

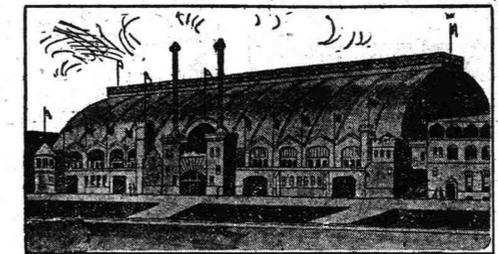
# HOW POLITICAL CONVENTIONS ARE MANAGED



When, with "tremendous enthusiasm," "tumultuous applause," and "resounding cheers," some American citizen is nominated for the Presidency of the United States at Chicago, and when, later, some other American citizen, with ditto enthusiasm, ditto applause and ditto cheers, is nominated for the same office at Denver,

There is usually little trouble over the election of a temporary chairman. The chairman then appoints a committee to escort the temporary chairman to the platform; the band plays, the delegation from Mr. So-and-so's State makes a lot of noise, and all is merry.

It is incumbent on the temporary chairman, adopted the platform. The Committee on Contested Seats and that on Permanent Organization, however, are ready and they report. The contests decided, no matter how, the permanent roll of the convention is made up and called. Then the Committee on Permanent Organization reports, and the permanent chairman is named, cheered and escorted to the platform. The procedure is identical with the election of the temporary chairman. The permanent chairman, too, must make a



COLISEUM AT CHICAGO WHERE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

the male population of the United States, or the great majority of it, at any rate, will want to know just how it was done, why it was done, and "who done it."

At a National Convention each State has its own headquarters, where the delegates gather. They do a lot of "conferring" with each other and

chairman to make a speech. He invariably takes advantage of the opportunity. He "sounds a keynote."

After the speech various resolutions are offered. Usually these have been arranged for in advance, and the temporary chairman works according to a printed schedule, calling on John Doe and Richard Roe at the right time, so that there may



William H. Taft.

with delegates from other States. They hold meetings and elect chairmen and honorary vice-presidents. The honorary vice-president has a seat on the platform and an extra ticket, but little else.

Prior to the calling of the convention to order the National Committee



IN THE PRESIDENTIAL PANTRY. The Favorite Sons (in chorus)—"Somebody's taken a bite out of my pie!"

is virtually in command of the situation. With it lies the arranging of the details, the "framing up" of the procedure of the first session, the selection of the temporary chairman, and, in a great many cases, though not always, the program making of the whole convention, temporary and permanent organizations, nominating, and platform building.

It is the chairman of the National Committee who calls the convention to order, usually about noon upon the day set. This year the Republican National Convention will be called to order by Harry C. New on June 16, and the Democratic Convention will be called to order by Thomas Taggart on July 7.

The convention called to order, the chairman requests the secretary to read the call for the convention, which is done. Then the roll call is gone through, and this takes a lot of time. The next step is the announcement by the chairman that the committee offers to the convention as its temporary chairman the name of So-and-so. There are loud and prolonged cheers, and by a viva voce vote Mr. So-and-so is unanimously elected.

speech. It, too, is of the "keynote" variety.

The Committee on Platform reports after the permanent chairman has made his speech. When the matter of the platform is disposed of, either by the committee reporting or by the announcement that it is not ready to report, the permanent chairman announces another recess; may-



William J. Bryan.

be no hitch. Committees are appointed; one on resolutions, which will have the drafting of the platform; one on credentials or contested seats; one on permanent organization. These are the important ones. When they are all chosen, and there has been a lot of hand-clapping and cheering, as well-known men are appointed to this or that committee, the temporary chairman announces an adjournment, usually until the next day.



A Leap Year Dilemma.

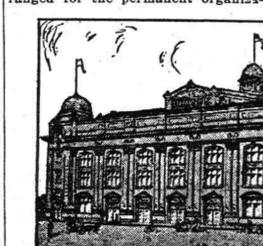
During the recess a lot of real work is done. Three or four men, sometimes more, but never many, get together in a back room of a hotel and talk and smoke cigars. They are the leaders.

Part Played by Committees.

At the second session of the convention the committees report. They have held sessions in the meanwhile and have decided the contests, arranged for the permanent organiza-

tion, and not in the convention hall, what is to be done is finally determined as a rule.

Again the convention meets. If the platform has not been adopted it is now. Then nominations are in order.



AUDITORIUM AT DENVER WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

## Brief News Notes About the Conventions.

The Roosevelt third-term bug which attacked Washington as well as other parts of the United States a week or two ago has disappeared. Governor Albert E. Mead, of the State of Washington, stated his belief that President Roosevelt would not accept a renomination.

The threat of capital to go into politics and make its influence felt, just as labor threatens to do, has caused perturbation in both parties.

Ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, member of Cleveland's second Cabinet and extensively identified with the industrial life of St. Louis, gave it as his opinion that Taft and Bryan would be the respective candidates.

Complete returns of the unofficial California primary for President of the United States have been received by General George Stone, chairman of the Republican State Committee. The vote polled is 10,500. Of this Taft has a majority over Roosevelt of 296 votes.

The Chicago Tribune finds Johnson leading for Democratic Vice-President with twenty-two per cent. of the votes. Ex-Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, is second with sixteen per cent. Chanler gets only seven per cent., Culberson and Gray still less, and Hearst brings up the rear.

Wyoming, California, Missouri, South Carolina, Hawaii, Alabama and Texas are counted on as certain to elect Bryan delegates.

The "Roosevelt stampede" scare is being used to drive the dark horse delegates into the Taft camp.

A secret ballot conducted by the Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) shows that Bryan will get the nomination without trouble, leaving the main interest to centre about the Vice-Presidency.

When his attention was called to a newspaper article naming John Mitchell as second choice on his ticket, William Jennings Bryan said he did not feel at liberty to discuss who his running mate might be.



Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota.

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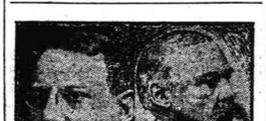
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Vice-President Fairbanks.

be until the next day, possibly till late in the same day.

No back to the little room go the four or more bosses who do the heavy work; back to the hotel lobbies, the theatres, the cafes, the sight-seeing tours go the other delegates. Compromises are effected, promises are made. Eventually, in the back room



Gov. Folk.

dispensed, and not one word is said about high prices. Everybody who can be thanked for anything at all is thanked. The gavel with which the convention has been kept in order is presented to some one, probably the permanent chairman. The band plays. Cheers are given from time to time. Everybody shakes hands with everybody else. It is a grand occasion. The convention adjourns sine die.

Alton B. Parker will not be the first defeated Presidential candidate to go to a National convention as a delegate. Mr. Bryan was a delegate to the St. Louis convention four years ago.

Some Senators are angry over the assertion by the President that he is independent of Congress in the exercise of command over the army and navy.

Governor Hughes announced that he would not accept election as Vice-President of the United States, much less a nomination for that office.

James Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, threatened a bolt of 11,000 Republican manufacturers from the party ticket in the coming campaign if it sanctions the President's policy toward labor.

At Ogdensburg, N. Y., William Randolph Hearst, of New York, has been used in the Supreme Court by David T. Lethan to recover \$250 expended by the plaintiff for campaign purposes.

Leaders of the temperance movement in Pennsylvania declare that the next gubernatorial campaign will be waged on a local option issue, and that William H. Berry, of Chester, ex-State Treasurer, will be their candidate.

Virginia is for Bryan. Louisiana instructed its big four for Taft.

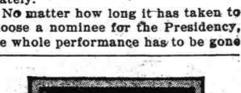
George A. Knight, of California, figures in the plans of the Roosevelt men for second place with Fort, New Jersey; Wilson, of Kentucky, and Fairbanks.



Thomas E. Watson. (Already Nominated For President by the Populists.)

When the nominations are all made and the speeches all heard there comes the balloting. This means a call of the States. The leader of each State may rise in his place and cast the vote for the whole delegation from that State. He may announce it as so many votes for So-and-so and so many votes for Thinegobob.

Some delegate may protest and ask for a poll of the delegation. Then each name will have to be called separately. No matter how long it has taken to choose a nominee for the Presidency, the whole performance has to be gone through again when it comes to nominating a candidate for the second place on the ticket. There are not so many "favorite sons," however, and one ballot frequently suffices. More noise, more enthusiasm. The convention has nominated the ticket. Then resolutions of various sorts are passed. They are unimportant. The hotel keepers of the town are thanked for the splendid hospitality they have



William F. Stone, Republican Sergeant-at-Arms.

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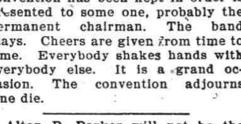
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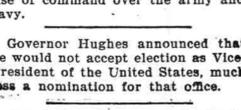
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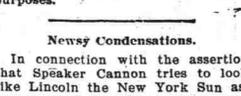
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# PROHIBITION WINS

North Carolina Votes Dry By a Very Large Majority

ONLY SEVENTEEN COUNTIES WET

Returns From Ninety-One of the Ninety-Eight Counties in the State Show That the Prohibition Bill Carried by a Large Majority.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—With returns from ninety-one of the ninety-eight counties of the State in hand the general result shows that the prohibition bill framed by the last Legislature has won out by a large majority. It is impossible at this time to give the majority with any certainty, as in many instances the votes are estimates, but it is safe to assume that it will reach 50,000.

The day brought surprises to both sides in the contest, though the result was, all along, a foregone conclusion. One county for instance, in which there has never been a drop of liquor sold—at least legally—rolls up a majority against the prohibition bill and another county, which was expected to give a handsome majority against the bill, is in doubt, with the prospect that it will give a small majority for prohibition. And so it went. Seventeen counties, of those heard from, voted against the bill.

The detailed reports, which follow, tell the tale.

Prohibitionists Claim 50,000 Majority.

Raleigh, Special.—The majority for prohibition in North Carolina has passed 40,000 and it is possible it may reach 50,000.

Buncombe County Very Dry.

Asheville, Special.—The prohibitionists in Asheville, Buncombe county and western North Carolina swept the decks clear. In the city the voting started off brisk with many women and children at the polling places. Hot coffee and sandwiches had been provided by the ladies and at each polling place there were refreshments might be had. The scenes were not unlike those during the local option election last October, but they were not so spectacular. While the ladies and the children were present singing songs, and working the cause of temperance, there were not the gorgons of women and children thrown around each "wet" voter as characterized last October's contest.

At about 9 o'clock the returns from the vote cast began coming in from the city precincts and the county and it was evident even at that time that the county would go overwhelmingly dry. Later during the day the returns showed that the majority would be beyond even the hopes of the most ardent prohibitionist. The prohibition workers were enthusiastic and kept at it although they knew that a great majority had already been had. The anti-prohibitionists were ready to quit early in the day. Very few of those opposed to prohibition remained at the polls all day. There was no disorder and little excitement.

The official returns from the six precincts in Asheville give prohibition a majority of 768. In Asheville and Buncombe county with three precincts to hear from at 9:30 o'clock prohibition has a majority of 3,371. The remaining precincts, estimated, will swell the majority to 3,600. Five hundred and sixteen votes were cast for prohibition in Marshall and none against it.

Marshall and Madison county give prohibition a majority of 1,500; Polk county is 600 dry; Clay county 550, all dry. All returns have not been had from Yancey county. The county, however, is overwhelmingly dry, few votes being cast against prohibition. Bakersville, Mitchell county, it is reported here, went 135 to 1 dry.

The prohibitionists had a great rally at the auditorium at night. Fully two thousand people were there to get returns and celebrate the great victory.

Black Mountain, Special.—Prohibition won by 150.

New Hanover Goes Wet.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—All precincts are in and New Hanover gives a majority of 181 against prohibition. Wilmington city voted wet in all except one ward, but the majority was reduced by returns from the country precincts, which voted generally dry, except Delgado.

In spite of the rather heated campaign, in which personalities were more or less indulged in, the best of humor prevailed among the workers at the polls as a general rule and the election was as quiet as has been held in Wilmington in a number of years. The polls in a majority of cases were roped or planked off and only one voter was admitted into the booth at a time, retiring from the opposite side. An officer was stationed at each polling place to see that the rule as to voting was strictly observed and there were no attempts to resist this authority. The workers of both sides were, of course, active at the polls and every voter was besieged with profane offers of tickets as soon as he presented himself to exercise his franchise. While both sides were claiming the result up to almost the hour of the close of the polls, no one knew anything definite. The large number of folded ballots cast gave an element of uncertainty as to how the vote was progressing and the statisticians were largely at variance in their estimates. An all-day prayer meeting was held at the First Baptist church by the prohibitionists among the ladies of the city and the polls opened with a tolling of the bell of the church, but this later had to be dispensed with on account of

illness in the vicinity and the incessant ringing of the bell was irritating to the patient.

Morehead City, Special.—The majority for prohibition in Carteret county by precincts is as follows: Morehead City, 230; Beaufort, 200; Salter Path, 20; liquor majority at Newport, 110. These are the largest precincts in the county. These returns indicate a prohibition majority for Carteret county of 300 at least.

Quiet Day at High Point.

High Point, Special.—In the election here prohibition won by a majority of 898, just 200 votes being cast unfavorable. Prayer and song services were held throughout the day in rooms close to one voting place. The day was quiet but the prohibitionists worked unceasingly.

Cherokee Gives 1,250 and Clay 500.

Murphy, Special.—Cherokee county has given the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks a black eye by a safe estimated majority of 1,250, and Clay county has done likewise by 500 majority. Cherokee already had very stringent prohibition laws, but she joined forces with her sister counties to drive the demon liquor traffic from the State.

Franklin Is "Wet."

Louisburg, N. C., Special.—At this writing the indications are that the county will go "wet" by not less than 200 majority. Louisburg, Franklin and Youngville, all of the incorporated towns, gave majorities of from 100 to 125 for prohibition; but the county precincts, especially Goldmine and Cedar Rock townships, voted "wet" in about the proportion of four to one. Three townships are yet to be heard from but they are expected to return "wet" majorities.

The election was a most quiet one, a light vote being polled. The women held prayer meeting in the church and a long column of children marched down Main street this morning, lining up in front of the court house and singing a number of songs.

Fuller returns will no doubt show a larger majority than given above against prohibition.

The special election for a tax for the support of the graded school was carried, the required number of votes being obtained before noon.

Small Dry Majority at Cooleemee.

Cooleemee, Special.—Cooleemee dry, 123; wet, 34.

Richmond Gives Small Majority.

Richmond, Special.—Richmond county goes for prohibition by estimated majority of 150.

Richmond Dry.

Rockingham, Special.—Latest returns indicate Rockingham county majority for prohibition will be over 275.

Montgomery's Dry Majority Small.

Troy, Special.—Montgomery county gives a majority for prohibition of 140, approximately. Three precincts are not heard from, though these figures are practically correct. Troy township gave a majority of 211 for prohibition. Mount Gilead township voted wet by a majority of 15. Not a full vote was polled in the county.

Durham.

Durham, Special.—Durham county has gone for the anti-prohibition ticket by from 550 to 650 majority. At 9 o'clock the official vote from the city and Durham township had been received. In the city eight precincts the wets carried by 88 majority. In this township, Durham, the same vote carried by 300 majority. There are five precincts to hear from, these all being in the country. The total majority in this county against prohibition will not be less than 500 and may be between 600 and 700. There is no possibility of this estimate being changed more than 50 votes. Beginning at 6 o'clock the church bells in the city rang every hour until the time for closing the polls. This was to call the women to prayer, five minutes being given each hour to prayer for the cause of prohibition. It will be some time before the total votes in the county are in. The estimate given will not be far wrong.

Bladen.

Elizabethtown, Special.—Eight townships in Bladen give prohibition majorities as follows: Abots, 27; Bladenboro, 101; Brown Marsh, 82; Elizabeth, 39; Hollow, 28; Coly, 19; White Oak, 206; Central, tied, voting 14 to 14. The other seven townships not heard from will probably give from 150 to 200 majority for prohibition is a conservative estimate.

Brunswick.

Wilmington, Special.—Returns from Brunswick county indicate that prohibition carried by a small majority. Township results are as follows: Southport, 69 majority; Northwest, 33 majority; and Town Creek, 31 majority, all for prohibition. Supply and Shallotte townships also give a majority for prohibition. The majority will probably be 200.

Mount Gilead Township "Wet" by 30.

Mount Gilead, Special.—The result of the voting in Mount Gilead township is estimated at 30 against prohibition. The official account may slightly change the majority. The voting was quiet and somewhat light.

Randolph.

Asheboro, Special.—Fifteen of the twenty-one precincts in this county give a majority of nearly 1,400. Other precincts are small and a light vote is expected. The majority will be more than 1,500 for prohibition. The vote in Asheboro was 273 dry and 4 wet. The vote in Randleman, where the Central North Carolinian is published, an anti-prohibition organ, was 377 dry and 77 wet. Reliability estimates a majority of 250 for prohibition.

Greensboro's Dry Majority 767.

Greensboro, Special.—Greensboro casts 1,150 votes for and 392 against prohibition. It is estimated the county will go dry by not less than 1,500.

Tryon, May 26.—Returns from the five precincts Tryon, Saluda, Columbus, Mill Springs and Big Level, give

the vote as follows: Tryon, for 91; against 32; Columbus, for 51; against 2; Mill Springs, for 51; against 10; Saluda, for 28; against 16; Big Level, for 38; against 10; Pearidge, for 14; against 10. About a two-thirds vote was polled. No direct communication with Cooper's Gap and Green's Creek and both not obtainable at this hour. The election was quiet.

Rutherford Dry by 100.

Rutherford, Special.—The prohibition election passed off quietly here and a very light vote was cast. Out of a total vote in the county of 3,400 there will not be over 1,800 votes cast in this election, and the majority for prohibition will not exceed 1,100. Fifteen out of the 22 precincts heard from give prohibition 1,200 and against the measure 254. In Rutherford township there was not much over a half a vote polled.

The Vote in Henderson.

Henderson, Special.—In Henderson the vote stood: For Prohibition, 404; against it, 258; majority, 146. Dabney, 15 majority. Six townships not heard from. Estimated majority in the county is 300 in favor of prohibition. Indications from Franklin county is that it will give a majority against prohibition.

Cumberland Goes Dry Too.

Fayetteville, Special.—Returns from Cumberland county complete, except as to five precincts, and with missing precincts estimated, show a majority of 540 for prohibition. The total official vote will not be received before Wednesday, but a revision will make but little change from the above figures.

Lincoln.

Lincolnton—Special.—Every precinct "dry," the mariyotocinet except one in Lincoln county went "dry," the majority in this precinct being 11 for the "wets." A vote of about 1,225 was polled and the majority for prohibition is about 900. Two precincts are yet to be heard from, but their vote is pretty well estimated.

Edgecomb Against the Bill.

Tarboro, Special.—Edgecomb gives a majority of 189 "wet," with one precinct to be heard from. The probable majority is 224. Tarboro went "wet" by 17, Rocky Mount, this county gave 3 majority wet. The voting was quiet here. The schools closed and ladies appeared at the polls in Rocky Mount where 14 saloons are located.

Of the other counties, Sleveland gives 1,908 majority for prohibition; Macon 600, Guilford 1,500, Gaston 1,700, Wayne 500, Alamance 1,200. Wake county went wet by 500. New Hanover by 700, Martin 300, Yadkin and Stokes both went wet by small majorities.

On the whole the voting was heavier than either side expected and the majority was much greater than most people looked for.

Bad Storm in Texas.

Austin, Tex., Special.—A terrific wind and rain storm that at times developed into a tornado swept Texas from the Panhandle to the Gulf early Sunday. The restriction to crops and vegetation, trees and shrubbery was the greatest reported in years. In numerous places houses were up-lifted and small villages and hamlets in many instances were inundated by the terrific rainfall which in the space of four hours reached seven inches in many sections.

Fatal Explosion at a French Sugar Refinery.

Paris, By Cable.—An explosion at a sugar refinery here buried a number of workmen under a heap of burning wreckage. Four are known to be dead and others are thought to be in the ruins. Forty-two of the injured have been taken from the wreckage. The combustion of sugar dust caused a blast, burning the workmen on the upper floors.

Choked to Death by Husband.

Newark, O., Special.—Mrs. Ernest Terwiler was found dead in her room Sunday. She had been choked to death. Her husband was arrested and he confessed to the crime. Sunday night such a large crowd gathered about the prison that police reserves were called out.

A lot of people who are clamoring for their rights ought really to have justice. So. 22-'0