

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

TAFT NAMED FOR PRESIDENT BY REPUBLICANS

Downers Grove Reporter

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DOWNERS GROVE.

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Table with columns: Leave Chicago, Arrive Downers Grove, Leave Downers Grove, Arrive Chicago. Includes times for various routes and a SUNDAY section.

Science and Invention

Malta's celebrated goats are likely soon to be only a memory on the historic island, for it has been found that banishing goats' milk means an end to the ravages of Malta fever. The commission appointed in 1907 to trace the origin of the fever in the garrisons and crews of warships made the discovery that the germ of the fever was present in the milk of the goat. Wherever the use of this milk has been prohibited the fever has disappeared.

NEW CALLS TO ORDER

south to the States which border the Canadian provinces on the north, from New England on the east to the coast States of the West, was represented adequately not only by the ubiquitous delegates but by correspondents and visitors as well.

How to Save Trousers.

To save men's trousers cut a broomstick so it will fit under the lowest shelf in the clothes closet, cover with cotton batting about three or four thicknesses, then with black cambric, and sew this down tight. Make a loop on either end. Tack two tacks on the shelf in the closet so the stick will hang about three or four inches down. Fold men's and boys' trousers by creases, and they will look like new every time by hanging them across the covered stick.

Suited the Case.

Tom—Here! You've started your note to Borroughs "Dr. Sir." Don't you know that sort of abbreviation is very slovenly? Dick—No, sir. "Dr." is all right in this case. He owes me money.—Kansas City Independent.

Convention Picturesques

ter, hubbub, and, as the clock hands passed noon, every eye focused upon the great platform, swathed in the tricolor, where a rugged figure, strangely unfamiliar without its wide-brimmed black hat, sat already playing with a gavel. "Crack!" A smart blow from that gavel; then another; and a little hush, as tense and still as if on the eve of some profound ceremony of worship or in the presence of a miracle. The Republican national convention had begun.

Wednesday

The convention was called to order at 12:20 p. m. Senator Fulton, of Oregon, announced that the credentials committee, of which he was chairman, would not have its report ready for one hour.

Rush for Souvenirs.

Sending souvenirs home was the principal pastime of most of the delegates during the first day before and after the opening of the Republican convention. Post cards bearing pictures of hotels, the Coliseum, marching scenes in Michigan boulevard, and gatherings in hotel lobbies, etc., were mailed by the thousands.

abuses of the prosperous and eminent members of the profession, the kind of abuses to which, for example, Mr. Roosevelt called attention in his Harvard address. What of the nullification of law through technicality, the defeat of substantial justice through delays and quibbling, the setting up of questionable plans and defenses, the use of the "higher" sophistry to discover methods of evading and thwarting legislation imposed in obedience to general public policy? There is one canon in the proposed code which, somewhat vaguely to be sure, hints at these practices. It declares that "no client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law." The same canon says further that the lawyer advances the honor of his profession, as well as the interests of his client, when he "renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaker exact compliance with the strictest principles of the moral law." The moral law, all will agree, frowns on chicanery, artful dodging, the sacrifice of merit to trivial technicalities or fancied niceties of procedure, the seeking of delay for the sake of delay or in the hope of "something turning up." But is the canon sufficiently explicit? Will it exert an appreciable influence? The proposed code is admirable as far as it goes, but the layman will restrain his enthusiasm over the prospect of elimination of the graver, because less palpable and less notorious, abuses until he has watched its operation for some years.

Chicago correspondence

Shortly after noon Tuesday Chairman Harry S. New of the national committee swung the official gavel, and the fourteenth Republican national convention was in session. All had been well oiled for the moving along of the convention plans, and when the crowds got into the Coliseum nothing was wanting in the way of arrangements. Bishop Muldoon offered the prayer opening the convention, and then Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan was introduced as temporary chairman.

THE GREAT CROWD WHICH BESIEGED THE COLISEUM.

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ROOSEVELT—The annals of wealth, the triumph of power, and the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by his simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play. We pledge a continuance of the Roosevelt policies.

LABOR—The same wise policy

will be pursued in every legitimate direction within Federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the happiness and advancement of all who toil.

THE TARIFF—The Republican party

declares for a revision of tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President.

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a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, to improve the waterways, harbors, and great lakes.

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people do not desire and will not provide a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our devotion to a policy which will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines.

AGRICULTURE—We approve the efforts

of the Agricultural Department to make clear to the public the best methods of good road construction.

WOMEN—We demand equal justice

for all men without regard to race or color, and condemn all devices for the disfranchisement of the negro.

REPUBLICAN POLICY—The difference

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The committee on permanent

organization next made its report, which was

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There is the seemingly unending

confusion out in the area where the President-makers are moving about before settling into the reservations for the respective State delegations. Here's a United States Senator whose name is a household word talking to the Governor of a State who perhaps already has been "mentioned" as a likely candidate for White House honors "next time." There they are, as you look down from your seat on terrace or in gallery, "conservatives" and "radicals"—patriot and self-seeker, demagogue or statesman—according to the standpoint of the faction to which you belong. No where can they be seen all together in animated mixture except every four years at the national party convention.

The streets reflected the nation.

On every corner gazings hawked the papers of the principal cities, in their cries going over the principal places of a great republic. The people who streamed up and down the thoroughfares wore badges which indicated that every commonwealth from torrid Texas on the

Twelve thousand pairs of eyes

were centered upon the erect, smooth-shaven, keen-visaged chairman when he raised his hand to command silence. Nearly 2,000 delegates and their alternates were assembled from every State and Territory of the Union, as well as the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, for the purpose of nominating one for President and Vice President of the United States. The other 10,000 were spectators and newspaper men, who will record the proceedings of the convention. Every seat was filled, and the standing-room capacity was taxed to its uttermost. Four years ago only 4,000 people gathered on the opening day.

Scene an Impressive One.

It was a wonderful and impressive scene, this great body of 980 delegates gathered from every part of the country and its remote possessions, calmly settled down to carry out the wishes of the party they represent and nominate a candidate for the highest office the people can give.

President Roosevelt got applause

when Chairman New spoke first in announcing that the time had arrived to take up the business of the convention. The chairman declared the country had just ended "twelve years of the most brilliant administration in the world." The cheering itself was evidence of the double-wrap hold the President had on the convention. One wild yell, and that was all.

John R. Malloy, temporary secretary,

who has a powerful voice, read the call for the convention, and then Chairman New announced that the national committee had recommended Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, for temporary chairman. Senator Burrows was warmly received as he stepped to the front of the platform. He bowed his acknowledgments and began his "key-note" address.

From the time the gathering

was called to order until Senator Burrows concluded his 15,000-word "keynote" speech, the interest and attention of the 12,000 persons in the hall seldom flagged. Parts of the Michigan senator's address were wildly cheered, particularly his mention of Theodore Roosevelt, and later on his declaration on the anti-injunction question. Still more cheers greeted the "keynote" declaration that any tariff revision "would not put out the fires of any American industry."

Senator Burrows spoke for an hour

and eight minutes and concluded amid hearty applause. Then the band, which had been kept out of the proceedings for longer than an hour, had its inning.

Uproarious applause broke loose

among the Southern delegates, when the band played "Dixie." This was followed by a shout that filled the big hall and it gradually began to look like a national convention. When in its melody the band struck up "America," the delegates and visitors stood on masse, waving flags and giving a mighty shout. The secretary read the list of temporary officers, which was confirmed, following which the membership of the several committees, chosen by the State delegations, was announced. Then, on motion of a New York delegate, the rules of the last Republican national convention were adopted for the control of the gathering. The convention then adjourned until Wednesday noon.

THE CONVENTION PICTURESQUES.

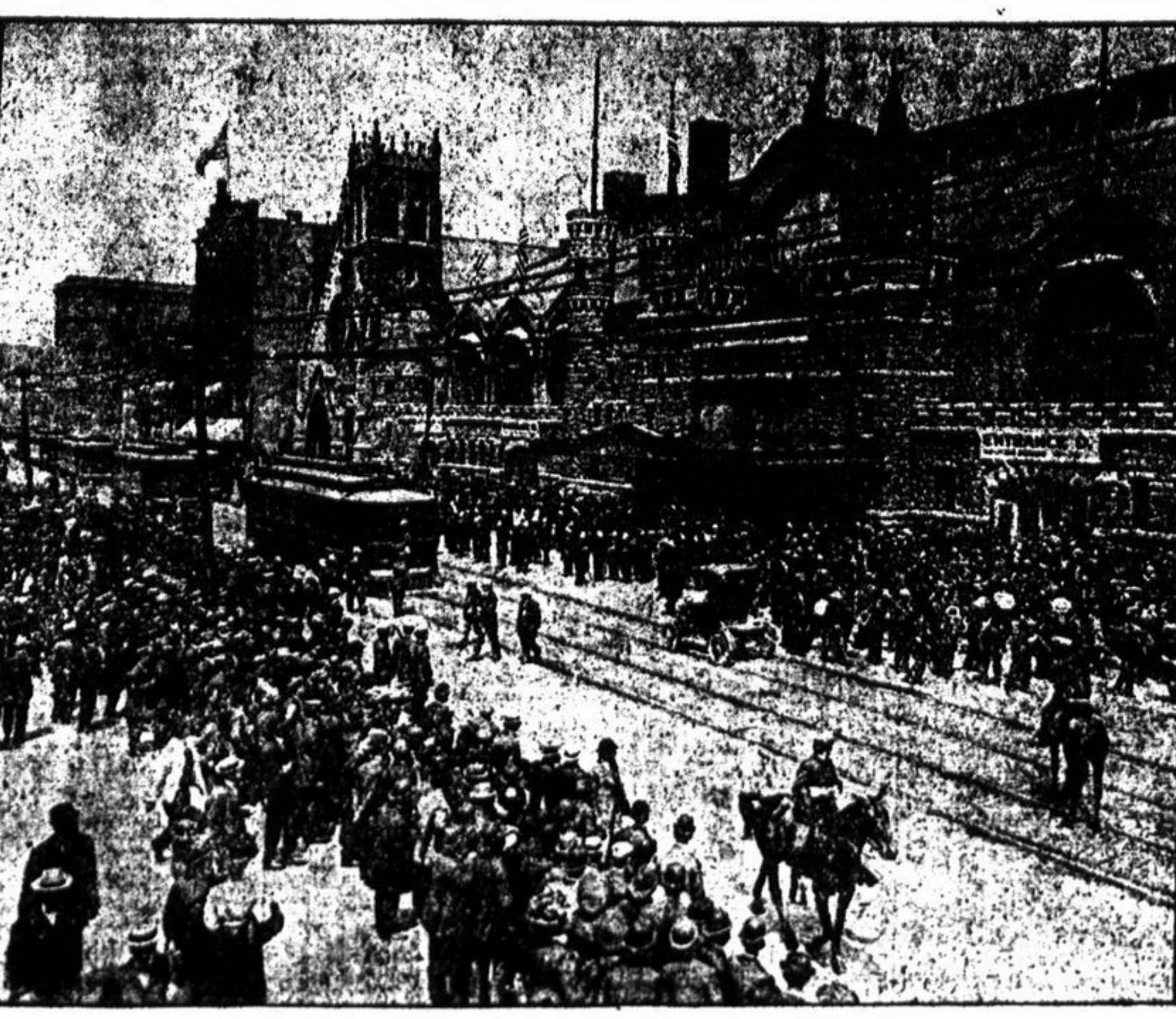
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Nomination of Ohioan Amid Stirring Scenes in the National Convention.

FIRST BALLOT BRINGS RESULT

Platform Is Adopted and Speeches Are Made in Favor of Other "Favorite Sons."

Chicago correspondence: William H. Taft, of Ohio, is the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States. The nomination was made on the first ballot at the national convention late Thursday afternoon.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge shortly after 10 o'clock and opened with an invocation by Rev. John Wesley Hill, of Metropolitan Temple, New York. Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was then presented and began to read the platform which had been agreed upon after a long and bitter fight. As the senator read the doctrine settled upon by the Resolutions Committee he had frequent applause by the faithful of President Roosevelt. The convention adopted the platform framed for it and delegated a minority report by a vote of 352 to 28.

Its platform having been adopted by a viva voce vote, the convention took up the nomination of a candidate for President.

On the call of St. Louis, Illinois was the first to be heard, having a "Favorite Son" in Representative H. S. Gannett, speaker of the House of Representatives. Then Vice President Fairbanks and Governor Hughes were



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

presented. Congressman Burton, of Ohio, took the platform at 2:20 o'clock and placed the name of William Howard Taft before the convention, and afterward the claims of Senator Knox and Senator La Follette were offered.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The first Rocky Mountain goat ever born in captivity has come to the Bronx zoo.

Western buyers are flocking to New York City in large numbers, indicating a return of prosperity.

Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York paid his wife \$75,000 in cash to prevent her from suing for a divorce.

Miss Clara Kretzinger, who studied art in Chicago, has had a painting accepted and hung in the Paris salon.

Japan is making a sincere effort to check emigration to this country, according to Baron Takihira, the Japanese ambassador.

District Attorney John F. Clarke of Brooklyn will sail for Italy to study the Italian criminal where he grows. Mr. Clarke will be accompanied by Francis L. Corbo, one of the assistants, who was born in Italy.

Fred W. Priesmeyer, member of the house of delegates in St. Louis, was acquitted of the charge of bribery. Delegate Ferd Warner, indicted with Priesmeyer, was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Richard Dillon, who was dismissed from the New York police force sixteen years ago for shooting a man in arresting him, has been reinstated at a salary of \$1,400 a year. He may in a few years retire on a pension of \$700 a year.

In Cleveland a Broadway street car was wrecked by a dynamite torpedo and twenty-five passengers in the car were thrown into a panic. No one was seriously hurt. A deadlock has been reached in the negotiations for a settlement of the car strike there.

Judge Lacombe of the Federal Court in New York has ruled that \$234,000 duty must be paid on the \$340,000 pearl necklace imported for Mrs. William R. Leeds.

President Roosevelt has refused to pardon Austin F. Montague, a Civil War veteran, now serving time in New York on a charge of smuggling articles from France.

W. J. Partridge, a wealthy miner, has arrived at San Francisco with a little Indian boy, whose father he killed recently in Mexico during the Yaqui rising. He says he killed the man in self-defense. He will raise and educate the boy.

Ambassador White has made energetic representations to the French government regarding the treatment of Charles von Mirbach of Philadelphia, who is held in prison at Lille on an extradition warrant from Belgium.

James Ends Low of St. Louis, millionaire and self-styled hobo, has been elected president of the Brotherhood Welfare Association of that city.

Notices bearing the command, "Thou shalt not steal," have been posted in cars of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in New York. The notices explain that every passenger who does not pay his fare steals.