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vote carried. The Roosevelt men thus prevented a roll call and then bolted.

KENTUCKY.

Seventh District.

In the Seventh Kentucky district the total vote of the convention was 145. There were contests from four counties, involving ninety-five votes. According to the rules of the party in Kentucky, where two agents of credentials are presented those delegates whose credentials are approved by the county chairman are entitled to participate in the temporary organization. On the temporary roll the Taft chairman was elected by ninety-eight votes and forty-seven votes were cast for the Roosevelt candidate. The committee on credentials was then appointed, consisting of one member named by each county delegation. The majority report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the convention, no delegation whose seats were contested being permitted to vote on its own case. As soon as the majority report of the credentials committee had been adopted, the Roosevelt adherents bolted. There was not the slightest reason for sustaining the contest for Roosevelt delegates.

Eighth District.

The Eighth Kentucky district was composed of ten counties having 163 votes, of which eighty-two were necessary to a choice. There was no contest in five of the counties, and although the Roosevelt men claimed that there was one in Spencer county no contest was presented against the seating of the regularly elected Taft delegates from that county. This gave the Taft delegates eighty-four votes, or two more than were necessary for a choice. In other words, assuming that the Roosevelt men were entitled to all the delegates from the counties in which they filed contests in the district convention there remained a clear majority of uncontested delegates who voted for the Taft delegates to Chicago.

OKLAHOMA.

Third District.

In the Third Oklahoma district the question of the validity of the seats of the delegates turned on the constitution of the congressional committee, which was made up of twelve Taft men and seven Roosevelt men. The chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt man and attempted to prevent the majority of the committee from taking action. The chairman was removed and another substituted, and thereupon the convention was duly called to order on the temporary roll prepared by the congressional committee, which was made the permanent roll, and the two Taft delegates to Chicago were duly elected. Every county in the district had its representation and vote in the regular convention, and no person properly accredited as a delegate was excluded or debarred from participating in its proceedings. Cochran and his followers bolted after his deposition. Assuming that all the committee who went out with him had the right to act on the committee, it left the committee standing twelve for Taft and seven for Roosevelt, so it was simply a question whether a majority of the committee had the right to control its action or a minority. The bolting convention which Cochran held was not attended by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the convention. It did not have the credentials from the various counties, and its membership was largely made up of bystanders who had not been duly accredited by any county in the district. Its action was entirely without authority.

TENNESSEE.

Second District.

In the Second Tennessee district there were fifty-nine delegates uncontested out of a possible total of 108 in the convention. There were forty-nine contested. The Roosevelt contestants in the forty-nine refused to abide the decision of the committee on credentials and withdrew, leaving fifty-nine uncontested delegates. These fifty-nine delegates, part of whom were Roosevelt men, remained in the convention, appointed the proper committees, settled contests and proceeded to select Taft delegates. There can be no question about the validity thereof of their title.

TEXAS.

First District.

The only remaining districts are the nine districts from Texas. Of these the First district was composed of eleven counties, each county having one vote, except Case county, which had two. The executive committee, composed of one representative from each county, made up the temporary roll, and in the contests filed from two counties seated both delegates with one-half vote each. The convention elected the two Taft delegates, giving them ten and one-quarter votes. Each county was represented in this vote. A minority representing one and three-quarters votes bolted the regular convention and held a rump meeting. The national committee by unanimous vote decided the contest in favor of the Taft delegate.

Second District.

In the Second Texas district there were fourteen counties. Two counties were found not to have held conventions and one county to have no delegate present. The convention was then constituted by the delegations that held regular credentials. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted upon roll call, and then the representatives of five counties withdrew from the hall. The representatives of four of these counties held a rump convention. The regular convention remained in session several hours, appointed the usual committees, which retired and made their reports which were accepted, and elected two Taft delegates to the national convention and certified their election in due

form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

Fourth District.

The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote in the district convention under the call. One county, Rains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contested delegations. The contesting delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

Fifth District.

The Fifth district of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Bosque and Rockwall counties. Dallas county cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The call for the congressional convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas county, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in such county. A minority report of the district committee was presented, protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Failing in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new chairman and a new secretary, appointed a committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Hill county and the adoption of the minority report of the district committee as to the basis of the representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the national convention were thereupon elected by a vote of eight to three. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was claimed the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas county 2,068; Ellis, 594; Hill, 414; Bosque, 295; Rockwall, 38. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

Seventh District.

The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas county chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Colonel Lyon assumed to appoint chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these three counties as unorganized and without party organization.

The convention met in Galveston. The executive committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make up the temporary roll of delegates. The executive committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The executive committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the executive committee a delegate from Houston county and the alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and upon this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the national committee and the credentials committee.

Eighth District.

In the Eighth congressional convention a split occurred over the majority and minority reports of the executive committee as to the temporary roll. The Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, but did not have a majority in the convention, which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and one-half votes and Roosevelt two and one-half votes. This resulted in the election of the Taft delegates, who were seated by both the national committee and the credentials committee.

Ninth District.

In the Ninth district the district committee was called by Mr. Speaker a member of the committee, and not by the chairman. The chairman refused to convene the committee because he claimed that all the delegates from Texas to the national convention must be elected in the state convention, that Colonel Lyon, his superior, had thus directed him. The district committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The district convention was called on May 15. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented, and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called the chairman of the district committee

changed his mind and called a meeting of the committee for April 17. This committee called a congressional convention to be held on May 18. But there was no publication of the call, which had to be thirty days before the convention, until April 21. The Taft convention seems therefore to have been duly and regularly convened, while the Roosevelt convention was not. The Taft delegates were seated.

Tenth District.

In the Tenth district the decision turned largely upon the bad faith with which two members of the district committee voted in the seating of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy entrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case bolted and left the hall and immediately in the same building organized another convention which consisted of delegates from six counties. Proceedings were regularly held; a permanent organization effected, the report of the committee on resolutions adopted and delegates pledged to Taft were elected. The undisputed evidence indicated that a flagrant attempt had been made to deprive Taft of this district, to which he was justly entitled. The national committee sustained the title of the Taft delegates and alternates by a practically unanimous vote.

Fourteenth District.

In the Fourteenth district there were fifteen counties in the district. When the executive committee met at San Antonio to make up the temporary roll there were ten members of the committee present whose right to act was undisputed, of whom six were for Taft and four for Roosevelt. There were four other Roosevelt men present whose right to vote was disputed and who were clearly not entitled to represent their county at that meeting. One of them held the proxy of the committeeman from Kendall county, who was dead, and the proxies from three other counties were held, two by postmasters and one by an assistant postmaster, while under the election law of Texas no one who holds an office of profit or trust under the United States shall act as a member of an executive committee either for the state or for any district or county. The temporary roll was made up by Taft members, having a clear majority without permitting these men to act under their proxies. There was a contest over the delegation from Bexar county, which contains the city of San Antonio. Full consideration was given to this contest, but the testimony was overwhelming that Taft carried the county by a vote of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was sixty-seven, of which the number instructed or voting for Taft was thirty-seven and one-half, the number voting or instructed for Roosevelt twenty-eight and one-half, not voting one. The Taft delegation was therefore seated at Chicago.

CONCLUSION.

The purpose of this resume of the contests in which there was any shadow of substance has been to inform those who have not time or inclination to read the longer and more detailed account of them contained in the larger pamphlet. It is not essential to make Mr. Taft's title indisputable that all men agree on every one of the issues raised. They were decided by the tribunals which uniform party usage had made the proper tribunals to decide such contests. If those tribunals acted in good faith mistaken judgment would not invalidate their decisions. As a matter of fact, an examination of the facts show that the tribunals were right in every instance. There is not the slightest evidence that they were moved by other than a mere desire to reach a right conclusion. On the other hand, the action of the Roosevelt men in bringing 100 contests that they promptly abandoned strongly tended to show the lack of good faith in the prosecution of all of them. Those who support President Taft can well afford to stand on the record in this case and to asseverate without fear of successful contradiction that the delegates whose seats were contested were as fairly seated in this convention as in any in the history of the party.

The Liberal Education.

Sir Horace Plunkett once delivered a lecture in Dublin, Ireland, on the best way to improve conditions among the poor. At that time Sir Horace was not exactly a finished speaker. His tongue could not do justice to the richness of his mind.

The day following his address he received from a lady a note containing this statement:

"What you need is two things—first, a wife, and, second, lessons in elocution."

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Waiting to Be Found.

Lost one evening in a side street off Charing Cross, a small terrier came for the next six days at nightfall to the same spot, waiting to be "found" and scanning eagerly every passerby. The constable on the beat got to know quite well her wistful little face and the bright silver collar she wore, but she was never to be seen in daylight. It was only on the sixth evening, half starved and weak with waiting, that she allowed herself to be captured and taken to the dog's home at Battersea, where she was eventually claimed by her owner.—St. James' Gazette.

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