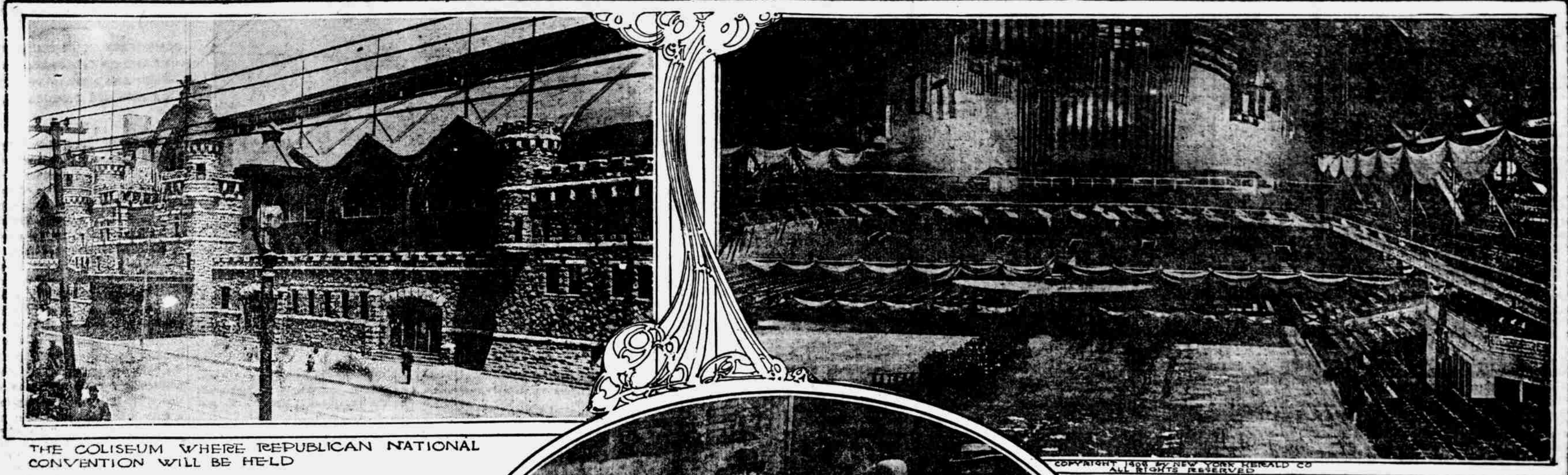


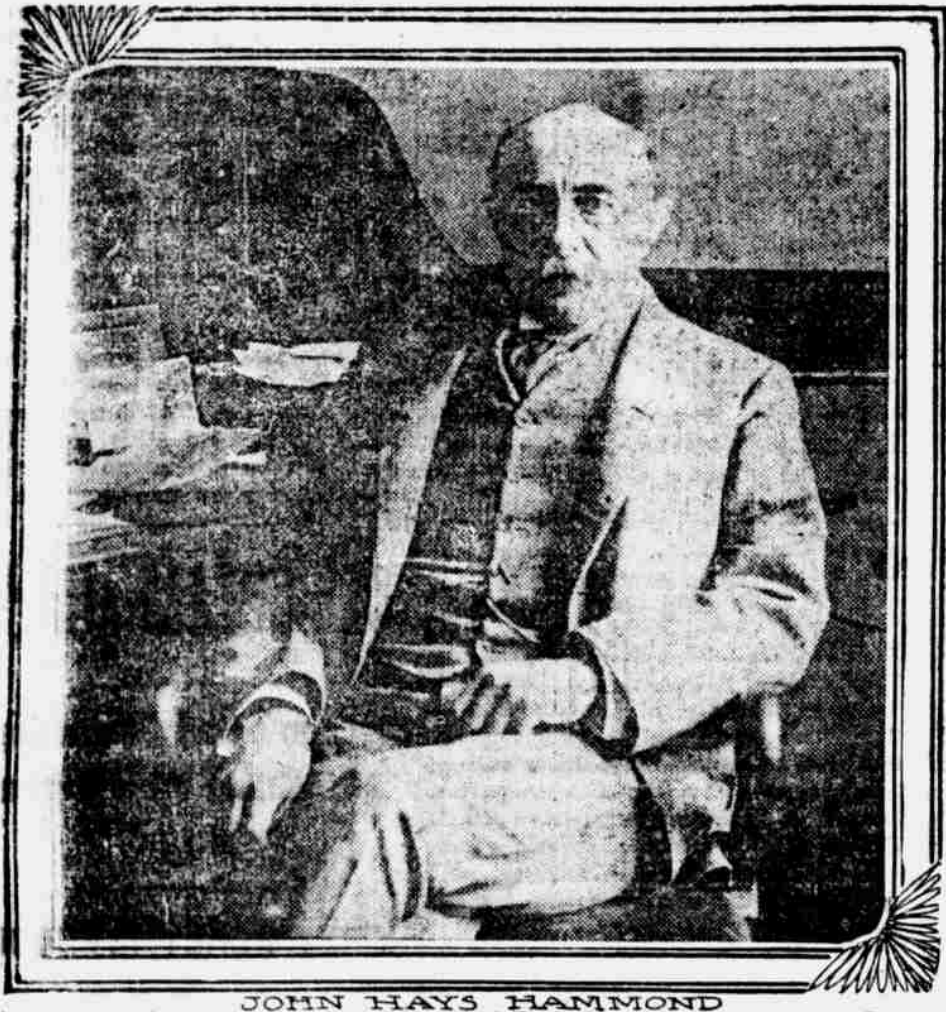
Chicago Prepared to Entertain Greatest Convention Ever Held in That "City of Conventions" This Week

Twelve Thousand Persons Will Be Seated in the Great Coliseum, Which Was Formerly Libby Prison, When Senator Burrows Wields the Gavel to Call the Seventeenth Republican National Session to Order--Many Notable Political Battles Have Been Fought in Biggest City of the West.



THE COLISEUM WHERE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL BE HELD

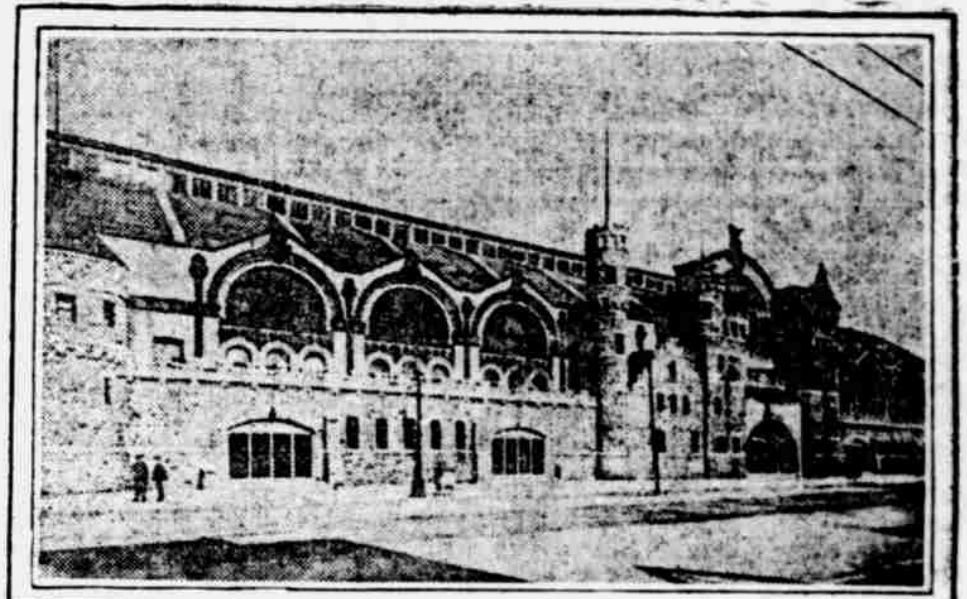
THE CONVENTION HALL SHOWING ROSTRUM, WITH PRESS SEATS ON EACH SIDE SPACE ON MAIN FLOOR VACANT IN PICTURE, WILL BE OCCUPIED BY DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND



SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE LEFT TO RIGHT--- SENATOR N. B. SCOTT, WEST VIRGINIA, CHARLES F. BROOKER, CONNECTICUT, SECRETARY ELMER DOVER, OHIO, POWELL CLAYTON, ARKANSAS, DAVID W. MULVANE, KANSAS, CHAIRMAN HARRY S. NEW, INDIANA, ERNEST E. HART, IOWA, FRED W. UPHAM, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS SERGEANT-AT-ARMS WILLIAM F. STONE IS STANDING BEHIND CHAIRMAN NEW AND MR. HART



THE COLISEUM, CHICAGO

Chicago, June 13.—When Senator Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan, wields the gavel to call to order the delegates to the Republican National Convention, Tuesday, June 16, the seventh session of the party in Chicago will have begun. It will be the eleventh gathering of representatives of the big parties in Chicago to nominate a president, for the democrats have held four of their conventions in this city.

Chicago, therefore, thinks itself justly entitled to the appellation "Convention City," a name not more deserved because of its central location than because of the size and importance of the city among the municipalities of the nation.

Each day the interest is growing keener in the big event to be held in the building in Wabash avenue between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and daily the amount of business transacted by Chairman Harry New and his conferees on the sub-committee on arrangements is increasing.

The Coliseum walls are those which surrounded Libby Prison when that noted war relic, which had been a tobacco warehouse, was transplanted bodily as a war museum in Chicago. When the museum was dismantled and old Libby scattered to the four winds with the exception of some few precious parts which have been treasured by Charles F. Gunther for his great collection of war curios, steel girders and arches and brick walls replaced it, and the Coliseum rose in its stead.

Completed in 1900, the Coliseum was opened for the National G. A. R. Encampment before the finishing touches were added. The building cost \$500,000, plus \$50,000 for its complete electric lighting plant. In its construction, steel arches fell, sacrificing the lives of some of the workmen. The building is four blocks from the lake.

Only Filled Twice.

The Coliseum has twice been filled to capacity, holding 12,000 persons on each occasion, these events being the days upon which Mr. Roosevelt spoke during the campaign of 1900 and when Bourke Cochran spoke in the interests of Mr. Bryan. For the present convention there will be just 11,167 seats, making no allowance for standing room.

The acoustics are good and there are 12 large exits, consisting of double doors. Six of these exits open upon a paved alley on the east side and six open upon Wabash avenue.

The main body of the delegates, 980 strong, will have chairs stretching from the platform out to a line bisecting the main floor, east and west, and back of this line, filling the space on the main floor, will be the seats for

the alternates. Visitors will have seats in the rising banks of chairs at the north, east and west edges of the main arena. The seating capacity is materially larger than in 1904, when there were but 8,000 chairs, although there was considerable standing room.

Decorations of the convention hall, consisting of flags and bunting, have been pleasingly disposed around the galleries and in the arches and girders. Pictures of candidates, past and prospective, have been barred.

One of the biggest, if not the biggest, problems which has engaged the energies of Chairman New and his associates has been the apportionment of tickets for seats. Such a demand never before confronted a national committee and were the seating capacity of the Coliseum six times as large as it is a ticket for every seat at every session could have been allotted. Senators and representatives have written on behalf of their constituents, and thousands will have to be disappointed. And still the mails received in the attractive little "Convention Postoffice," in the Coliseum Annex, continue to bring requests for more seats.

"Why, from Indiana alone, I have received 6,000 requests," said Mr. New the other day, as he mopped his brow in good natured despair. "But my state will have to be content with its due proportion along with the rest."

Officials Working.

With Mr. New on the subcommittee of the National Committee are Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia; Charles F. Brooker, of Connecticut; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; David W. Mulvane of Kansas; Ernest E. Hart of Iowa, and Secretary Elmer Dover of Ohio. Colonel William F. Stone of Maryland, the sergeant-at-arms, has been tremendously busy with the practical details of the seating arrangements.

"Fred W. Upham, as chairman of the Chicago committee on arrangements, has received \$9,000 for convention expenses, and says his committee's preliminary work is all done. He will have in all about 2,200 tickets to distribute each day of the convention, and has made a more or less consistent rule of allotting a ticket for each \$100 contributed to his expense fund. He thinks there will be a percentage left to be returned to the subscribers. Mr. Upham will have a private box in which he will care for 58 guests.

The other day Fernando Jones, Chicago's eighty-nine-year-old oldest settler, called and asked Mr. Upham for a ticket. "I haven't missed a convention of the party held here since 1831," he explained, "and I think I'm about good for two more. Are you going to give me a ticket?"

"Sure!" said Mr. Upham. "You'll

have one of the best seats in the house," and Fernando left with a broad smile.

Secretary Elmer Dover has issued this list of officers of the convention: General Secretary, John R. Malloy, Columbus, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, Lafayette B. Gleason, New York, N. Y.; Sergeant-at-Arms, William F. Stone, Baltimore, Md.; Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward P. Thayer, Greenfield, Ind.; Parliamentarian, Asher C. Hinds, Washington, D. C.; Official Reporter, M. W. Blumberg, Washington, D. C.; Chief of Doorkeepers, Stephen R. Mason, Baltimore, Md.; Chaplains, Bishop P. J. Muldoon, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. William O. Waters, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. John Wesley Hill, New York, N. Y.; and Rev. Lorenzo B. Case, Chicago. Assistant Secretaries, Charles Brooks

Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Ernest Walker Smith, Hartford, Conn.; Philip M. Hoeftle, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Tobin, Vinton, Iowa; Charles M. Harger, Abilene, Kan., and Allen Hollis, Concord, N. H.; Reading Clerks, Thomas W. Williamson, Edwardsville, Ill.; Albert Berg, Beaudette, Minn.; George A. Wilson, Des Moines, Iowa, and W. J. Seltz, West Liberty, Ky.; Tally Clerks, Roy M. Watkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Clyde W. Miller, Osage City, Kan.; Frank R. Bentley, Baraboo, Wis., and W. A. Steele, Van Buren, Ark. Messenger to the Chairman, Emersdell Stone, Indianapolis, Ind., and Messenger to the Secretary, John H. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Are Used to It.

Many of the foregoing have served in similar capacity in previous conventions. In all there will be nearly

3,000 employees for the convention, each provided with a distinctive badge.

Mr. Stephen R. Mason, of Baltimore, the Chief of Doorkeepers, is a warm personal and political friend of Sergeant-at-Arms Stone, and he will have assistants. Not a single doorkeeper will be from the commonwealth of Illinois and when Mr. Upham was asked why this is so, replied:

"It's this way. The subcommittee doesn't dare ever to appoint residents of the state which has the convention, for fear the doorkeepers would be running in all their friends, tickets or no tickets." Sound reasoning, apparently, Missouri, as the "show me" state, might logically have the call when it comes to doorkeepers.

Mr. Mason's 200 assistants will each receive \$5 a day, and will be selected and organized with great care, instructed not to allow any confusion or overcrowding.

There will be 2,000 Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, 500 ushers and 200 pages, all of whom will be drilled and be equipped with special insignia.

Eating and Sleeping Problem.

Chicago's hotels, restaurants and places of merchandising have been preparing for the reception of the large crowds of convention week for many months. They have figured that thousands will come and bring their families, and the visitors who cannot be accommodated in the hotels will abide with friends or in private boarding houses.

"Can we get a place to eat and sleep?" will be the absorbing question the visitors will be asking as they near the convention city, coming in on crowded trains.

"Let 'em all come," say the bon-faces, high and low, managers of hotels big and little, great and small, pretentious and modest.

And "we want a chance to feed the crowds," say the restaurant keepers, also of varying pretensions.

Rooms have been engaged by the thousand, but still the hotel keepers say they can accommodate the hosts. According to Manager Shafter, of the Auditorium, the first-class hotels in the "loop district," Chicago's downtown section, can accommodate 20,000 visitors. While this estimate seems a little large, it is figured that, taking in the best hotels of the North and South Sides, as well as those of the "loop," 23,000, with a little squeezing, can be accommodated. In order to do this, cots and all extra beds will have to be requisitioned.

Each delegate and visitor will have to put up an average of \$5 a day if he stays at a first-class hotel, and those who put up at the leading hotels are expected to pay this sum without complaint, mindful of the rates some hotels might charge—and get. The

Great Northern and Sherman House expect that each room will accommodate four or five persons. Mr. O'Brien, chief clerk of the Great Northern, thinks each of his rooms will earn \$10 a day. Rates at the Sherman House for persons who bunk four or five in a room will be \$2 a day.

The Auditorium, Auditorium Annex, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific all have scores of "regulars," many of whom will keep their rooms; but in addition to these, many of whom live in the hotels the year round, the managers are preparing to care for hundreds of the delegates and visitors. The Auditorium Hotel will take care of 700 visitors, and the Annex as many more. Chief Clerk Rottman, of the Palmer House, says that hotel can take care of 1,400 visitors.

The Nebraska and Wisconsin delegations are to be quartered in the Palmer House and the delegates are expected to "double up." The Grand Pacific will have 200 rooms filled with delegates and visitors.

Should Secretary Taft decide to come he will be a visitor at the Annex where the Ohio delegation has reserved quarters. New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Montana also will be at the Auditorium and Annex. Manager Kennedy of the Annex, says the crowd brought to Chicago by the convention doubtless will be much larger than that of four years ago, but adds that Chicago's hotel facilities since that time have increased more than proportionately.

First Day's Program.

The official program of the first day of the convention as issued by Secretary Dover is as follows:

Call to order by Chairman Harry S. New at noon.

Prayer by Bishop P. J. Muldoon.

Presentation of gavel to Chairman of the national committee.

Reading of the call by Secretary Dover.

Introduction by temporary chairman Senator Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan.

Address by the temporary chairman.

Election of temporary officers.

Selections of committees on permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials and resolutions.

This will be the fourteenth national convention of the republican party, the first having been held in Philadelphia in 1856.

The republican nominees for president and vice president have been: 1856, at Philadelphia—John C. Fremont, California and William L. Dayton, New Jersey. Defeated.

1860, at Chicago—Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, Maine. Elected.

1864, at Baltimore—Abraham Lin-

coln, Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, Tennessee. Elected.

1868, at Chicago—Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois; and Schuyler Colfax, Indiana. Elected.

1872, at Philadelphia—Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, and Henry Wilson, Massachusetts. Elected.

1876, at Cincinnati—Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, and William A. Wheeler of New York. Elected.

1880, at Chicago—James A. Garfield, Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, New York. Elected.

1884, at Chicago—James G. Blaine, Maine, and John A. Logan, Illinois. Defeated.

1888, at Chicago—Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, New York. Elected.

1892, at Minneapolis—Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and Whitelaw Reid, New York. Defeated.

1896, at St. Louis—William McKinley, Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart, New Jersey. Elected.

1900, at Philadelphia—William McKinley, Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt, New York. Elected.

1904, at Chicago—Theodore Roosevelt, New York and Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana. Elected.

Of the six men nominated in Chicago by the republicans, James G. Blaine was the only man to meet defeat. And it was in Chicago, by the way, in 1884 and 1882, that Grover Cleveland received the two nominations by the democratic party which led to his election—the whole presidential successes of that party since the Civil War.

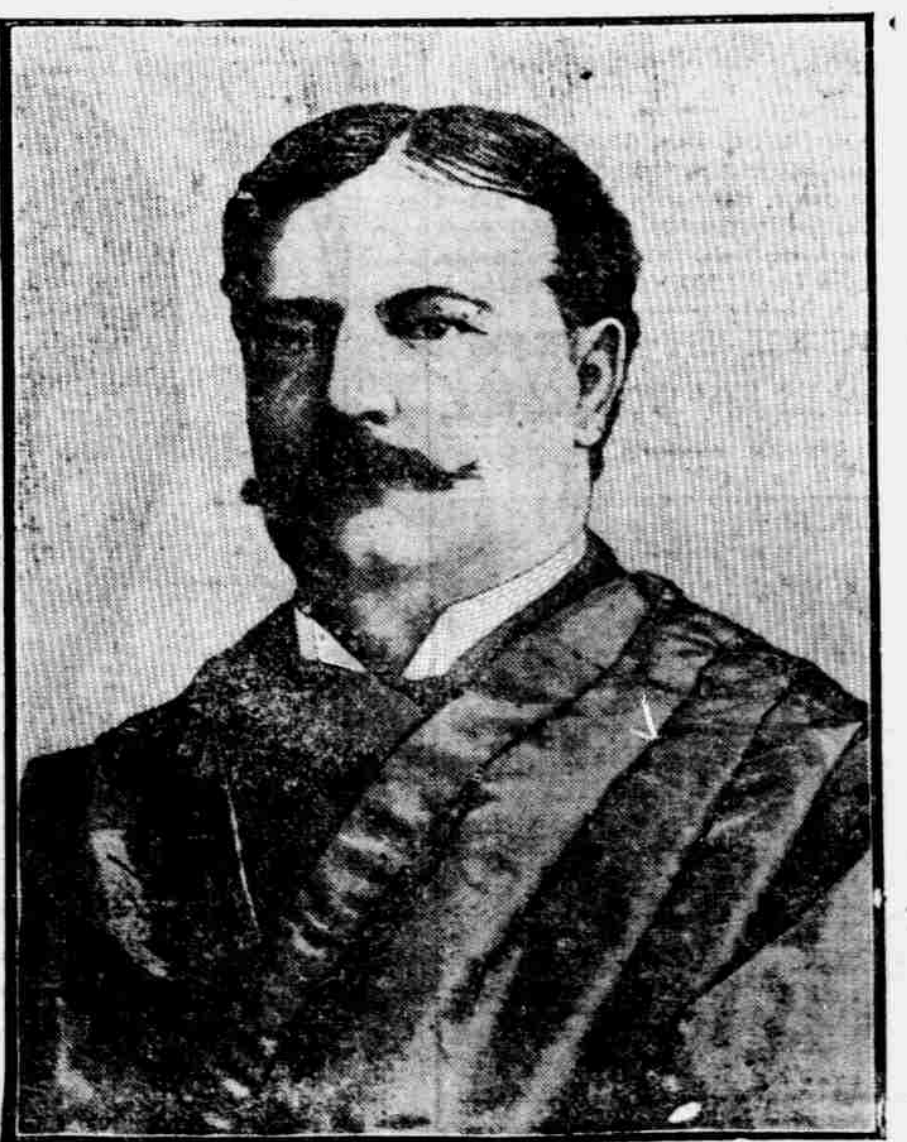
Scenes of Olden Times.

Scenes stirring and epochal have marked republican conventions held in Chicago. Especially notable were the nominations of Lincoln and Garfield. Bryan's ovation and nomination by the democrats in 1896, following his famous speech, also was a notable event.

It was in the old "Wigwam," a two-story frame structure at Lake and Market streets, that Lincoln was named by the republicans May 16, 1860. Chicago was then a city of 100,000 people, and 40,000 visitors from the West and Northwest thronged here for the big gathering. There were rumors of war in the air, and it was felt that much depended upon the choice of the republican party.

William H. Seward, of New York, led the candidates, so far as preliminary prognostications went, and he seemed to have so many delegates for him that Horace Greeley telegraphed the New York Tribune that Seward could not lose. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Salmon P. Chase of Ohio; Edward Bates, of Missouri, and John McLean, of Ohio, all had their supporters, and Abraham

TAFT AS HE APPEARED WHEN SERVING AS JUDGE.



The judicial career of Wm. H. Taft was one marked by glory. He was considered one of the best posted men on the law there was in the country during his active connection with the courts, and his opinions were noted for their wisdom and square-dealing.