk of the convention. The plan of having the names of committeemen read for the delegation was then abandoned, but the membership of all committees was called by the clerk. The reading of the list of names did not appeal to either spectators or delegates and they commenced to leave. No names were submitted from Georgia beyond committee, because of contests in that state.

When Indiana was reached Senator Lodge moved that further reading be dispensed with and that the lists be handed in to the secretary. The motion was carried and the reading ceased. The following resolution was submitted by J. Francis Burke of Pennsylvania, who requested that it be referred to the committee on rules:

"Resolved, That the basis of representation in the national convention shall be as follows: "Each state shall be limited to four delegates at large and one additional delegate for each 10,000 or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for republican electors and two delegates from each territory, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and Philippines and that methods necessary for the enforcement of this rule shall be provided by the republican national committee chosen by the delegates of this convention."

Senator Lodge's resolution was carried with reference to all the states save Louisiana, where a contest had been temporarily passed over and both delegations seated. It was reported that Louisiana had submitted two lists, but Chairman Burrows announced an agreement had

been reached whereby the Louisiana delegations had agreed that they would forego representation on the standing committees. Senator Malloy announced that the committees selected would meet as soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention. He declared that it would not be necessary to leave the hall as lunch had been provided in the Coliseum.

On motion of Senator Dupont the convention at 2:03 p. m. adjourned until 12 o'clock Wednesday.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The republican national convention met for the second day's session at noon Wednesday, June 17. Temporary Chairman Burrows called the convention to order. Rev. William C. Waters of Chicago read the invocation from a prayer book closing with the Lord's prayer, many of the delegates joining with him. Harry Daugherty of Ohio asked for one hour's additional time for the committee on credentials. The request was granted.

Following is from the Associated Press report:

Chairman Burrows interrupted the regular order of business to introduce to the convention Henry Baker of Minnesota and James D. Connor of Indiana, two gray-bearded veterans of the party who were delegates to the first republican convention in 1856. They were greeted with continuing rounds of applause.

It was then announced that while waiting for the report of the committee on credentials there would be a parade through the hall of visiting and local marching clubs.

On motion of Mr. Warren of Michigan the convention voted a place on the platform to C. G. Proctor of St. Joseph, Mich., who was a delegate to the Lincoln convention in Chicago forty-eight years ago.

As Secretary Malloy concluded his announcement of the Warren resolution the tap of drums was heard outside the hall and in another second the east door was opened and in came the band heading a parade. They halted in front of the speakers' stand for an instant, playing "America." Close behind them came the Americus club of Philadelphia, the Knox marching club of Philadelphia and then the Americus club of Pittsburg, bearing high their umbrellas, some of red, white and blue and others of yellow and black. The aisle was not ideal marching ground and congestions were frequent and halts numerous. The Pennsylvanians were not forgetful of their candidate and as they passed along they filled the air with cries of "Knox." Every time they were compelled to halt they seized the opportunity to renew the cry.

Behind the Knox enthusiasts came the Tariff club of Pittsburg, headed by a large band; then came the Young Men's Blaine club of Cincinnati. They wore tall white hats and carried small American flags. Their appearance produced frenzy in the Ohio delegation. Instantly every man was on his feet, the red flags tossed up and cheer after cheer rang through the hall. The blue banner with the face of Secretary Taft on it produced another outburst and the Ohio men screamed and danced about while the band in the galleries struck up "Hail to the Chief," which it has by some coincidence played every time the blue banner has been flung to the air.

Following the Blaine club there came a distinct novelty in the way of the band playing "Tammany," and then a big delegation of visitors from Danville, Ill., bearing small flags with "Cannon" on them and a larger banner announcing "Neighbors of Uncle Joe."

Another Knox club from Philadelphia bearing big banners and heading by a band playing "Dixie" were next in the long line.

The Pennsylvanian's drum major was quite the most gorgeous personage who had entered the convention hall.

"Knox, Knox, we must have Knox" cried the Philadelphians and their demand was echoed by their delegates who took to their feet and waved vigorously their blue Knox pennants.

Still another band came roaring through the doorway, and it was the turn of Indiana. Behind the band, wearing white caps, with bands of black, were the members of the marching club of Indiana, which had arrived in the city but a short time before. They were given an enthusiastic greeting by the Indiana delegates which they returned with interest. As was the case with Pennsylvania, Indiana cheered on unsupported by the voices of any other delegations.

Senator C. W. Fulton of Oregon, chairman

of the credentials committee, stepped to the platform and presented the report and permanent roll of the convention. It was adopted in quick order with only a few dissenting "noes" to be heard after the storm of "ayes" that followed the putting of the question.

"Your committee on credentials," said Senator Fulton, "met yesterday immediately after the adjournment, and after fully hearing and carefully considering all the cases that came before it, reached the opinion that all delegates placed on the temporary roll by the national committee are in each instance entitled to their seats."

Cheering interrupted the speaker.

"In addition," said Senator Fulton, "the committee has seated all three of the contesting delegations from New Mexico, with one-third vote each."

The adoption of the report was moved and there was no attempt at debate. One or two scattering noes were heard.

The report on permanent organization was then presented by Chairman Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut. The announcement that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge had been chosen for permanent chairman called out applause, especially from the Massachusetts delegation. The report, save in this particular, made permanent the temporary officials. It was adopted unanimously.

The chairman then announced: "I appoint General Stewart L. Woodford of New York and Governor Charles S. Deneen of Illinois a committee to escort the permanent chairman to the platform."

General Woodford mounted the rostrum first, followed closely by Senator Lodge, Governor Deneen bringing up the rear. Renewed applause greeted their appearance, and after the two chairmen had bowed and shaken hands, Senator Burrows, advancing to the front of the platform said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to introduce to you as your permanent chairman, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts."

As Senator Lodge stepped forward to the speaker's table manuscript in hand he was loudly cheered. In a voice clear to the utmost corner of the vast auditorium he began by thanking the delegates for the honor of his selection to preside permanently over the deliberations of the convention.

It was precisely 1:25 o'clock when Senator Lodge uttered the first sentence of his speech.

His address had a welcome touch of campaign atmosphere and the audience was not long in breaking forth in frequently and constantly increasing enthusiasm. Lodge's drawing of contrasts between the republican and democratic party, particularly pleased the delegates. He declared amid laughter and cheers that the great object of the democrats was to keep their past a dark history, while the republicans were anxious to publish theirs to the world.

"If we refer to their past," he declared, "they accuse us of calumny."

There was much laughter and cheering at this, which was renewed when he said "the democrats now could only appeal to judge us on our undiscovered future."

"We say," he continued, "read our record and judge us there."

Turning from his taunting of the democrats Senator Lodge seriously discussed the record of the achievements under republican administration of recent years and it was in this connection that he first mentioned the president—not by name, but by the office.

"The president has fearlessly enforced the laws as he found them upon the statute books."

Cheers came from many quarters of the hall, at this, but their duration was comparatively brief, and Senator Lodge hastened to resume. In a few minutes, however, he came again to the president with the declaration that in enforcing the law the bayonets of duty must hurt somebody.

"And the result," he went on, "is the president is the most abused and most popular man in the United States."

At this the great demonstration broke loose. For a time the cheering appeared desultory, but after a minute or two some of the delegates from the territories jumped to their chairs and a great roar burst from all over the hall.

As the cheers came forth Senator Lodge remarked to his friends on the platform: "They said there was no Roosevelt feeling in this con-