

# LABOR WORLD

San Francisco chauffeurs have organized a union.

A branch of the Union Label League is to be organized in Memphis.

Vanconver, B. C., will soon have a building trades council in working order.

At Lethbridge, Canada, with a population of 4,000, there are about 1,000 trade unionists.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters will meet next month in Atlantic City, N. J.

Minneapolis will entertain the 1900 convention of the International Musicians' Association.

The eight-hour day for all municipal work has been introduced in the City Council at Louisville.

The Women Suffrage League of New York City wishes the support of the labor organizations in its agitation for political equality.

The Moyagana Railway Company of Sao Paulo has just constructed in its shops the first locomotive which has been built in Brazil.

The Central Labor Council at Richmond, Contra Costa county, Cal., recently reorganized, has already fifteen unions affiliated with it.

Boston (Mass.) Upholstery Union is admitting mattress makers to its ranks for the first time in its history, and has already taken in nearly 100 of those men.

San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union has decided to concentrate its efforts on the membership in support of the movement against Japanese laundries.

The child labor law, with fourteen years as the age limit and the eight-hour day for persons under 16 years of age, was recently passed by the Kentucky Legislature.

The recently organized Building Trades Council of San Mateo county, Cal., now has fifteen unions affiliated with it, and the aggregate membership is in excess of 1,000.

The extra appropriation given the Lowell Textile School by the State of Massachusetts, will enable the trustees to lay the foundation for a thorough engineering education.

A resolution providing for the establishment of a labor college at San Juan, Porto Rico, has just been passed at a convention there of representatives of 110 unions having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The call for the New England convention of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' unions has been issued. It will be in Boston July 5. The Boston unions are requesting the International for a permanent Boston organizer.

The Scottish coal owners have put forward a demand for a reduction in wages of 25 per cent. Only a short time ago a matter of reduction was referred to arbitration, as the conciliation board could not agree. The award was for a reduction of 6 1/4 per cent; now comes the claim for 25 per cent.

The subject of a State industrial college is being considered in Massachusetts. It is proposed to establish the institute in Boston or vicinity, and that it shall maintain both day and evening classes. The main object of such a school is to develop men for the lower and middle supervisory positions.

The last reports presented to the Gas Workers' Union were to the effect that all the members of the jurisdiction, which includes the unions in San Francisco, Cal., San Jose, Oakland and Sacramento, are at work, and that this craft has been particularly fortunate in having work for the membership during the last ten months.

The new wage agreement between the cotton manufacturers at Fall River, Mass., and the Textile Council, which will be in force until next November, became effective last month. Under the agreement the 25,000 operatives accept a wage reduction of 17.94 per cent. The cut swells the number of cotton operatives in New England whose wages have been reduced this spring to about 170,000.

Labor is to have a newspaper system covering the entire country. A syndicate has been formed and the enterprise capitalized, it is said, to the extent of issuing a paper in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and San Francisco. Publication will begin Sept. 1, and the policy will be one of ultra conservatism, the object being to restrain the labor movement from merging with the more radical Socialistic element that has been making great inroads on the membership of the unions composing the skilled crafts.

## HARD LUCK TALE.

Fay Allen, the 9-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen of Waterloo, Iowa, was stung for several hours by lightning that struck the Allen home. The bolt passed along the wall against which Fay had her bed.

At Hopkinsville, Ky., Rev. J. M. Gordon, a prominent missionary of the Disciple of Christ denomination at Mungoli, India, was asphyxiated in a bath tub at the residence of Rev. H. D. Smith, whom he was visiting.

High waters in the Mississippi drove thousands of low land residents from their homes. At Hannibal, Mo., citizens organized an armed guard which patrolled in boats the flooded district with the avowed intention of shooting any one caught looting deserted houses.

At Jackson, Tenn., twelve men were injured in a rear-end collision between two passenger trains in the Illinois Central yards.

Arthur Anderson, the 11-year-old son of August Anderson of Kennedy, Minn., was drowned while swimming in a pond near that place.

As the result of the explosion of an old four-inch cannon which was being used to fire a salute to the passing Atlantic liner, one man was instantly killed, three women and one boy dangerously and a dozen more slightly injured at Centerville Beach, Cal.

Suddenly losing his mind, and with a mania to end his own life, Carl Lentz, for years one of the most prominent farmers of Potter county, has been committed to the State hospital for the insane at Yankton. He had made three attempts to commit suicide.

Leaving the supper table at his brother's house, Alfred Helander, 30 years old, 2504 Ninth street south, Minneapolis, crawled into the cupola at the rear of the house and, with a "dolk," a Swedish dagger, inflicted two ghastly wounds in his throat, one of which severed the jugular vein. Poor health and lack of work was the cause of the suicide.

# TAFT NAMED FOR PRESIDENT BY REPUBLICANS

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"

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 vote stood as follows:

Taft	792
Knox	67
Hughes	67
Cannon	58
Fairbanks	49
La Follette	25
Fowler	23
Roosevelt	3

## TUESDAY

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

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 were banners which indicated that every citizen was in sympathy with the cause of the 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.

Shortly after 11 o'clock it was as if a floodgate had been opened, for streams of people poured into the great Coliseum at every door and scrambled for their places. At the outside entrances the doorknobs would have been swamped except for the aid of police, who insisted that everyone find their proper entrance. By 12 o'clock the floor was a black sea of humanity, while Michigan and Wabash avenues were crowded with overflows of people anxious to hear the shouting and witness the entrance of celebrants.

In the crowded human hive which had been made of the Coliseum, the fall of National Chairman Harry New's gavel was greeted with a roar which drowned all further efforts of the chairman for several minutes. Every seat in the floor and galleries was occupied, while on the stand occupied by the chairman were men whose names are among the greatest which a great party possesses. Many of the delegates had been in their seats for an hour or more and there was, accordingly, little delay in the opening.

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 by the band struck up "America," the delegates and visitors stood on masses, 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.

WEDNESDAY. The convention was called to order at 12:30 p. m. Senator Bullock of Oregon, announced that the credentials committee, of which he was chairman, would not have its report ready for one hour.

After Senator Burrows, as temporary chairman of the convention, called the delegates to order he introduced the chaplain of the day, the Rev. William O. Waters, of Chicago, who offered the invocation, closing with the Lord's prayer. The delegates and the visitors joined the minister.

Chairman Burrows interrupted the regular order of business long enough to introduce to the convention Henry Baker, of Minnesota, and James D. Conner, of Indiana, two gray-haired veterans of the party who were delegates to the first Republican convention in 1856. Messrs. Baker and Conner were greeted with continuing rounds of applause as they stepped to the front of the platform and bowed their acknowledgments.

On motion of Mr. Warren of Michigan, the convention invited to a place on the platform A. G. Proctor, of St. Joseph, Mich., who was a delegate to the Lincoln convention in Chicago forty-eight years ago.

Parade of Marching Clubs. It was next announced that while waiting for the report of the committee on credentials there would be a parade

## THE PLATFORM AT A GLANCE

ROOSEVELT—The abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power, and the evil of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by Roosevelt, many virtues of justice and fair play. We pledge a continuance of the Roosevelt policy.

ANTI-INFLATION—The Republican party will uphold the authority of the courts, but believes the rules of procedure in Federal courts with respect to injunctions should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction should be issued without notice.

LABOR—The same wage policy will be pursued in every legitimate attempt to increase the wages of the laboring masses and increase the happiness and advancement of all who are engaged in the production of wealth.

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.

MONEY—An expanding commerce and increasing crop movements disclose a need of more elastic and adaptable system.

TRUSTS—The Federal Government should have greater supervision and control over corporations engaged in interstate commerce having the power to create monopolies.

INLAND WATERWAYS—We call for a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, to improve the waterways, harbors, and great lakes.

ARMY AND NAVY—While the American people do not desire and will not provoke 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.

GOOD ROADS—We approve the efforts of the Agricultural Department to make clear to the public the best methods of good road construction. We demand equal justice for all men without regard to race or color, and call for all devices for the disfranchisement of the negro.

# SHERMAN NOMINATED FOR VICE PRESIDENT

New York Congressman Wins Honor of Having Second Place on the Ticket.

## ALSO CHOSEN ON FIRST BALLOT

Republican Convention, After Four Days, Completes Its Work and Adjourns.

Chicago correspondence: Congressman James S. Sherman of New York was nominated for Vice President by the Republican national convention at the Friday morning session. Timothy Woodruff of New York made the nominating speech, and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the National House, seconded the Sherman nomination.

Delegates and spectators, tired after the strenuous efforts of the previous day, at the Republican national convention, were slow in assembling Friday morning, and when Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge rapped the convention to order for the start on the fourth day's session he faced hundreds of vacant chairs in the galleries and not a few delegates were absent.

When the delegates entered the Coliseum to name a running mate to Secretary William H. Taft it was practically settled that Congressman James S.

# COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

## CHICAGO.

Next to the immediate stimulus for the lower costs established for various steel uses, the most important favorable development was the government forecast of the early crops and its magnificent promise under normal conditions of agricultural enrichment. Business generally reflects a strengthened tone and the outlook has a brighter aspect, and the volume of new demands in manufacturing branches does not yet show the expansion expected. Where heavy commitments are involved definite action is withheld until after the deliberations of the Republican convention next week. Encouragement is depended upon from that source in aiding recovery from trade depression. It is desirable that indorsement should be placed upon the effort to secure more adequate waterways and minimum freight cost for the promotion of this city's commerce.

Seasonable weather greatly aided the activity in retail dealings, and the demand for men and women's apparel, housewares and vacation goods made a gratifying advance. Merchandise stocks have undergone sharp reduction, and this has caused frequent replenishments for both local and country needs.

Mercantile collections throughout the interior occasion little trouble, and the record of defaults maintains the recently noted betterment.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 21, against 22 last week and 14 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 numbered 8, against 5 last week and 3 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK. Weather, crop and trade reports display irregularity. It has been too wet and cool in the Southwest and Northwest for best retail trade and crop development, but east of the Mississippi river conditions have been better and more favorable reports come from the latter sections. In wholesale lines evidences of improvement in fall buying are seen, but purchasers are generally cautious, while sales for immediate shipment are confined to strictly filling-in requirements. Political and crop uncertainties seem likely to influence distant purchases for some time to come, and trade is hardly better than quit to take the country over.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending June 11 number 293, which compares with 225 last week, 161 in the like week of 1907, 170 in 1906, 175 in 1905 and 181 in 1904. In Canada there were 30 business failures, as against 22 last week and 22 in the same week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$1.00 to \$2.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.85; sheep, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 67c to 68c; oats, standard, 50c to 61c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.50; prairie, \$3.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 16c; potatoes, new, per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.25; hogs, good to choice, heavy, \$3.50 to \$5.70; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 white, 68c to 69c; oats, No. 2 white, 61c to 63c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$8.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.90; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; oats, No. 2, 59c to 61c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 80c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.60; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 62c to 63c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.90; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; corn, No. 2, 91c to 92c; rye, No. 3 yellow, 73c to 74c; oats, No. 3 white, 54c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 77c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, \$2.00 northern, \$1.07 to \$1.10; corn, No. 8, 70c to 71c; oats, standard, 61c to 63c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 78c; barley, No. 2, 64c to 65c; pork, mess, \$16.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.90; lambs, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.85; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.06; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 97c to \$2.00; corn, No. 2, 70c to 71c; oats, natural white, 68c to 69c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 13c to 16c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 71c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 81c; clover seed, October, \$7.42.

FACTS FOR FARMERS. From Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin crop reports are all favorable. Iowa farmers are complaining of too much rain.

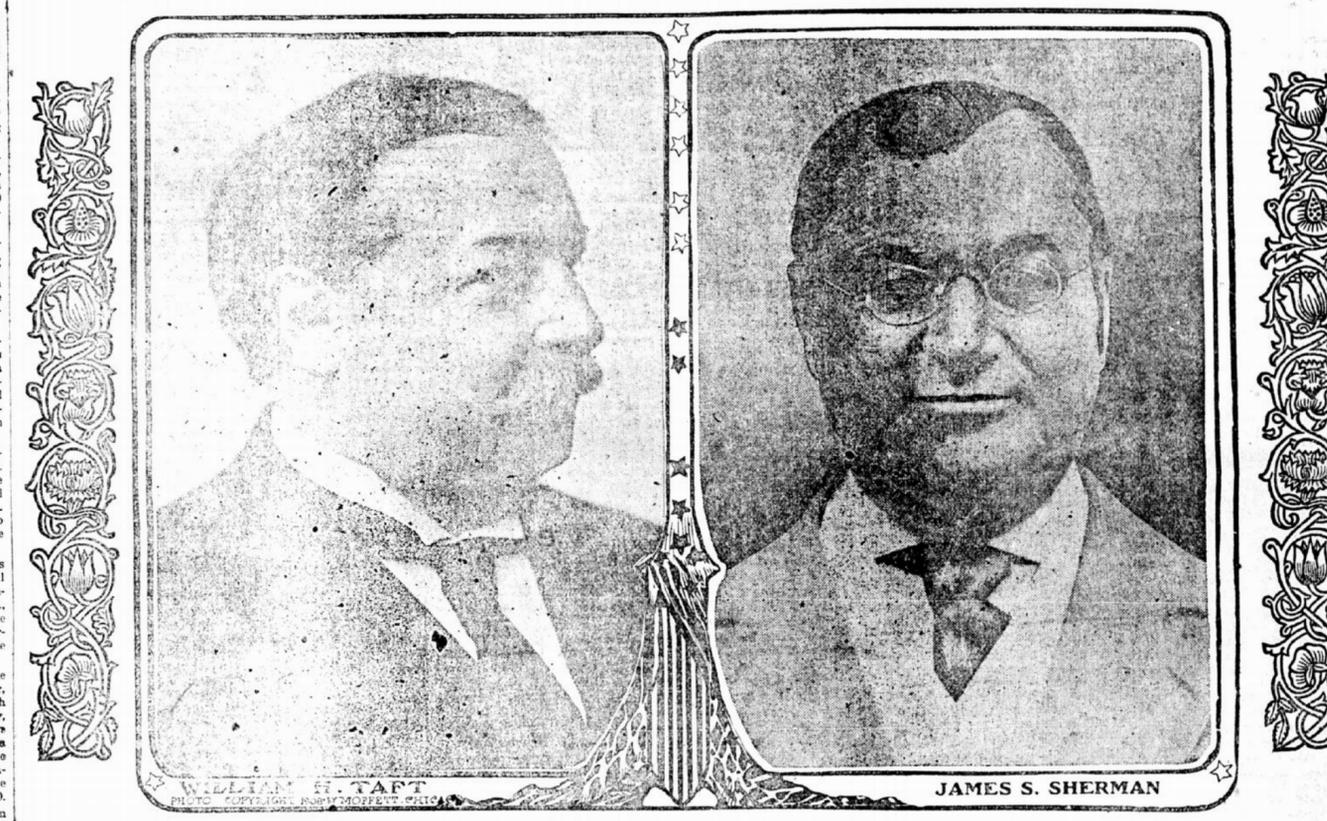
Near Alma, Wis., John Grimes of Clear Lake and J. W. Erchner, with a pack of wolf hounds, killed 41 wolves in three weeks.

The graduated land tax bill which by excessive taxation seeks to prevent the swaying of more than 940 acres of land by one person in Oklahoma, was finally passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor. The income tax bill and the inheritance tax bill are in the Governor's hands also.

The total wheat exports from the United States last month amounted to 3,505,601 bushels, of which Portland contributed 1,083,314 bushels; New York 687,714 bushels; the combined ports of Puget sound, 654,864 bushels, and Philadelphia 339,653 bushels.

During a thunder storm near Alma, Wis., lightning struck the barn of Jacob Castleberg in the town of Nelson, killing thirteen horses, and several calves and destroying the barn. William Kaufman of the town of Belvidere lost three horses by lightning.

During the worst electric storm witnessed in years in Fairbairn county, Minn., six houses and a barn were struck. On the Ruppert household farm the barn and seven-horse stable were burned. The barn of E. J. McLaughlin, in St. Paul, was burned. The Harris dwelling on a farm about three miles south of the city was also burned.



WILLIAM H. TAFT

JAMES S. SHERMAN

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.

Early in the forenoon the crowds turned their faces Coliseumward. An hour before the convention was called to order the formal sides and galleries of the big building were filled with ticket holders. Usually the scenes in front of the Coliseum are the scenes of a Presidential-making convention are as enthusiastic as many of the events taking place on the stage after the performance has been formally begun. There are the celebrities to receive cheering homage as they march into the hall at the head of State delegations.

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" of the faction to which you belong. Nowhere 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 gamins hawked the papers

## GAVEL FROM FORT DEARBORN.

Part of Historic Log Used in Construction of Mallet.

A gavel made from an oak log of old Fort Dearborn was used to open the Republican national convention. For the manufacture of the gavel and its box two feet were cut off the end of an eight-foot log in the collection of the city's department of municipal history. A silencer on the box cover bears this legend: "Made of hand-hewn oak log from a blockhouse of old Fort Dearborn, the first outpost of civilization under the

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."

John R. Malby, temporary secretary, who has a powerful voice, read the call to 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 "keynote" 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 final patting and self-seeker, demagogue of the faction to which you belong. Nowhere 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 gamins hawked the papers

upon the vacant position was allotted to Mrs. Clark as a regular delegate, and the gold badge was pinned upon her dress.

Attended 1856 Convention. Closely resembling "Uncle Joe" Cannon and as nimble on his feet as an athlete, Judge J. D. Conner, the "grand old man" of Wabash, Ind., was on hand to watch "the youngsters" put through a convention. Judge Conner is one of the four surviving delegates to the first Republican convention held in Philadelphia in 1856, when the party nominated John C. Fremont.

through the hall of visiting and local marching clubs. As the uniformed marchers swept through the hall enthusiasm broke loose. When the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" every man, woman and child jumped up. Cheers shook the roof of the big hall.

The credentials committee of the convention, in an all-night session, had disposed of all the contests, and in every case upheld the decision of the national committee. The work of the committee aroused considerable bitterness, with the result that threats of a minority report were made. Mayor Charles A. Bookwiler, of Indianapolis, was the champion of the "alleges" and was outspoken in his charges of "gag rule," declaring the committee railroaded the contests and denied the minority a fair hearing. With a chorus of "Yess" and many "Nays" the report of the credentials committee, seating the contested delegates in the same manner as the national committee ruled, was adopted by the convention.

The committee on permanent organization made its report, which was adopted and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, was introduced as permanent chairman. He was given a rousing greeting and at once plunged into his speech.

THURSDAY. 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 Resolu-

tion he raised frequent applause by the laudation of President Roosevelt. The platform was adopted after a three hours' debate and without a halt the convention swept on to the nomination of a presidential candidate. Tired, scorched, hungry and restless, the speakers sat through the nominating speeches. Switching under the great roof of the Coliseum the crowd of 15,000 grew light-headed from the heat and became so lost to control while Gov. Hanly of Indiana was nominating Charles Warren Fairbanks, that Chairman Lodge had to threaten that the police would clear the galleries.

On the call of the States, Illinois was the first to be reached, having a "favorite son"—Representative H. S. Bonnell presented the name of Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Then Vice President Fairbanks and Governor Hughes were 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.

The nomination of Taft was made amid wild enthusiasm. The great building rang with shouts as Ohio placed her favorite son in nomination, and even greater applause marked the beginning of the vote. On the only ballot cast, he received 702 votes out of 978 taken, two delegates out of the 980 making up the convention. The nomination was made unanimous on motion of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, seconded by the delegation chairman of all the other favorite son States.

OTHER LONG CHEERING SPELLS. Mark Hanna, St. Louis, 1896, twenty-four minutes.

The cheering for Roosevelt Wednesday in the Chicago convention stirred up the statisticians. They found that among other notable instances of prolonged applause following the nomination of a favorite son or the mention of his name were:

James G. Blaine, Minneapolis, 1888, forty minutes.

William McKinley, St. Louis, 1896, thirty-two minutes.

Sherman of New York would get the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Conferences extending far into the night had made apparently appreciable progress toward clearing up the situation. New York State, in a caucus, had suddenly dropped its waiting attitude, buried the differences which had kept the Empire State from being much of a factor in the convention, and pressed to the forefront of the vice presidency situation with its solid strength of seventy-eight votes behind Congressman Sherman.

With the elimination of Senator Doliver and Governor Cummins of Iowa, assurances of support for Sherman by several other States and general realization of the pivotal value of New York's thirty-nine electoral votes gave this move on the part of New York an importance instantly recognized by all the leaders.

When the convention opened there was evident desire on the part of both delegates and officers to rush through the task remaining of nominating a Vice President, reading of the names of committees to notify the two nominees and adjournment. Sherman was nominated and chosen on the first ballot, and the fourteenth Republican National convention, after a session of four days, had completed its work.

The convention adjourned shortly before noon, and amid wild enthusiasm the vast crowds broke from the flag-decorated Coliseum and scattered to the four quarters of the country. Breaking camp at the hotels, delegates, alternates and their families beat a hasty retreat to trains for home.

William Jennings Bryan, Chicago, 1896, thirty-six minutes.

John Sharp Williams, Kansas City, 1900, twenty-two minutes.

Benjamin R. Tillman, Kansas City, 1900, twenty-four minutes.

Theodore Roosevelt, Chicago, 1904, thirty-five minutes.

A cannon report has been heard as far as 146 miles.