LONG-CONTINUED CHEERS AT CHICAGO CONVENTION

Continued From Page 11.

tremes threatened on either hand. On the one side were the radicals of reaction, who resisted any changes at all;—on the other side were the radicals of destruction who wished to change everything. These two forms of radicalism are as far apart at the outset as the poles, but, when carried out, they lead alike to revolution. Between these two extremes the Republican president and the Republican congress were compelled to steer, and while they advanced steadily, soberly and effectively, they were obliged to repel the radical assaults on either hand.

"Yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties, much has been accomplished. The response of the people to the policies urged by the president has been so emphatic that it has been made clear, once for all, that the government of the United States is never to be dominated by money and financial interests, and that the political party which permits itself to be ruled by them is thereby doomed to defeat.

"The policy of the Republican party, in dealing with these new and formidable questions which have taken concrete form in enormous combinations of capital and in great public service corporations, has been formulated and determined. That policy is to use government regulation and supervision for the control of corporations and combinations so that these great and necessary instruments of commerce and business may be preserved as useful servants and not destroyed because they have threatened to become dangerous masters.

"This policy is the absolute opposite of government ownership and all like measures, advocated by our opponents, which tend directly to Socialism and to all its attendant miseries and evils.

"It is in pursuance of this policy, shaped and settled, during the past few years, that old laws have been enforced and new ones enacted.

"Nothing is more destructive to the respect for law—the chief bulwark of civilized society—than to place laws upon the statute books in order merely to still public clamor and satisfy the people, but which it is never intended to enforce. The worst laws imaginable are those which are allowed to rust, unused, because, if enforced, they might interfere with vested abuses or curb the rich and powerful.

Attacks Upon Roosevelt.

"The president has enforced the laws as he found them on the statute book. For this 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 today. He has been more abused than any president except Washington, Lincoln and Grant. He possesses the love and confidence of the American people to a degree never equaled except by Lincoln and Washington. May it not be said, in sober truth, that the fearless performances of a sworn duty is not without its exceeding great reward?

"But the work has not ceased with the enforcement of existing laws. A Republican congress and a Republican president have placed new laws upon the statute books, designed to carry out the Republican policy of government regulation in a safe, reasonable and effective manner. The Elkins law, aimed at preferential rebates, which have been the curse of our transportation and our business; the railroad rate law, which made the supervision of railroads more effective, and the pure food law, which has been, in the highest degree, beneficent to the masses of our people, are all monuments of the policy and the labors of the Republican party.

Retires of His Own Volition.

"The president, who has led his party and the people in this great work, retires, by his own determination, from his high office, on the 4th of March next. His refusal of a renomination, dictated by the loftiest motives and by a noble loyalty to American traditions, is final and irrevocable. Any one, who attempts to use his name as a candidate for the presidency, impugns both his sincerity and his good faith, two of the president's greatest and most conspicuous qualities, upon which no shadow has ever been cast. That man is no friend to Theodore Roosevelt, and does not cherish his name and fame, who now, from any motive, seeks to urge him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally declined. The president has refused what his countrymen would gladly have given him; he says what he means and means what he says, and his party and his country will respect his wishes as they honor his high character and great public service.

"But, although the president retires, he leaves his policies behind him. To those policies the Republican party stands pledged. We must carry out as we have begun, regardless alike of the radicals of reaction and the radicals of revolution. We must hold fast to that which is good while we make the advances which the times demand.

Plea for Confidence.

"We ask for the confidence and support of the American people because we have met the problems of the day and have tried patiently to solve them. We appeal for votes and for the power they confer because we uphold the president's policies, and shall continue to sustain them. We make our appeal with confidence because we have a well-defined policy and are not, like our opponents, fumbling in the dark to find some opinion on something.

"We believe in the maintenance of law and order, and in the support of the courts in all their rights and dignity. We believe in equal rights for all men and are opposed to special privileges for any man, or any class of men, high or low, rich or poor. We, who established the gold standard, are pledged to the cause of sound finance. We stand for protection to American industry and American labor, and we will resist all the assaults of free trade under whatever name it comes disguised. We will see to the defense of the country. We mean to have a navy worthy of the American name. We seek peace and friendship with all the nations, but alliance with none. Yet, we have no intention of being a 'hermit nation.' The great services of the president to the world's peace will be continued by the party which he has led. We are a party fit to rule and govern, to legislate and administer, and not a fortuitous collection of atoms whose only form of thought or motion is to oppose. Above all, we are true to our traditions and to our trusts. True now, as we were in the days of Lincoln.

"In this spirit we must prevail; by this sign we must conquer."

Taunted the Democrats.

The address had a welcome touch of campaign atmosphere about it, and the cheers were not long in breaking forth in frequent and constantly increasing enthusiasm. Senator Lodge's drawing of contrasts between the Republican and Democratic party was plain to the delegates. He said, amidst laughter and cheers, that it was the main object of the Democrats to keep their past a dark memory, while the Republicans were anxious to publish theirs to the world. "If we refer to their past," he declared, "they accuse us of calumny."

There was much laughter and cheers at this, which was renewed when he said: "The Democrats now could only appeal, judge us on our undiscovered future."

"We say," he continued, "read our record and judge us there." Turning from his taunting of the Democrats, Senator Lodge seriously discussed the record of achievements under Republican administrations of recent years, and it was in this connection that he first mentioned the president—not by name, but by the office.

Cheers for Roosevelt.

"The president has fearlessly enforced the laws as he found them upon the statute books." Cheers came from many quarters of the hall at this, but their duration was comparatively brief, and Senator Lodge hastened to resume. In a few minutes, however, he came again to the president, with the declaration that in enforcing the law the bayonet or duty must hurt somebody.

"And the result," he went on, "is that the president is the most abused and most popular man in the United States today."

At this the first real demonstration broke loose. For a time the cheering appeared desultory, but after a minute or two, some of the delegates from the territories jumped to their chairs and a great roar burst from all over the hall. As the cheers came forth, Senator Lodge remarked to his friends on the platform, "They said there was no Roosevelt feeling in this convention, but I will show them that there is."

The speaker exhibited pleasure at the demonstration. Colorado, West Virginia, Texas and North Carolina took up the cheering.

Ohio Delegates Silent.

The Ohio delegation remained seated and silent. As the demonstration continued the cheers came in great waves, dying away almost to nothing one instant and then breaking out afresh with increased enthusiasm.

The galleries took up the demonstration with a will and helped to maintain it for a long time. On the far side of the gallery a number of men waved star-spangled banner umbrellas over the railing, and the uproar broke out again on the floor below. One Louisiana delegate pulled off his coat and swung it around and around his head while he gave vent to yell after yell. The cheers died away, but again they came with renewed vigor, the galleries playing an important part in the demonstration. Senator Lodge made several attempts to continue his speech, but at every effort the cheering would break out and he finally gave up the idea and walked slowly back and forth, a pleased expression on his face, waiting for the uproar to cease.

Nick and Alice.

Representative Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of the president, and Alice Roosevelt Longworth sat watching the spectacle with smiling countenances, but neither of them made any effort to participate in the cheering.

The convention band added to the enthusiasm from time to time, playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic selections.

"A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" caught a quick response from the effervescent crowd.

M. H. Fairbanks, a brother of the vice-president, who occupied a seat on the platform, after the cheering had continued for some time, jumped up and waved a newspaper vigorously.

The enthusiasm finally swept Delegate Shoup from Ohio from his political moorings, and, mounting his chair, he tossed a silk banner up and down in frantic fashion. This was taken by many of the delegates to mean a defection in the Ohio ranks and added a temporary fuel to the fire. In reality it was nothing of the kind, for Shoup never has been for Taft and has always been an avowed Foraker man.

The Cleveland Cry.

The cry so familiar to the Cleveland-Harrison campaign of "Four, Four, Four Years More," broke out in the gallery. Accompanied as it was by a stamping of feet, in unison with the chanted words, it produced terrific uproar. The Texas men caught it up on the floor, and it was roared back and forth between them and the Colorado people. Throughout the entire outbreak the Texas delegates, who are to vote for Taft only in the event Roosevelt cannot be nominated, led in the cheering. The delegates-at-large from this state, however, kept closely to their chairs and took no part in the cheering.

After the demonstration on the floor and in the galleries had continued for half an hour, Senator Lodge again attempted to preceed, but the raps of his gavel added fuel to the flames which burned its brightest among the enthusiastic throngs who showed no disposition to relinquish their share in the noise and excitement.

Frank H. Hitchcock, manager for Taft, was on the convention floor during the demonstration for Roosevelt. He expressed pleasure at the uproar and said: "It shows how popular the administration is, particularly how President Roosevelt stands with the people. I am glad of this. It will help Taft for he is President Roosevelt's choice as his successor."

Teddy Bear in Evidence.

An enormous Teddy bear, dragged up into the press seats and held aloft by a group of yelling enthusiasts, brought out frantic screams of delight. After being held here for a moment it was thrown bodily down from the press stand into the Illinois delegation. The bear was not light nor easily handled, being fully equal in bulk to a fat boy about ten years old. When it lit on a delegate he was likely to be knocked from his seat. Illinois pitched the bear into Iowa, which promptly passed it along, while the delegates and spectators roared with laughter. The bear finally was flung into Oklahoma, where it was gathered in and was seen no more.

Shortly after the disappearance of the bear, sharp hisses broke out on the floor against the persistent disturbers in the gallery. Both sides were persistent, but a yell is louder than a hiss, and the delegates were soon overwhelmed. The galleries weakened and again the hissing broke out, only to be met by the renewed and vociferous outburst from the galleries and again the delegates, anxious to continue their work, were put into eclipse.

Lasted Forty-Five Minutes.

Senator Lodge, after another long wait, attempted to be heard.

"Gentlemen," he said, "as I was trying to say when I was interrupted—" The cheering drowned his voice again and his gavel could scarcely be heard.

Determined, however, in spite of the refusal of the gallery crowd to follow the delegates in restoring order, Senator Lodge, in the midst of desultory cheering, resumed his address. The demonstration had proceeded unchecked forty-five minutes. Senator Lodge at last had the undivided attention of the convention, when he came to that portion of his speech which reiterated the determination of the president not to accept a nomination.

"That decision," he declared, "dictated by the loftiest motives and by a noble loyalty to American traditions, is final and irrevocable. Anyone," he said, "who attempts to use his name as candidate for the presidency impugns both his sincerity and his good faith—two of the president's greatest and most conspicuous qualities, upon which no shadow has ever been cast. That man is no friend of Theodore Roosevelt and does not cherish his name and fame, who now, from any motive, urges him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally declined."

More Applause.

This declaration was the signal for general applause among the delegates, but some in the audience cried:

"But we want him!"

Senator Lodge went on, however. Again the applause came from the delegates and repeated when Senator Lodge said:

"But, although the president retires, he leaves behind him his policies."

The statement, "we believe in the support of the courts in all their dignity," caused additional applause, as did the declaration in favor of protection.

As Senator Lodge concluded he was cheered to the echo, several men pressing eagerly forward to extend congratulations for his address and the manner in which it had been given to the convention.

Veterans Escorted to Platform.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana offered a resolution extending greetings to John Ade of Indiana, a veteran of the Republican party since its inception, and tendering him a seat on the platform.

Mr. Ade, who is the father of George Ade, was heartily applauded as he mounted the rostrum.

A similar motion for like reasons was offered in behalf of J. H. Tripp of Janesville, Wis., and he also was ceremoniously conducted to the platform. He was cheered as he came forward.

Chairman Lodge called for the report of the committee on rules, but it was not forthcoming, and he directed that the names of the newly chosen members of the national committee and those of the honorary vice presidents be read to the convention. This was done, many of the spectators leaving the hall while the reading was in progress.

State Heroes Cheered.

The names of the members of the national committee brought state delegates to their feet in enthusiastic applause to the political leaders. Indiana gave Chairman New a cheer, Massachusetts shouted wildly for Senator W. Murray Crane, New Jersey gave the tribute to Franklin Murphy, Ohio to Vorys, Pennsylvania to Senator Penrose, West Virginia to Senator Scott and Tennessee to Nathan Hale, the last appointee announced for the first time.

Powell Clayton of Arkansas moved that the national committee be empowered to fill vacancies occurring on the committee. This brought an amendment from a Michigan delegate that the state committee of the representative states be instructed to fill vacancies on the national committee should they occur. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Clayton and the proposition agreed to.

Report of Rules Committee.

The report of the committee on rules and order of business thereupon was presented by Senator Warren of Wyoming, its chairman. He announced that with but few changes the rules of the last Republican national convention were adopted. The changes provided for a grouping of Arizona, New Mexico and Hawaii as territories, with a representation of six delegates each, also giving to the national committee authority to determine the mode of electing delegates to national conventions.

When it came to the adoption of the report of the committee, Representative Burke of Pennsylvania, who yesterday introduced a resolution to cut down representation in the national convention to a basis of Republican votes cast in the states, was recognized to present a minority report. The committee had voted it down by 31 to 27. "As the vote of seventeen states against twenty-three," said Mr. Burke, "I wish to present the following minority report."

Minority Report.

Mr. Burke was cheered as he asked one of the clerks to read the report, as follows:

"It has been moved that the report be amended to include the following:

"That the basis of representation in the Republican national convention hereafter shall be as follows:

"Each state shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast at the last presidential election for Republican presidential elector, four delegates from each territory and two from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and that methods for the enforcement of this ruling be provided by the Republican national committee chosen by the delegates of this convention.

The reading of the amendment called out cries "No, no," and "Yes, yes," from all parts of the floor.

The Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Utah members of the committee joined in the minority report.

Claims of Mr. Burke.

Representative Burke was then recognized to speak in behalf of the minority report. He claimed that inasmuch as the Republican party was founded on the idea of equal justice to all, it could do no less than adopt the minority report. He brought forth cheers by the assertion that if Pennsylvania had equal rights with South Carolina on the basis of votes cast at the last presidential election, it would have 680 delegates on the floor to South Carolina's eighteen. Representative Burke made an impassioned appeal for the adoption of his report, and was greeted with tremendous applause as he finished.

Opposed by Kentuck Governor.

When Representative Burke had concluded, Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky took the floor in opposition.

"This is no new proposition," he declared, "and I want to sound a note of caution to you against acting hastily in this matter. It is not a vital question in Kentucky, for under the 10,000 rule we would have the same amount of votes as at present. If you accept the rule you will do more to make the Republican party a sectional party, then the negro question has done to make the Democratic party a sectional party.

"No good will come of it if you adopt this rule," said Mr. Willson, amid applause, "and after all isn't South Carolina a member of the sisterhood of states?"

At the close of Governor Willson's remarks, the chair recognized J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, who declared the adoption of the minority report "would be a stepping-stone to a long-needed reform."

Mr. Keifer said that he spoke without consulting with other delegates from Ohio and was talking for himself alone.

Ex-Governor Herrick of Ohio followed General Keifer, suggesting that the matter was one which called for the consideration of congress as to the elections in the south. He urged against hasty action for the minority resolution, as it was too important to be passed upon so short a deliberation.

H. L. Remmell of Little Rock, Ark., spoke for the majority report and was followed by George T. Buckingham of Illinois, who favored the minority.

Other speakers for the majority were Henry L. Johnson of Georgia and for the minority James Wadsworth of New York, ex-Governor H. C. Warmoth of Louisiana and Representative James E. Watson of Indiana.

M. H. De Young of California moved the previous question. It was seconded by New Hampshire, Minnesota and Indiana. The vote was then announced by the chairman to be on the substitution of the minority for the majority. Senator Beveridge of Indiana demanded a roll call, and he was seconded by New York, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Alabama, Arkansas and California, the first three states on the roll call, voted "no," and Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana voted "aye." Iowa was the first state to split its vote, giving six for the minority and twenty for the majority report. Michigan also divided, as did Minnesota and Missouri. The vote went about equally divided as a result, until New York was reached. It cast a solid vote for the minority report, which at once put it into the lead. Ohio cast eight votes for the minority and thirty-eight for the majority. This caused an outburst of cheers, which lasted for a minute.

Anxious Moments.

Pennsylvania went solidly for the minority report and the vote passed the 800 total most even. The vote of Washington put the matter beyond doubt, the totals at that time being 428 for the minority to 481 for the majority report.

No vote for New Mexico was received, the delegation, as was announced by a delegate in an adjoining state, having "gone out."

One delegate was absent from Minnesota, and the total was therefore 977, the minority report receiving 471 and the majority 506.

The majority vote was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

Cheers From Southerners.

The southern delegates, in their applause and cheering, gave credit to the Ohio delegation for saving them. Calls of "Ohio" rang from the delegates gathered under the southern banners.

Senator Warren of Wyoming moved that a recess be taken until 9 o'clock tonight. Governor Fort of New Jersey offered an amendment, making the hour 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The amendment was adopted and the convention adjourned.

FOR PIMPLES, TOO.

New Discovery Cures Eczema and Eradicates Minor Skin Troubles Over Night.

A few months ago the dispensers of poslam, the new discovery for the cure of eczema, decided to allow the druggists of the country to handle it. Previous to that time it could only be obtained direct from the laboratories.

Since this change in the method of distribution, poslam has met with the most phenomenal success of anything introduced to the drug trade in the last thirty years. All leading druggists, including the F. J. Hill Drug Co. in Salt Lake City, are now carrying the special 50-cent size recently adopted, also the $2 jar.

This great success is not surprising when it is remembered that, in eczema cases, poslam stops the itching with first application, proceeds to heal immediately, and cures chronic cases in a few weeks. In minor skin troubles, such as pimples, blackheads, acne, herpes, blotches, rash, etc., results show after an overnight application. Experimental samples of poslam are sent to anyone by mail free of charge, by the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City.

William Penn

AMONG all the builders of this Nation none deserve more lasting gratitude than this stout old Quaker Champion.

Irish and English prisons could not conquer his spirit, and from a cell in the tower of London he conceived the idea of founding beyond the seas a state wherein Brotherly Love—Peace On Earth and Personal Liberty might become living facts. Thus Pennsylvania was founded.

When colonial governor he introduced vine-growing and brewing, and at Pennbury Manor he had a brew house.*

Above middle height—well built and agile—William Penn in his early days was an expert swordsman, a courageous soldier, and a splendid athlete.

He died at 74, and the results of his life's doings bear eloquent witness that the moderate use of a good malt beer helps to create the noblest qualities of mind and soul.

His statue stands in Philadelphia, 547 feet high—for all the world to see.

*National Magazine of History—XVI. page 154.
The True William Penn, page 353.
Dictionary of National Biography—Vol. XLIV.
Eddy's Alcohol in History, pages 181, 191, 193, 203, etc., etc.

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Has created a stir in the medical world because of its great Tonic properties for stomach disorders. It is found in the highest and most effective form in Saazer Hops, grown in the Province of Saaz, Bohemia.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, U. S. A., import more of these hops than all other brewers in the United States, and use them exclusively in their famous

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To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
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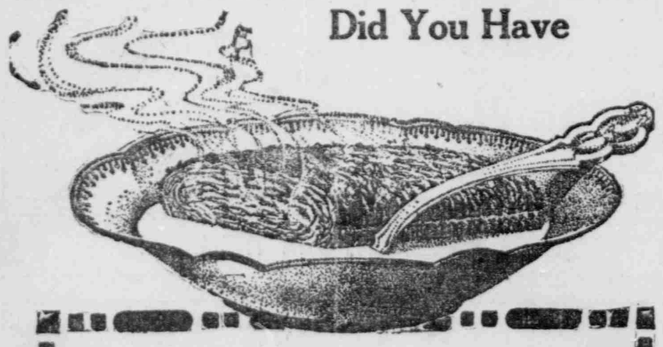
Did You Have



Did you have

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for breakfast this morning? After you have tried all the "new ones" you will come back to Shredded Wheat, the world's best cereal food. Not so heating as corn or oats and much more nourishing and more easily digested. Try it with milk or cream or with fresh fruits. At your grocers.

Always heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk or cream will supply all the energy needed for a half day's work. Try Toasted TRISCUIT, the Shredded Wheat wafer, for luncheon, with butter, cheese or marmalade.

No matter what the death certificate says, the fundamental cause of one-half the deaths recorded is constipation. Cure yourself of the habit by eating daily

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CELERY FOOD

which is made from the whole grain of the wheat berry. 32

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S.S.S. PURIFIES THE BLOOD

Bad blood is responsible for most of the ailments of mankind. When from any cause this vital fluid becomes infected with impurities, humors or poisons, disease in some form is sure to follow. Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Boils, Pimples, etc., while they show on the skin, have an underlying cause which is far deeper—an impure, humor-infected blood supply, and until this is corrected, and the blood purified, the distressing itching and burning symptoms will remain. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Blood Poison and all other blood disorders, are the result of a vitiated, polluted circulation, and will continue to grow worse unless the poison is removed from the blood. In all blood and skin diseases S. S. S. has proved itself a perfect remedy. It goes down into the circulation and removes all waste matter, humors or poisons, and makes the blood pure and health-sustaining. Nothing reaches inherited taints and old chronic troubles like S. S. S.; it cures because it purifies the blood and restores lost properties to the impoverished circulation. Not only is S. S. S. a blood purifier of the highest order, but a tonic and appetizer without an equal. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

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Mother's Milk Carries the Laxative With It

No need to give Cascarets direct to the baby. If the mother takes them, baby gets the benefit.

This vegetable laxative conveys its full effect to the mother's milk.

So one candy tablet, taken when needed, keeps both mother and baby well.

No other laxative is gentle enough for a baby. No other acts so naturally.

Use Cascarets alone.

Any person living largely on milk must have the help of a laxative.

Milk fails to supply the laxative effects that other foods supply.

So nursing mothers all need Cascarets—to make the baby's food gently laxative.

Cascarets have the same effect as laxative foods would have. They are as harmless as food.

That is not true of any other laxative that the world has yet produced.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The box is marked like this:

Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

The vest-pocket box is 10 cents.
The month-treatment box 50 cents.
12,000,000 boxes sold annually. 817

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CIGAR.
ALL FOR 5 CENTS AT

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Where you get just what you ask for, not something just as good.

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Special attention given to order work. 24 Brigham street.

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render life miserable and greatly increase the liability to contract other diseases. Our Blue Ribbon Dyspepsia Powders give instant relief for indigestion, flatulence, sour stomach, heartburn, etc. One trial will convince. Sent to any address, 50c. Both phones 457. Remember the number.

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8:30 a. m.	*9:05 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	*12:00 m.
2:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	5:15 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	*10:30 p. m.

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