

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IS NOW IN SESSION AT CHICAGO

REVEALS ENTIRE ADMINISTRATION

Senator Burrows Sounds the Praises of President and Republican Party.

SPEECH IS EXHAUSTIVE

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 state.

Senator Burrows paid 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: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Another chapter in our National history under Republican administration is about to be consummated.

Four years ago the Republican party in National convention submitted the record of its achievements to the American people, announced its policies for the future, and, invoking continuing and unbroken support in nomination for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, who were elected and the platform approved by a popular vote of 7,625,483, a record unexcelled in the history of the party since the foundation of the Government, receiving the endorsement of 22 states out of the 45, with but 13 in opposition.

Reviews National Progress. Since the last National Republican Convention, four years ago, our population has increased from 75,000,000 to 87,500,000, while 4,000,000 of immigrants from every quarter of the globe have found welcome in our shores.

During the last four years our stocks and bonds have increased in value from \$2,998,000,000 to \$4,331,000,000. The value of our domestic products from \$5,917,000,000 to \$7,412,000,000. The output of coal from \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

The accumulation of savings banks of \$2,815,000,000 in 1903 was augmented to \$3,025,000,000 in 1907. The deposits in all banks in 1903, aggregating \$9,253,000,000, reached the fabulous sum of \$12,900,000,000 in 1907, an increase of \$3,647,000,000 in 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 contending incident to the regulation of rates on interstate railroads, 20,000 miles of new track have been added in the past four years. The output of pig iron, the barometer of trade, in 1907 was 23,781,000 tons, as against 19,114,000 in 1903, an increase of 24.5 per cent over those of four years ago.

The cotton fabrics wrought in American mills from our domestic cotton consumed in 1907 were 3,324,000 bales, while in 1903 they required more than 3,000,000 bales. Our exports of manufactures advanced from \$468,000,000 in 1903 to \$740,000,000 in 1907.

Imports and Exports. Our imports of raw material for use in domestic manufacture increased from \$330,000,000 in 1903 to \$470,000,000 in 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 operation, calling labor back to profitable employment. The 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 potent 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.

The work of the Pension Bureau has been brought up to date. The labor has increased, but the expense of administration during the last four years has decreased steadily \$100,000,000 success.

During the past four years the Postoffice Department has continued its beneficent work for the people, until on the 1st of April, 1908, free rural delivery was in operation on 30,937 routes from fewer postoffices, commencing rural service has been established in 793 counties, saving \$9,500,000 in the discontinuance of postoffices.

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 against 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 would have been impossible to construct the Panama Canal.

The management of our outlying possessions under Republican administration has been marked by remarkable progress. 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 of the world.

The Republican party stands for a restoration of the soundness of our monetary system as a basis for the soundness of our banking and currency system, the prompt and heroic action of the Secretary of the Treasury averted a widespread serious catastrophe.

The recent panic called the attention of the people to the necessity of further legislation, and a measure has been passed providing for an emergency currency of \$500,000,000, which will prevent the recurrence of such disaster as befell the country last fall.

In Field of Diplomacy. But in the broader field of the world's drama, where our actions are watched by all eyes, our country has taken a conspicuous and commanding part. Having become a world power, we have exerted an influence in world-wide and all-wise exerted in the interest of peace and the maintenance of the world's peace.

The participation of the United States in the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1906, and the visit of all the principal maritime countries of the world to our shores, were recorded in 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 the era of friendship and sympathy between all the American republics.

The United States and Mexico have concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, consular rights and limitations, an authorization, it is believed, which will prevent the recurrence of such disaster as befell the country last fall.

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AUDIENCE CHEERS 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 Chairman Burrows' 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 sash banner 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 sustained one.

The Taft banner was not allowed to remain in the hall, and was taken to one of the side rooms. Chairman Burrows' first announcement was: "The secretary will make an announcement."

Instantly John Malloy, of Ohio, who has a marvelous strong voice, stepped to the secretary and informed him that a flashlight was about to be taken, and urged that all remain quietly 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 into the picture with their faces instead of their backs.

New Opens Convention.

Chairman Burrows' then spoke. His mention of the name of President Roosevelt was greeted with an outburst of cheers which, however, continued but for a few seconds.

Mr. New announced that the National delegation had recognized Senator C. Burrows, of Michigan, for temporary chairman. 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 motion, and it was unanimously adopted. Senator Burrows was warmly received 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 he came to the first mention of President Roosevelt's name.

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

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

Where Applause Came In. Applause greeted the utterances approving President Roosevelt's policy in relation to public lands, and additional hand-clapping followed the Senator's expressed regret that the ship subsidy had failed. The mention of Ellihu Root as "that matchless Secretary of State" brought the New Yorkers to their feet with cheers and waving of flags and handkerchiefs.

The delegates of Ohio and Maine led in the applause following the portion of the address which favored the establishment of a merchant marine, and the praise given to the management of the insular possessions was heartily applauded by the convention as a whole.

The words "no flag must take the place of the American flag" and 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 effectiveness of marksmanship.

The struggle that is going on over the adoption of an anti-injunction plank 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 divert the courts of their constitutional powers or impeach their integrity. The demonstration was probably 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.

Senator Crane moved about on the convention floor while the temporary chairman was speaking. He went often to the sections occupied by the Indiana delegation and the Pennsylvania men. Mr. Burrows referred but briefly to the question of the tariff revision, his statement 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 industry 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 through just half of the address. Such portions of his great audience were able to hear were still and attentive, but in the farther portions of the hall some of the spectators, at odd moments filtered through the doors to the street outside.

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 much laughter and caused some interruption to the speaker. The Senator was

SHOUT AND CHEER FOR ROOSEVELT

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.)

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DESPERATE FIGHT OVER INJUNCTIONS

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.

(Continued From First Page.)

junction to issue without preliminary notice, but he wanted a guarantee of a jury trial on the facts brought in issue by injunction proceedings.

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 a practice which had been developed during the past 70 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 judicial committees of Congress all the cases where they could where injunctions had been issued in labor disputes. The result had been that less than a month ago 15 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 adopted for the benefit of the black man.

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, Emery, in behalf of the American Livestock Association.

Congressman Seno E. Payne, of New York, presented a protest from a number of negro business men against curbing the independence of the courts in the issuance of injunctions.

The last speaker before the committee was Mr. Emery, president of the American Bankers' Association, who opposed a plank favoring the establishment of postal savings banks.

Subcommittee Goes to Work. The room was then cleared and the committee went into executive session. The only business transacted in executive session was the appointment of a subcommittee, which was decided upon at the beginning of the session and which was composed as follows: Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman; Long, Kansas; Crane, Massachusetts; Kellogg, Minnesota; Payne, New York; Adams, North Carolina; Ellis, Ohio; Crawford, South Dakota; Dalsell, Pennsylvania; Clark, Wyoming; Warner, Missouri; Ballinger, Washington; Groner, Virginia.

The subcommittee adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock tomorrow, with the understanding that at that time the subcommittee should be prepared to report. The subcommittee went into session at 9 o'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 established by long practice.

Agrees on Many Planks. When the subcommittee 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, Philippines, 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 administration 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 question was postponed until 10 o'clock tomorrow.



PORTLAND MAN WHO HAS ATTRACTED ATTENTION IN CHICAGO. Zera Snow, of Portland, lawyer and Democrat, who dropped in to see how the Republicans manage National Conventions. His name and whiskers won immediate attention in the Chicago press.

himself by this time speaking with much less vigor than at first and frequently at the close of sentences his voice was inaudible to people sitting within two feet of him. Some of the latter portions of the speech were omitted.

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 music liberally.

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

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 roll-call began. The reading of the list of names did not appeal to either spectators or delegates and they commenced to leave. Indiana had been reached when Senator Lodge moved that further reading be dispensed with, and that the list be handed in to the secretary. The motion was carried, and the reading ceased.