REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IS NOW IN SESSION AT CHICAGO

REVIEWS ENTIRE **ADMINISTRATION**

Senator Burrows Sounds the Praises of President and Republican Party.

EXHAUSTIVE SPEECH

Temporary Chairman of Convention Gives Facts and Figures Upon Which Party Goes Before the Voters for Their Approval.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- The speech of Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, accepting the position of temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention today, was a masterly review of the Roosevelt administration, dealing exhaustively with the work of every department of government and giving in detail the facts and figures upon which the Republican party bases its claims for four years more at the helm of the ship of

Senator Burrows pald particular attention to the accomplishments of the session of Congress just ended, which he referred to as one of the most important in recent years, and closed by paying a high tribute to President Roosevelt, whom he declared to be worthy of a place by the side of Washington.

In part Senator Burrows said:

In part Senator Burrows said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Another chapter in our National listory under Republican administration is son to be concluded, and conforming to party usage long established, this convention of 850 delegates and their alternates, chosen by the Republican electorate from every state and territory within the confines of the Republic, meets in this high council to submit the record of its achievements to the critical review of the American people and make fresh avowal of its faith in the principles and policies of the Republican party.

Four years ago the Republican party in National convention submitted the record of its achievements to the American people, amounced its policies for the future, and invoking continuance of public favor, placed in nomination for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States Theodors Rocevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, who were elected and the platform approved by a popular vote of 7,623,485, a record unexampled in the history of political parties since the foundation of the Government, receiving the Indorsement of \$2 states out of the 43, with but 13 in opposition.

In view of this indorsement, it becomes

opposition.

In view of this indorsement, it becomes pertinent and opportune to inquire. What has the Republican party done in the last four years of governmental control—in many respects the most remarkable and brilliant in the history of the party and the country—to forfelt public confidence or create distrust in its capacity for future administration?

Reviews Nation's Progress.

Since the last National Republican Con-vention, four years ago, our population has nereased from 81,500,000 to 87,500,000, while 4,000,000 of immigrants from every quarter of the globe have found welcome to our shores and protection under our last.

During the last four rars our flocks and erds have increased in value from \$2,998,-90,000 to \$4,331,000,000.

\$3.425,900,000 in 1907.

The deposits in all banks in 1903, aggregating \$9.505,000,000, reached the fabulous sum of \$12,000,000,000 in 1907, an increase of \$3.546,000,000 on four years.

Two millions of spindles in our cotton mills were added, and the domestic cotton used in our factories in 1907 amounted to over 5.000,000 bales, as against 3.924,000 bales in 1903.

In spite of the disquieting conditions incident to the regulation of rates on interstate railroads, 20,000 miles of new trackage have been added in the past four years.

years.

The output of pig iron, the barometer of trade, in 1907 was 25,781,000 tons, as against a little over 18,000,000 tons in 1903, and our exports of iron and steel increased from \$98,642,000 in 1903 to \$181,-

231,000 in 1907.

The cotton fabrics wrought in American mills from our domestic fiber consumed in 1903 3,224,000 bales, while in 1907 they required more than 5,000,000 bales.

Our exports of manufactures advanced from \$468,000,000 in 1903 to \$740,000,000 in 1907.

Imports and Exports.

Our imports and Exports.

Our imports of raw material for use in demestic minufacture increased from \$330.000.000 in 1907, while our exports in the calendar year of 1907, while our exports in the calendar year of 1907 were nearly \$2.000,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent over those of four years ago. The mills and factories temporarily closed by reason of financial disturbances are rapidly resuming operations, calling labor back to profitable employment.

This record of material activity in field and forest factory and farm, mines and mills during the last four years might be indefinitely extended, but this is quite sufficient to show the development and robust condition of our industrial life.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, organized in 1903, has been active and potential in extending our commerce and protecting our labor.

The work of the Department of the Interior has been prosecuted under the present Administration with intelligence and vigor.

Work of the Departments.

Work of the Departments.

The work of reorganizing and promoting the efficiency of the Army has gone steadily forward until we have a military force not only sufficient to maintain peace within our own borders, but capable of resisting any possible force that could be sent skainst us.

Most important progress has been made in the development of the National Militia as an aid to the Regular Army of the United States.

The Medical Department has rendered most valuable service in stamping out yellow fever, without which it would have been impossible to construct the Panama Canal.

been impossible to construct the Panama Canal.

The management of our outlying possessions under Republican administration has been attended with remarkable success. The work of civilizing and uplifting the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands has gone forward with remarkable progress.

Our Navy has been strengthened until today we hold a second place among the naval powers in the world, and our fiest of battichips rides triumphantly around the globe, receiving the friendly salutations of the nations, conveying peace and good will to all the people.

The Department of Justice has prosecuted its work with fidelity and diligence, seeking to prevent violations of Federal law and to mete out meritorious punishment to the guilty.

The Resublican party stands for a re-

and to mete out incritorious punishment to the guilty.

The Republican party stands for a revision and readjustment of our customs laws as changed industrial conditions at home and abroad may have made necessary, keeping steadily in view the cardinal principles of protection to American industries and American labor.

Protection Live Issue.

In this connection it can be safely promised that whatever revision or readjustment takes place under the control of the Republican party, it will give just and adequate protection to American industries and American labor and defend the American market against the unjust and unequal aggression from whatever quarter they may come.

come.

Our recent financial disturbance challenged the soundness of our monetary condition and brought to the fore the question
of our banking and currency system, the
consideration of which became and continues to be a subject of pressing and commanding importance. Consternation prevailed; confidence shaken, and nothing but
the prompt and heroic action of the Secretary of the Treasury averted a widespread
and serious catastrophe.

The recent panic called the attention of

and serious catastrophe.

The recent panic called the attention of Congress to the necessity of further legislation, and a measure has been passed providing for an emergency currency of \$500,000,000 to be issued under certain conditions and limitations, an authorisation, it is believed, which will prevent the recurrence of any such disaster as befell the country last Fall.

In Field of Diplomacy.

In Field of Diplomacy.

But, in the broader field of the world's drama, where the nations are actors, our country has taken a conspicuous and commanding part. Having become a world power, our influence is world-wide and alwerter of mankind. When the dispute between Germany and France regarding the right of control in Merocco threatened to involve all Europe in war, the active influence of the United States, both directly and through its representative at the conference at Algedras, was a potent factor in bringing about a peaceable solufactor in bringing about a peaceable

The participation of the United States in The participation of the United States in the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1996, and the vinit of Secretary Root to that conference and to all the principal marilime countries of South America, where he was received with universal acclaim, put an end to the suspicion and distrust with which the growing power of the United States was regarded by the Latin-American races, and began a new era of friendship and sympathy between all the American republics.

The United States and Mexico have cooperated in bringing about better conditions, which will put an end to all discord and restore peace and prosperity in Central America.

Pansona Canal Progress.

Panama Canal Progress

During the last four pars our flocks and herds have increased in value from \$2,998, o00,000 to \$4,831,000,000. The value of our farm products from \$5,-817,000,000 to \$7,412,000,000. The output of coal from \$314,000,000 to \$4,200,000,000. The output of coal from \$74,000,000 to \$90,000,000. The output of gold from \$74,000,000 to \$90,000,000. The output of gold from \$74,000,000 to \$90,000,000 in 1903 was augmented to \$3,435,900,000 in 1903 was augmented to \$3,435,900,000 in 1907.

inhabiting the islands and shores of the Caribbean shall maintain independent, peaceful and prosperous governments. The policy of the United States to aid them in maintaining such governments has been prosecuted with special success during the last four years.

The questions between Japan and the United States, which caused so much public excitement in the year 1907, have been disposed of to the satisfaction of the people of both countries.

The unfriendly feelings among the people of China which grew out of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and led to the boycoit of American goods have disappeared, and American trade in China has been restored to its natural course.

Threatened tariff wars between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and gracements between the United States and agreements between the United States and each of those countries, made under the authority given to the President in the third section of the Dingley tariff act.

Triumph of Roosevelt.

Triumph of Rosecvelt.

But the crowning act in this drama was that in which the Président himself took the initiative, halted the armies of Russia and Japan, bringing about an honorable and, it is to be hoped, enduring peace.

Yet nothing has added so much to his just fame as his persistent and irrevocable refusal to break the unwritten law of the Republic by accepting a nomination for a third term. By this act of self-abnegation he places his name and fame in the secure keeping of history by the side of that of the immortal Washington.

The work of this convention will soon be concluded. The platform will voice the dominant thought of the people, and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and erect. They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a lancoin, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation or a McKinley, and the courage of a Rosecvelt. With such a platform and such candidates the issue cannot be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record to the approving judgment of the American people and, upon its renewed deciaration of faith, invokes continuance of public favor.

been brought up to date. The labor has increased, but the expense of administration during the last four years has decreased nearly \$700,000. During the past four years the Postoffice Department has continued its beneficent work in the interest of all the people, until on the lat of April, 1908, free rural delivery was in operation on 30,037 routes from 16,302 postoffices; complete rural service has been established in 793 counties, saving \$0.500,000 in the discontinuance of postoffices. SALIENT POINTS

Chairman Burrows' Speech Is Chief Event of First Session.

COMMITTEES GO TO WORK

Mention of Roosevelt Calls Forth a Demonstration - Denunciation of Anti-Injunction Bill Also Arouses Enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- The tap of Chairnan New's gavel fell at 12:28 o'clock, but it was some little time before the desired quiet in the convention hall was secured. Part of the delay was due to the timely arrival of a delayed portion of the Ohio delegation, bearing a big blue satin ban-ner with a picture of Secretary Taft lithographed upon it. There was cheering at the time and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." The demonstration was not

a sustained one. The Taft banner was not allowed to remain in the hall, and was taken to one of the side rooms. Chairman New's first announcement

was:
 "The secretary will make an announce-

Instantly John Malloy, of Ohio, who has a marvelously strong voice, stepped to the secretary and informed him that a flashlight was about to be taken, and tirged that all remain quitely in their

seats, as there would be no danger to any one. He indicated the point of the hall at which the camera was located, the delegates making a scramble to get picture with their faces instead of their backs.

New Opens Convention.

Chairman New then spoke. His mention of the name of Presidents Roosevelt was greeted with an outburst of cheers which, however, continued bu-for a few seconds. Mr. New introduced Bishop Muldoon, of

Chicago, who recited with a clear, resonant voice the Lord's Prayer. Mr. Malloy then read the call for the onvertion. As he finished he was greeted

with applause.

Mr. Malloy's pronunciation of Hawaii during the reading of the document caused some merriment. He called it "Hawawa," and every time he said it the delegates expressed their satisfaction by

laughter. Mr. New announced that the National committee had recommended Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, for temporary

A cheer came from the Michigan delegation, in the midst of which the chairman recognized Representative M. E. Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, who moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. John W. Blodgett, chairman of the

Michigan delegation, seconded the mo-tion, and it was unanimously adopted. Senator Burrows was warmly re-ceived as he stepped to the front of the platform extension arranged for the use of the speakers, and began his keynote address. His opening words were spoken in a modulated but distinct tone. He constantly referred to the printed copy of his speech. He had been speaking about six minutes when

At once a demonstration began. Severa delegates jumped upon chairs and waved their hats, calling upon others to do like-wise. North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia and Alabama led the cheering, while applause was general on the floor

The cheering lasted nearly two minutes, Mr. Burrows in resuming mentioned Vice-President Fairbanks' name and there was a round of applause. The name of Abraham Lincoln was received with gen-eral, but brief, handclapping.

Where Applause Came In.

Applause greeted the utterances approv ing President Roosevelt's policy in re-lation to public lands, and additional hand-clapping followed the Senator's expressed regret that the ship subsidy had failed. The mention of Ellhu Root as "that matchless Secretary of State" brought the New Yorkers to their feet cheers and waving of flags and

handkerchiefs.

The delegates of Ohlo and Maine led in the applause following that portion of the address which favored the establish-ment of a merchant marine, and the praise given to the management of the in

The words "no flag must take the place of the American flag but the flag of American independence" were the signal for an especially hearty outburst of applause. Scattered cheers and applause were called out by the speaker's reference to the American Navy, which he declared was second in strength among the navies of the world, but second to none in ef fectiveness of marksmansh.

The struggle that is going over the

adoption of an anti-injunction

found a place in today's proceedings, when an outburst of applause greeted Mr. Burrows' declaration that the Republican party has no sympathy with that spirit which would divest the courts of their constitutional powers or impeach their integrity. The demonstration was proba-bly the most enthusiastic of the session

and was in part repeated when a little further on in his speech Mr. Burrows spoke of the refuge which always could be found in the supreme judiciary. Sensor Crane moved about on the con-vention floor while the temporary chairman was speaking. He went often to the sections occupied by the Indiana delega-tion and the Pennsylvánia men. Mr. Burrows referred but briefly to the question of the tariff revision, his state-ment that the revision, if made, would not be such as to extinguish the fire in

a single American mill or deny just and adequate protection to American indus-try and labor, being the signal for the applause of his hearers. Few Cheers for Cortelyou

The allusion to Secretary Cortelyou in that portion of the address relating to the recent financial disturbance brought out a few handclappings, but only a few

heard the speaker.

Mr. Burrows is not a rapid-fire talker and after talking for 40 minutes he had gone throughs just half of the address. Such portions of his great audience as were able to hear were still and atten-tive, but in the farther portions of the hall some of the spectators at odd mo-ments filtered through the doors to the

When Mr. Burrows mentioned the name of the President in connection with the Santo Domingo incident, an Ohio delegate gave a little chirrup that evoked

SHOUT AND CHEER FOR ROOSEVEL

Stirring Scenes at Opening of Republican National Convention.

SPECTACLE IS INSPIRING

First Mention of President's Name Sends Magic Thrill Through 14,-000 Auditors-Taft's Blue Silk Banner Carried by Ohioans.

(Continued From First Page.)

and means committee, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff Flanking them were the Knox forces, much laughter and caused some interrup- Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, at tion to the speaker. The Senator was the front with Senator Boles Penrose

Just back of them were Senators odge and Crane, surrounded by the

Just as the opening hour arrived the

Ohio delegation swung down the mid-

dle aisle bearing aloft a blue silker

banner with the portrait of Ohio's can-

Taft! Taft! Cry Thousands.

as the well-known face of the Secretary

candidate was borne to the front. Cheer after cheer re-echoed from floor to gal-

and the

Busse, of Chicago,

Magic of Roosevelt's Name. Not until the Senator made the first mention of "Roosevelt" did the words seem to start the assemblage as by a magic thrill. Instantly the speech was drowned in a great shout which went up from every side, as delegates aprang to their feet and waved their hats, echoing

and achievements.

It was not until 12:18 that Chairman New stiffed the tumult and with brief formall-

ties introduced the temporary presiding officer of the convention, Senator Bur-rows, of Michigan.

party he had served so long, and the well-rounded sentences carried to the re-

motest corners, hammered in here and there by an expressive gesture, but it was not a speech calculated to set the blood tingling. It dealt with the party's record

back the tumuit of the galleries, where fluttering handkerchiefs, fans and parasols broke into moving color and the whole assemblage joined in vociferous demonstration. For a moment it seemed as though one of those record-breaking uproars of the days of Blaine and McKinley would sweep the convention from its moorings. but the first outburst spent itself within a minute; gradually it subsided, until calm came again, and soon the orator was proceeding with the record of the party's achievements. Every mention of the President's name brought another

the President's name brought another wave of enthusiastic tribute. The names of Taft and of Root also sent the cheers ringing from gallery to gallery. But those whirtwinds of noisy demonstration which have fairly carried some conventions off their feet did not occur.

Aside from the names of popular idols, the speaker's words awakened a stir of enthusiasm for the Navy, the man behind the gun, the continued occupation hind the gun, the continued occupation of the Philippines and a tariff revision which would give "just and adequate protection to American industry." These policies appeared to appeal strongly to the assemblage, but the greatest en-thusiasm on a question of policy came when he delivered his fervid apothesis to the American judiciary as the great conservative bulwark of the country.

Committees Are Named.

The formal proceedings of the convention gave the spectators an opportunity to see three of the conspicuous actors on the scene—Sereno E Payre who moved that the rules of the last convention pre-vall until new rules be presented. Sena-tor Long of Kansas, who presented the customary resolution for the appointment of committees on resolutions, credentials, permanent organization and rules and order of business; and Senator Lodge, who cut short the monotonous droning of the names of committees by having the lists turned in to the secretary without read-ing. There was but one hitch, and that momentary, when Mr. Burrows announced that Louisiana had completed two distinct sets of officers for its state delegation. He speedily explained that this difficulty had been adjusted by an agreement whereby no member from Louislana would be represented on any of the committees of the convention.

Congressman Burke, of Pittsburg, took early occasion to get before the commit-

tee on resolutions the plan to reduce the representation at future National conven

It was 2 o'clock when the last formality was accomplished and the strains of the National anthem broke forth as the convention adjourned and the multitudes discorrect.

Subcommittee Goes to Work. dispersed.

Hot Debates in Committee.

Tonight the work of the committees is has been fully outlined by the committees in charge of the work, with Senator in charge of the work, with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, as the perma-nent chairman. The work of the committees on credentials and on resolutions has been marked by greater difficulty and the reports which come from their delibera-tions indicate sharp contention before the final details of credentials and platform are effected.

Arrest Salem Furniture Men.

three close Heutenants of Taft, ex-Gov-ernor Herrick, A. I. Vorys and Charles SALEM, Or., June 16.—(Special.)— Max O. Buren and C. S. Hamilton prominent furniture dealers, were arrested this evening on a charge of vio-lating the city ordinance forbidding the repairing of wooden buildings within the fire limits, without permission from Massachusetts phalanx, to the right Senators Cullom and Hopkins, with Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Mayor the City Council. The building which they undertook to repair is located on the east side of Liberty street, between Cannon forces, and to the left Senators Bever-idge and Hemenway, Governor Hanly, George Ade and the Fairbank forces, State and Court, in what is known as It was truly a gathering of the glants of the party and every group had its figure conspicuous in National affairs. Chinatown. The shack is old and was almost a wreck. The case will prob-ably be fought, in order to test the authority of the City Council to regulate building operations within fire limits

Names Opium Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- President Roosevelt has appointed three commis-sioners to represent the United States on the international commission to investigate the opium question in the Far East. They are: Thomas Burke, attorney, of Seattle; Dr. Hamilton Wright, of Maine, and Dr. Charles Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American Legistre at Pokin. lery and back again and for a time Chair-man New was unable to proceed with the opening formalities. Again Wisconstin ney, Chinese secret stirred the ecoes with a real college yell. Legation at Pekin.

which sounded through the building and exploded with a final "Rah! rah! rah! Wisconsin!" closing it all with the cry. "La Follette." DESPERATE FIGHT ON INJUNCTIONS

rows, of Michigan.

The venerable Senator, white-haired, white-tied, white-vested, spectacled and dignified in his long black coat, stepped forward, a ponderous roll of manuscript in his hand. Slowly the buzz of confusion died away and he began to speak. His first words were barely audible five feet away. Gradually he warmed to his subject as he told of the glories of the party he had served as long and the Cannon Aims to Knock Out Plank, but Taft Rules Subcommittee.

WHITE HOUSE PULLS WIRES

Final Decision Deferred Till Morning - Labor Men Offer Radical Plank and Employers Resist. Other Proposed Changes.

(Continued From First Page.)

function to issue without preliminary netice, but he wanted a guarantee of a jury trial on the facts brought in issue by in-

Opposed by Employers.

An answer to Mr. Fuller was made by J. A. Emery, of New York, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Emery pointed out first that the legislators of the party in the House had determined that as lawmakers they would not attempt to invade the judicial realm by changing invade the judicial realm by changing a practice which had been developed during the past 780 years for the protection of both property rights and mixed personal and property rights. The remedy, if in any single instance injustice had been done, was in the impeachment of the judge, he said.

Mr. Emery said with some emphasis that his opponents had for two years had a standing invitation to file with the judiciary committees of Congress all the cases they could find where injunctions had been misused in labor

all the cases they could find where injunctions had been misused in labor
disputes. The result had been that less
than a month ago 18 cases had been
filed covering a period of 15 years and
in only one of these cases had the injunction been modified.

Gilchrist Stewart, of New York, a
negro, next claimed the attention of
the committee to inject a "little color"
into the deliberations, as he expressed
it. Mr. Stewart wanted two planks

it. Mr. Stewart wanted two planks adopted for the benefit of the black

Against High Tariff.

A protest against any tariff revision that would fix such a high minimum rate as to afford no inducement for the formation of trade agreements was made by Judge Samuel Cowan, of Fort Worth, Tex., in behalf of the American Livestock Association. Congressman Sereno E. Payne, of New

York, presented a protest from a num-ber of New York business men against curbing the independence of the courts

in the Esuance of injunctions.

The last speaker before the committee was John L. Hamilton, of Illinois, president of the American Bankers' Associa-

The room was then cleared and the committee went into executive session. The only business transacted in execuproceeding, while hotel corridors continue to be the scene of heated discussion over the Vice-Presidency and platform. The permanent organization of the convention was composed as follows: Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman; Long. Kans Massachusetts; Kellogg, Minnesota; Payne, New York; Adams, North Caro-lina; Ellis, Ohio; Crawford, South Dakota; Massachusetts:

Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Clark, Wyoming; Warner, Missouri; Ballinger, Washington; Groner, Virginia.

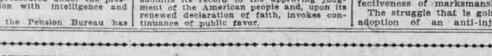
The full committee adjourned to meel at 4 o'clock tomorrow, with the understanding that at that time the subcomstanding that at that time the subcommittee should be prepared to report. The subcommittee went into session at 9 'clock tonight.

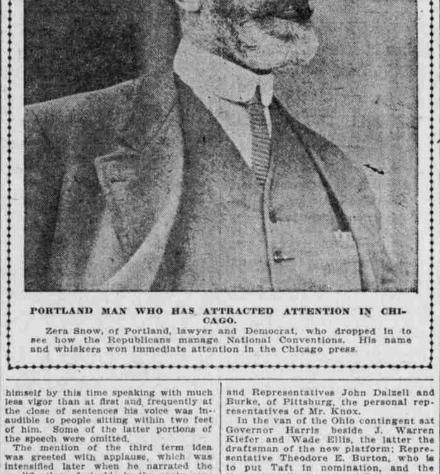
Senator Long stated tonight that it was his belief that this plank would merely declare against summary action by courts, without recommending anything that would lessen the dignity and prerogatives of the courts as es-

tablished by long practice. Agrees on Many Planks."

When the sub-committee adjourned, practically the entire platform had been gone over and most of the planks, except those relating to the admission of territories, had been passed upon. These included the railroad, banking and currency, savings bank, pensions, Phillippines, Cuba, negroes and others. The negro and savings banks resolutions were both modified considerably, so were most of the others. There were two or three divisions and in each case the vote stood nine to four in favor of the administra-tion policies. The declaration for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states was passed over after a discussion indicating the probability of adverse action and the injunction qu tion was postponed until 10 o'clock to-







himself by this time speaking with much less vigor than at first and frequently at the close of sentences his voice was in-

The mention of the third term idea was greeted with applause, which was intensified later when he narrated the qualifications desirable in the party candidate. He concluded his speech after talking one hour and nine minutes, and a terrific outburst of applause greeted him as he finished. The band instantly struck up a patriotic melody and the delegates, rising to their feet, cheered the nusic liberally.

When the applause and music follow-ing the conclusion of the temporary chairman's address had subsided, the list of temporary officers recommended by the committee was read to the conven-tion by L. B. Gleason, of New York, chief assistant secretary. An old-fashchief assistant secretary. An old-fash-loned "rebel yell" from Kentucky greeted the mention of an appointee from that state.

On motion of Charles H. Clark, of Connecticut, the list of temporary offi-cers was approved. Representative Payne, of New York, offered a resolution that, until permanently organized, the convention be guided by the rules of the last Nation convention. It was adopted.

Senator Chester I. Long moved the adoption of a resolution directing that the roll of states be called for the presentation of names of men selected for the various committees. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the rollcall began. The reading of the list of names did not appeal to either specta-tors or delegates and they commenced to leave. Indiana had been reached when Senator Lodge moved that further reading be dispensed with, and that the lists be handed in to the sec-retary. The motion was carried, and

the reading ceased. Allies' Attack on South.

The following motion was submitted by J. Francis Burke, of Pennsylvania, who requested that it be referred to the committee on rules;

committee on rules;
Resolved, That the basis of representation in the Republican convention hereafter shall be as follows:
Each state shall be entitled to four delegates at-large and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes additional or majority fraction thereof cast at the last preceding Presidential election for electors, and two delegates from each territory, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the methods necessary for the enforcement of this rule shall be provided by the Republican National committee chosen by the delegates of this convention.

this convention. with reference to all the states save Louislana, where a contest had been temporarily passed over and both del-egations seated. It was reported that egations seated. It was to lists, but Louisiana had submitted two lists, but Mr. Burrows announced that the Louis-Mr. Burrows announced that the Louis-iana delegates had agreed that they would forego representation on the standing committees.

Secretary 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 for the cre-dentials committee to leave the hall, as lunch had been provided in the Collseum.
On motion of Senator Dupont, the convention, at 2:03 P. M., adjourned

until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

