



#### 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 in 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 in 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

is 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 then 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 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

ed 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 tangles 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

#### 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 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. Legislature 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 Alaskan Boundary appointed by President Roosevelt.

#### 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 1868, 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

Nurses at the Toronto (Canada) general hospital have asked for an eight-hour day.

Oklahoma has passed a law empowering the State Labor Commission to fix wages in all industries.

The Governor of Porto Rico has recommended to the Legislature a law creating a labor bureau on the island.

Wages of iron and steel workmen in the northern and northeast British districts have been reduced 2½ to 5 per cent.

Fifty years ago the wages of engineers and artisans in England was only 12 cents an hour; now casual laborers can demand and get 14 cents an hour.

There is movement to organize all unskilled workmen of Montreal, Can., into a big federation along the lines of the Knights of Labor, which existed in that city about twenty years ago.

The Carpenters' District Council of Poston, Mass., has elected a trial committee, which will henceforth hear and adjudicate all trade matters that arise between the thirty-four affiliated unions of the council.

The Operative Plasterers' International Association is enjoying a steady growth. The latest report from the international body shows that there are now 216 unions under its direction in the United States and Canada.

At the present time the labor bodies in Newfoundland have under consideration two great projects—the establishment of a fisherman's protective union and the federation of all the unions under one supreme council.

The Bakers' Union of San Francisco, Cal., has appointed a committee to prepare a recommendation to the international convention that is to meet in October to erect a home for aged and disabled members of the organization.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor will petition the prison board to discontinue shoemaking at the State penitentiary as soon as practicable, and representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are now preparing the appeal.

Under authority of the American Federation of Labor, and within the jurisdiction of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, enrollment has begun in a local to be known as the Picture Machine Operators of Greater New York.

Labor unions were almost unknown in Newfoundland up to 1892. Then the only organization for the protection of the employed was the Typographical Union. Since then, and especially of recent years, unions and societies have sprung up on all sides.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor disputes. The gathering was however, more cheerful. House trade in fall goods is reported light, but traveling men are sending in better orders, though conservatism rules in the buying.

Reports as to industrial resumptions at full time are more numerous in cotton goods and allied textile lines, more than offsetting reports of shut-downs, and there are more iron furnaces and coke ovens reported going to work.

Collections still reflect the quiet trade doing in backward payments. Money is easy, but the inflow from the country to the large centers is slackening off perceptibly.

Business failures for the week ending June 4 number 235 in the United States, the smallest total reported for any week since October last, and compared with 263 last week, 155 in the like week of 1907, 162 in 1906, 194 in 1905 and 171 in 1904. Business failures for the week ending June 4 number 32 in Canada, against 31 last week and 18 last year.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

#### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

##### CHICAGO.

Commercial defaults make the best exhibit in a long time and credits generally are the cause of little adverse comment. A comparatively lower volume of payments through the banks appears, owing to the week including only five business days, but the daily average is better than recently shown.

Railroad returns continue falling behind those at this time last year, and the offerings of heavy freight from the mills and factories remain light. There is, however, heavier forwarding of farm products, and trade makes further response to more settled weather, although evidence of curtailed production diminish rather slowly and notable demands in the leading industries yet make a meager advance.

A strengthening influence in current operations is the healthier tone which pervades iron and steel and gradually increasing outputs in metal and wood working lines.

Financial provision against future needs made less of a problem by greater ease in the money market, and railroad managers now give more attention to track and equipment requirements, the prospect brightening for commitments which should soon stimulate activity.

Distributive dealings remain very satisfactory in staple merchandise, wholesale orders being numerous for warm weather goods, and both local and country retail sales have risen to a seasonal extent. Mail orders from outside points for fall and winter goods come forward freely.

High prices for grain enrich the agricultural interests, and crop reports indicate gratifying progress under the prevailing ideal weather.

The total movement of grain at this port, 7,460,790 bushels, compares with 8,749,570 bushels last week and 7,208,483 bushels in 1907. Compared with last year there is increase in receipts of 7.6 per cent, and decrease in shipments of 1.6 per cent.

Livestock receipts are again remarkably low, 199,300 head, comparing with 242,620 head last week and 223,574 head last year.

Bank clearings, \$210,326,721, are 20.5 per cent under those of corresponding week in 1907. Failures reported in the Chicago district number 22, against 23 last week and 29 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 5, against 8 last week and 6 in 1907.—Dun's Review.

#### NEW YORK.

Irregular weather conditions, with heavy rainfalls Northwest, Southwest and South, have given an uneven appearance to retail trade reports. Reports from wholesale lines and from leading industries are however, more cheerful. House trade in fall goods is reported light, but traveling men are sending in better orders, though conservatism rules in the buying.

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#### THE MARKETS

##### ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

At Northfield St. Olaf college defeated the Luther college baseball team in a fast game by a score of 4 to 0.

Tired after their long trip away from home, the Fargo college boys fell before the Hamline team at Norton field, St. Paul, by a score of 14 to 8. The game was listless and neither team displayed much ginger.

In starting Powers Bros.' Newquill was knocked almost to his knees at Toronto. Foley quickly pulled him together and after running an eighth of a mile the horse stumbled and fell on his head, breaking his neck.

August Belmont heads the list of winning owners in England, his horses having piled up a total of about \$30,000 in the last six weeks. Richard Croker is second in the list with \$28,000, while Lord Rosebery is third with only \$10,000.

With Ed. Carson, the little south-paw, pitching shutout ball, Macalester closed its 1908 baseball season by defeating the fast Fargo college team by a score of 3 to 2. The game was full of plays worthy of being features and was fast and clean.

With the sale of Hazel Atlantic, a promising 5-year-old, the once noted Centreville brothers' racing stables, of Fort Wayne, Ind., are closed out and the men will abandon the racing game. The mare was sold to Lloyd Weaver of New Haven, Conn.

President A. L. A. Himmel Wright of the United States Revolver Association, has announced that four experts of this country will be sent to the Olympic games to take part in the international competition of July 9 with the pistol and revolver. Trial competitions are open to every citizen of this country.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.75; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 70c to 71c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$15.50; potato, \$8.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 16c; potatoes, new, per bushel, \$1.02 to \$1.08.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$2.50 to \$5.60; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.70; wheat, No. 2, 99c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2 white, 63c to 65c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 73c to 74c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, \$1.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.60; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 75c to 77c; oats, No. 3 white, 54c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 72c to 73c; oats, standard, 53c to 55c; rye, No. 1, 76c to 80c; barley, No. 2, 64c to 65c; pork, mess, \$13.72.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.05; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 76c to 77c; oats, natural white, 58c to 60c; butter, creamery, 21c to 23c; eggs, western, 13c to 16c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 75c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 83c; clover seed, October, \$7.50.

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



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 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

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 hails 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 greet-

ed by ticket takers and ushers and for the preservation of order.

The temporary organization includes also a small force of stenographic reporters under M. W. Bloomberg, assistant sergeant-at-arms, and messengers.

The conventions of 1868 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, 1882; William McKinley, 1896 and 1900, and Theodore Roosevelt, 1904. William L. Dayton of New Jersey,