

ideas beyond sword belts and Russian militarism! If the Grand Army of the Republic, which fought for human freedom, lets this man suffer in prison, I shall believe the times have changed, and the spirit of liberty is dead.

I suggest that those desiring to do so write to their Congressmen. If we are all selfish cowards and sunk in the mire of gold, with no thought but comfort, let us know it.

C. E. S. WOOD.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

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Week ending Tuesday, June 23, 1908.

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### The Republican Convention.

Following the address of Senator Burrows as temporary chairman of the Republican convention at Chicago on the 16th (p. 274), the convention adjourned for the day. On the 17th, after a session of fifteen hours, the committee on credentials reported that the delegates placed on the temporary roll by the national committee were the delegates entitled to seats, and recommended that the temporary roll call be the permanent roll call. The report was adopted without debate. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was then elected permanent chairman. After speaking half an hour he evoked a long continued expression of enthusiasm with his climax to the following tribute to President Roosevelt:

For his performance of his sworn duty he has been bitterly attacked. It was to be expected. Vested abuses and profitable wrongs cry out loudly when their entrenchments are carried, and some one is sure to be hurt when the bayonets of the law are pushed home. In the great American electorate money has few votes, but it can command many voices and cause many birds to sing. The result is that the President is the best abused and the most popular man in the United States to-day.

The applause lasted 47 minutes.

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Meanwhile the committee on resolutions had been in a turmoil over the platform since the assembling of the convention. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had appeared before the appropriate subcommittee with a request for the adoption of the following plank in the platform:

The Republican party is in accord with the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, when he declared that "labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and never could

have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much more consideration." Through his wise and humane policy the shackles were stricken from the limbs of 4,000,000 chattel slaves. The Republican party has been the staunch defender of property and property rights, yet holds and declares that personal rights and human liberty are and must of necessity be entitled to the first and highest consideration. Recognizing the new conditions arising from our marvelous industrial development, our people and our nation realize the fact that the wheels of industry and commerce of our time require that new law and new concepts of law must be enacted to conform to modern industry and commerce and advance freedom in line therewith. We therefore pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law by Congress guaranteeing to the wage earners, agriculturists and horticulturists of our country the right of organized effort to the end that such associations or their members shall not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed; and, that in no case shall an injunction be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary process of law, and which act shall provide that in the procedure for the punishment of contempt of court, the party cited for contempt shall when such contempt was not committed in the actual presence of the court be entitled to a trial by jury. We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of an amendment extending the existing eight-hour law to all government employes, and to all workers, whether employed by contractors or subcontractors doing work for or on behalf of the Federal government. We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law by Congress as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act, for injury to body or loss of life of employes. We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law to the extent of Federal jurisdiction granting women's suffrage and to submit a Constitutional amendment for ratification to the States for the absolute suffrage of women, co-equal with men. We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, separate from any existing department, with a secretary at its head having a seat in the President's cabinet. We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law for the creation of a Federal bureau of mines and mining, preferably under the proposed department of labor, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to thoroughly investigate the cause of mine disasters, so that laws and regulations may be recommended and enacted which will prevent the terrible maiming and loss of life in the mines. We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law for the establishment of United States government postal savings banks.

In behalf of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Trainmen, Mr. H. R. Fuller asked the adoption of the following plank on the same subject:

We pledge ourselves to such legislation as will

guarantee to workmen those rights necessary to their industrial protection, including the right to strike and to induce or to persuade others to do so; and to such legislation as will prevent the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions without hearing; and guaranteeing trial by jury to persons accused of contempt of court, if such alleged contempt be not committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

A spirited discussion took place in support of these clauses respectively by Mr. Gompers and Mr. Fuller, and by representatives of the National Manufacturers' Association against any declaration whatever on the subject of labor injunctions. Both of the proposed planks were ignored by the committee on resolutions.

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A woman suffrage plank supported before the committee on resolutions by Mrs. Charles Henriotin, Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Iva G. Wooden, was also ignored in the platform as reported.

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The platform as adopted by the convention on the 18th, which made no reference to woman suffrage, embodied only the following declarations on labor questions:

The enactment in Constitutional form at the present session of Congress of the employers' liability law; the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes; as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen; the reduction in the hours of labor of trainmen and railroad telegraphers; the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employes, and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employes of the government, are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration. But there is further work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country.

The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to maintain protection to American labor; to establish an eight-hour day on the construction of all public works; to increase the list of employes who shall have preferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws; to adopt a child labor statute for the District of Columbia; to direct an investigation into the conditions of working women and children, and later of employes of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in inter-State business; to appropriate \$150,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophes and loss of life in the mines; and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within Federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil.

The Republican party recognizes the special needs

of wage workers generally, for their well-being means the well-being of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

The controversy turned upon the last of the above paragraphs. This paragraph is said to have been prepared under the direction and with the sanction of President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, as part of the platform as approved by them, and to have been retained by the committee on resolutions by a vote of 35 to 16.

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A minority report on platform was submitted to the convention by the Wisconsin delegation through Congressman Cooper, their member of the committee. It was signed only by himself, the other 52 members of the committee having signed the majority report, and it presented the following propositions:

Physical valuation of railroads in order to establish the basis of a proper adjustment of rates, as decided by the United States Supreme Court and recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Publicity of campaign contributions.

Election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

No railroad rate to be advanced until after the Interstate Commerce Commission has had opportunity to judge of its justice.

These planks had been presented to the full committee on resolutions, but rejected. In the convention the vote upon them was as follows:

	Nay	Yea
Publicity of campaign contributions....	880	94
Valuation of railroads.....	917	63
Popular election of senators.....	866	114
Against increase of railroad rates without approval of Commerce Commission.	952	28

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As adopted by the convention the platform's specific and definite declarations of party policy were as follows:

Continuance of the Roosevelt policies.

Equal opportunity for all in the development and enjoyment of wealth.

Revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately after the inauguration of the next

President, in accordance with the principle of imposing "such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad together with a reasonable profit to American industries," favoring the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which the American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system." Between the United States and the Philippines "a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests."

As to currency, "a more elastic and adaptable system" which shall "meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business generally," "be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and above all" "be in harmony with that Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold."

Postal savings banks.

Amendment of the Sherman law so as to "give to the Federal government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies."

Amendment of the inter-State commerce law "so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the Commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever."

Such "national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by inter-State carriers."

Preservation of present uses of injunction process in labor cases by the courts, except that injunctions should not be issued without notice unless irreparable injury would result from delay.

Extension of free rural postal service.

Maintenance of good public roads "more and more largely at public expense, and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner."

Equal justice for all men without regard to race or color and "the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments."

Conservation of national resources.

Devotion to "a policy that will keep this Republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquillity among the nations."

Just and equal protection of all citizens abroad.

Ship subsidies.

Increased pensions.

Maintenance of the civil service laws.

A bureau of mines and mining.

American citizenship for Porto Ricans.

An ever-increasing measure of home rule for the Philippines.

Immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood.

Celebration of the Lincoln centenary.



Immediately after the adoption of the platform on the 18th, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for President. Illinois nominated Speaker Cannon, through Congressman Boutell. Governor Hanley nominated Vice President Fairbanks in behalf of Indiana; and Stewart L. Woodford presented the name of Governor Hughes in behalf of New York. Congressman Burton nominated Secretary Taft of Ohio, while C. D. McCoy of the same State nominated Senator Foraker. Lieutenant Governor Murphy of Pennsylvania nominated Philander C. Knox. Henry C. Cochems of Wisconsin brought forward the name of Senator La Follette. The balloting was as follows:

President Roosevelt .....	3
J. B. Foraker .....	16
Robert M. La Follette .....	25
Charles W. Fairbanks .....	40
Joseph G. Cannon .....	61
Charles E. Hughes .....	63
Philander C. Knox .....	68
William H. Taft .....	702

The result having been announced the convention adjourned for the day; and on the 19th Congressman James S. Sherman was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot by the following vote:

James S. Sherman of New York.....	816
Franklin Murphy of New Jersey.....	77
Curtis Guild of Massachusetts .....	75
Governor Sheldon of Nebraska .....	10
Vice-President Fairbanks .....	1

Immediately after the announcement of Mr. Sherman's nomination the convention adjourned sine die.



**Democratic Presidential Politics.**

At the Democratic convention for Tennessee on the 17th, the delegation to Denver was instructed to vote as a unit for Bryan. The same instructions were given on the same day by the Mississippi convention to the delegates from that State. On the 20th the delegates from all parts (omitting 6 from Florida not yet chosen) were classified as follows:

Positively instructed for Bryan.....	693
Chosen under endorsement of Bryan.....	23
Declared for Bryan.....	72
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Total for Bryan.....	788
Necessary to nominate (two-thirds).....	672
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Bryan's margin .....	116