

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

History of This Great Gathering and Its Management

Will Be a Roosevelt Ratification Meeting--Hard Fight Over Credentials--A Perfect System

Chicago, June 20.—The Republican convention this week is the thirteenth annual convention held by that party but the leaders are not inclined to be superstitious because of the lucky number.

The Republican party held its first convention in 1856. It met first at Newburg, but adjourned to Philadelphia on June 17, where Fremont and Fremont were chosen on the first ballot.

The Republican convention of 1860 met at Chicago, and on the third ballot nominated Lincoln over Fremont, his chief competitor, and Cameron, Chase and Bates, the favorite of their respective states. Hancock, of Maine, was named for vice-

renominated McKinley for president and named Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president.

Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati in June, 1876, on the seventh ballot, over Blaine, the leading candidate, and a field of "favorite sons," comprising Conkling, of New York; Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Jewell, of Connecticut; John Sherman, of Ohio; Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, and ex-Governor Morton, of Indiana.

The Republican convention in 1880 met in Chicago and was the most interesting one that ever assembled in the country. The contest for the nomination between Grant and Blaine

ing candidates seems to have originated in Pennsylvania, where it was used as early as 1788 in selecting state officers, and later in the choice of candidate for congress. Baltimore was the favorite city for conventions in the ante-bellum periods, no less than nine national conventions having assembled in that city in less than 30 years. During the same period only one convention was held west of the Alleghenies, that in 1856 at Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan. During the whole time since national conventions came into style only one ever met within the area of the Confederate states, and that was the Democratic convention of 1860, which met first at Charleston, S. C., but adjourned to Baltimore before its deliberations were concluded.

Called to Order Tuesday Noon.
The convention of the Republican party will be called to order at noon June 21 in the Coliseum building, Wabash avenue and 18th street, by Henry C. Payne, vice chairman of the

Alabama, 22; Alaska, 4; Arizona, 6; Colorado, 10; Delaware, 6; Florida, 10; Hawaii, 6; Idaho, 6; Indian Territory, 6; Iowa, 26; Maine, 12; Maryland, 16; Mississippi, 20; Montana, 6; Nevada, 6; New Mexico, 6; North Dakota, 8; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 8; South Dakota, 8; South Carolina, 18; Utah, 6; Vermont, 8; Washington, 10; and Wyoming, 6.

Of the states and territories which have partly instructed delegations are:

Arkansas, with 18 delegates, has 8 instructed; California instructed 4 of its 20. Six of the 14 delegates from Connecticut are instructed. Only 2 of the 26 delegates of Georgia are instructed. Illinois has 56 delegates, and 26 of these are instructed. All but 2 of the thirty delegates from Indiana are instructed. Kansas, with 20; and Kentucky, with 26, have only 2 each that are not instructed. Ten of the 18 delegates from Louisiana are instructed, and only 12 of the 32 delegates from Massachusetts are instructed, but the other 20 are vouch-



ELMER DOVER, SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.



EX-SECRETARY OF WAR ELIHU ROOT.

Republican national committee, and postmaster general. Probably not since the days of Washington and Grant has a body of men having to do with the selection of the governing personnel of this nation met under what might be called such unanimous conditions as to a proposed ticket and platform.

Contrary to many early predictions of a lack of general public interest in this convention because of the foregone conclusion that President Roosevelt would be renominated, the crowds of visitors are expected to literally overrun the city's hotels, while hundreds are vainly endeavoring to secure entrance tickets to the Coliseum. Two weeks ago the price of convention seats was quoted at \$50, and today instances are cited where almost double that figure was offered for the coveted pasteboards.

A Roosevelt Convention.
May be truthfully termed a "Roosevelt convention." It is doubtful if a dissenting vote will be cast against the nomination of the President. The selection of the candidate for vice-president will afford the only contest in the convention and even this is not expected to be a very spirited proceeding. Several sections of the country have put forth favorite sons for the honor, but it is pretty well understood that the Middle West will furnish the man.

The convention will consist of 988 delegates. Of this number 708 are under instructions to vote for the President, and of the remaining 280 a large number are tacitly instructed. A remarkable fact is that not a single delegate is under instruction for any other candidate.

The states and territories which have solid delegations under instructions to vote for the President are:

for as friendly.

Michigan sends 18 of the 28 delegates under instructions, and of the total delegation of 22 from Minnesota 20 are instructed. 28 delegates from Missouri are instructed, and that state is entitled to 36. 14 out of 16 are instructed in Nebraska, and four out of eight in New Hampshire. New Jersey did not instruct at all, but endorsed Mr. Roosevelt for nomination. Of the 78 delegates from New York 54 are instructed to vote for the President and 24 were elected without instructions. North Carolina instructed 10 out of 24, Ohio 36 out of 46 and Pennsylvania 24 out of 68.

All of these states however endorsed the President. So also did Rhode Island, which neglected to instruct its eight delegates. Tennessee instructed 20 of its 24, Texas instructed 32 of its 36 and Virginia 18 of its 24. Only two delegates of the 14 from West Virginia would be free to vote for any other candidate, and of the 26 delegates of Wisconsin 12 are instructed.

An Immense Gathering.

Six thousand seven hundred persons will compose the gathering of citizens at the opening ceremonies. Almost twice that number would listen to the proceedings had there been room, but no one will be admitted to the vast building who is not provided with a seat. The "standing room only" signs will not be painted, for the reason that, since the memorable Iroquois theater horror, the municipal laws of Chicago have been revised so that no public hall shall exceed its licensed seating capacity. In the Coliseum that is 6400. The platforms upon which the officials of the convention and the representatives of the press will sit brings the quota to the number first stated.

The temporary organization of the convention having been effected, former Secretary of War Elihu Root, of New York, will take the gavel as temporary chairman. At the close of Mr. Root's speech, the temporary organization of the convention being in full swing, an adjournment will probably be taken until 1 o'clock Wednesday.

Fight Over Credentials.

Before the second session the committee on credentials must dispose of 30 contests. Claimants of the right to represent Wisconsin, Texas, Delaware and Louisiana have submitted claims that are being fought with bitterness. If these contests assume serious proportions the work of the convention may be delayed. It is possible that some of the affected states may lose their representation, a condition, however, not believed probable. Wisconsin's war is the most serious. In the Badger state Gov. LaFollette is pitted against what are termed the "Stalwarts," or those supporting the two United States senators. The LaFollette state convention threw out a large

number of "Stalwart" delegates and the latter organized a rump convention, selected the same delegates at large to the national convention, and brought the fight to the Coliseum. Gov. LaFollette claims to be making a strong fight against corporation domination in Wisconsin, but the Stalwarts say this is an imaginary situation and that LaFollette simply wants to be the Poo-Bah of the commonwealth. The skill of the leaders in political diplomacy will be heavily taxed, but it is believed to be equal to the occasion, so that the work of the second day's session will begin promptly at the appointed hour.

The first business of the second session probably will be to hear the report of the committee on permanent organization, which names the permanent chairman of the convention. Then will follow the reading of resolutions for adoption. The most important of these will be the platform embodying the issues upon which the Republican party will go to the polls.

Long discussions of some of the paragraphs of the platform are unavoidable, but these expressions of differing opinions will be reduced to the shortest possible time, and it is reasonably certain that the platform will be adopted in ample time to clear a way for the business of naming a ticket, which will likely occur Wednesday morning if the work of the session is expedited.

How the Ticket Will Be Named.

President Roosevelt will be placed in nomination by former Gov. Frank Black, of New York, whose speech is expected to be a rouser of enthusiasm as well as a glowing panegyric of the strenuous executive. The seconding speeches will be made by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana; Geo. A. Knight, of California; Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Georgia; Jos. B. Cotton, of Minnesota, and Harry S. Cummings of Maryland. These probably will conclude the second day's session.

Thursday is expected to reveal the name of the running mate of President Roosevelt, and, if there is to be anything at all like a scrimmage for political preferment during this convention, it will make its appearance then. The majority of opinion has it that Senator Fairbanks will be coupled with the President, though the Illinois friends of Mr. Hitt and the adherents of the Nebraskan, John L. Webster, hope to make an impression. The fact that Illinois is represented in the person of the speaker of the house has been a deterrent feature to the candidacy of Mr. Hitt—a candidacy that might be termed an 11th hour affair, for it practically was unborn prior to the Republican state convention of Illinois, which inducted the able member of the foreign relations committee of the house for the place.

The National Committee.

As the old national committee went out of existence by limitation and their successors were selected by the state delegations to meet as soon as practicable after the nominations, the new committee will not be able to convene until the fourth day. At this meeting organization for campaign work will be effected. As the selection of a chairman is

left to the nominee for president, it will name Secretary of Commerce and Labor Geo. B. Cortelyou to direct the coming campaign.

Since the first national convention of 1832, held at Baltimore, there has been no such gathering of party hosts comparable with this one and the business-like methods used to house and manage it without friction. The convention arrangements will be most admirable and unusual. None save the sergeant-at-arms will be permitted to stand in the aisles. Uniformed messengers will deliver messages from the 12 long distance telephone booths and the telegraph office under the stage floor. Behind the speaker's stand is the division allotted to the distinguished guest and encircling that are the seats of 300 newspaper correspondents.

Under a Perfect System.

From a single controlling point, invisible to all within the hall, the managers will direct every movement. By means of a private system of telephones, Col. Wm. F. Stone, collector of customs of Baltimore and sergeant-at-arms of the convention, will control all details. Everything is expected to move like clockwork. A button will be pushed and the band will play. The same button will be pushed twice and the music will cease. The vast machinery necessary to handle 1984 delegates and alternates and an army of doorkeepers, ushers and other assistants, is expected to operate noiselessly and perfectly. The band will be elevated on a stand above the second gallery where the rounded, hollow walls of the big building will send the volume of inspiring melody out with majestic effect. The press section and stage floors will be carpeted.

Adjoining the auditorium is an annex that was built from the materials in the old Libby prison. In this annex will be the rooms of the national committee and subcommittees. Retiring-rooms for ladies and smoking rooms for men will be appreciated conveniences. "Spiritual comfort" for the thirsty it not to be had anywhere about the building, all efforts on the part of liquor vendors to secure concessions at enormous prices having failed. Not even the lowly ham sandwich may be obtained within the walls. It was argued that as this is going to be a business convention it will keep "business hours," hence there will be due time to eat and to attend to the wants of humanity in general without making a circus of the Coliseum building.

This will be the first time in the history of national conventions that all the managers have been under the same roof with the main body of delegates, and so far as known, no previous convention of any party ever was conducted on such a systematic basis as the Republican national convention of 1904.

The city government should do all in its power to promote park improvements and beautifying the city. The fair at Portland next year will bring us many visitors, and Salem should look attractive.



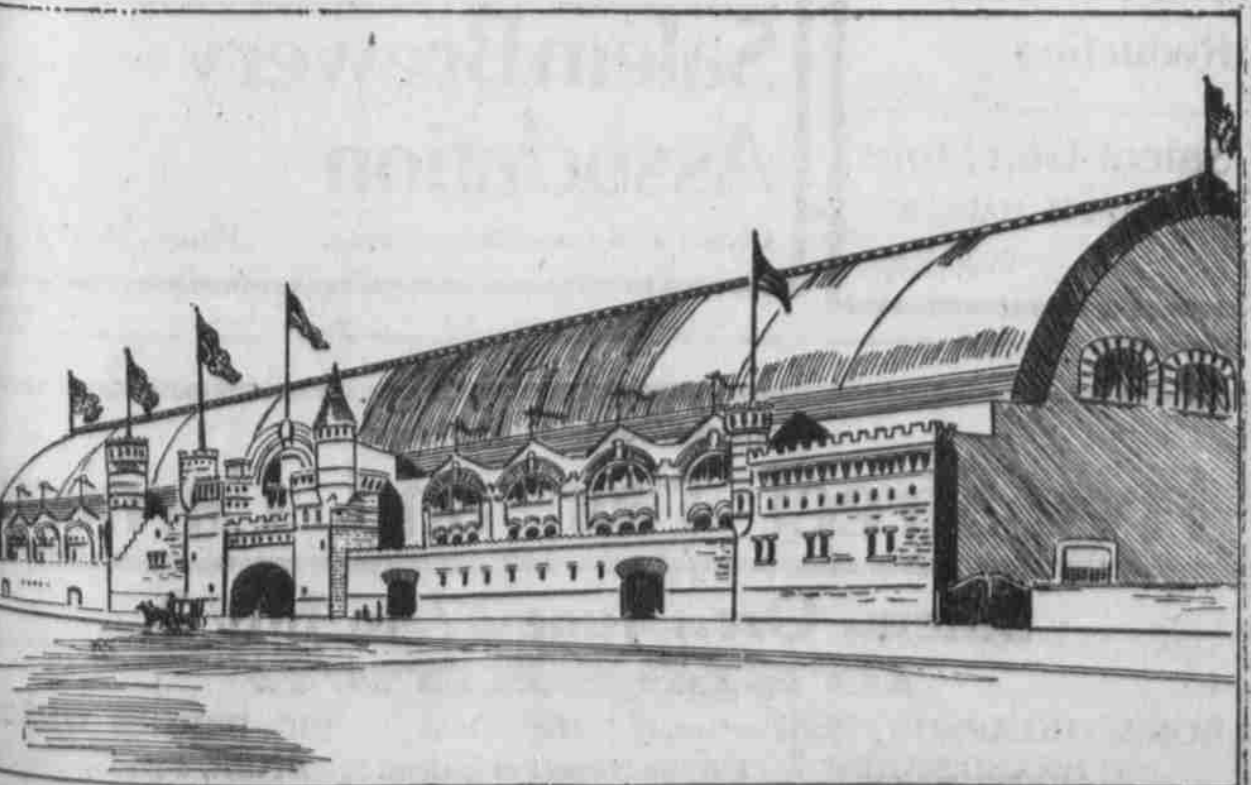
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

President over Cassius M. Clay, who only last year at his home in Kentucky. In 1864 the Republicans met at Baltimore and nominated Lincoln and Johnson. Lincoln received the votes in the convention except that of Missouri, which voted for General Grant.

The Republican national conventions since the war have all been held in the Middle West, except the convention of 1872, which met in Philadelphia and renominated President Grant, and the convention four years later, which met in the same city and

with John Sherman a formidable third in the race, was a most bitter one. General Garfield was nominated on the thirty-fifth ballot.

Blaine and Logan were nominated at Chicago in the Republican convention which met June 3, 1883. Harrison was nominated at Chicago in 1888 and renominated at Minneapolis in 1892. The convention which named William McKinley for the first time met in St. Louis in 1896 and the convention which renominated him was held at Philadelphia four years later. The convention system of nominat-



CHICAGO COLISEUM, SCENE OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

My Stomach "It feels so uncomfortable. Food distresses me. I get blue and despondent. My doctor says it's my stomach." And what did your doctor tell you to take? Ayer's Sarsaparilla. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.