

# TAFT IS WINNER OF RENOMINATION

Roosevelt Absolutely Defeated For a Third Term.

## BAY STATE TELLS TALE.

Former President Needs 311 Delegates to Win, and Only 310 Remain to Be Elected—Tables Tell the Story—The States in Which Delegates Are Yet to Be Chosen.

Theodore Roosevelt has already lost all chance of renomination for a third term by the Republican national convention at Chicago in June. On Saturday night, May 4, he needed 311 delegates to control the convention, and on that day only 310 delegates remained to be chosen. The 741 delegates already elected are instructed for or pledged to President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt and Senators La Follette and Cummins, and of this number President Taft has almost two-thirds for his renomination.

The plain defeat of Colonel Roosevelt in Massachusetts practically took him out of the race, and the action of the Thirteenth Missouri district in sending to Chicago delegates pledged to Taft proved his unlucky undoing. In Massachusetts the contest was fought under a presidential preference primary law which had Mr. Roosevelt's complete approval. The issues raised were issues squarely between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt themselves, and the vote showed this result:

President Taft carried the presidential preference primary by 4,000 plurality and had an actual majority over both Colonel Roosevelt and Senator La Follette.

The president carried nine of the fourteen congressional districts in the State.

The Taft alternate ticket was elected by a plurality as large as the president's on the preference vote.

The Taft delegate ticket was defeated through a technical error on the part of the voters who were confused by the presence of an independent Taft candidate on the ticket. This fact caused more than 18,000 voters to vote for nine instead of eight Taft delegates at large, thereby invalidating their ballots, although their preference was plainly shown. In recognition of this fact Colonel Roosevelt himself has waived his claim to these delegates.

### Taft's Widespread Support.

The overwhelming victory of the president has been hailed by Republicans everywhere as the end of the fight, and his renomination is now conceded. The president will verify the claims of his campaign managers made early in the contest in that he will have a majority of the delegates at Chicago from the north, south, east and west. The president has already carried the cockribbed Republican states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Iowa, Colorado and Nevada. The Republican states yet to be heard from include New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota and most of the mountain and Pacific states, all of which are leaning to the president's support.

The figures to date, showing the utter hopelessness of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for renomination and the absolute certainty of the renomination of President Taft, is contained in the following tables:

Number of delegates to the national convention	1,078
Necessary to nominate	540
Delegates elected	744
Delegates to be elected	334
Of the delegates elected—	
Mr. Taft has	469
Mr. Roosevelt has	229
Mr. La Follette has	36
Mr. Cummins has	10
Total	744
Of the delegates to be elected—	
Mr. Taft needs	71
Mr. Roosevelt needs	311
Mr. La Follette needs	504
Mr. Cummins needs	530

The states of Arkansas, 18 votes, and Nevada, 6 votes, are now ready to act finally, both being for President Taft. This makes 24 additional votes for Taft and makes the real Taft figures as follows:

For Taft	468
Mr. Taft needs	47

Adding Arkansas and Nevada to the Taft total would increase the total of delegates elected to 768 and reduce the number to be elected to 310. It affects the Roosevelt table as follows:

Number of delegates yet to be elected	310
Mr. Roosevelt needs	311

Hence Mr. Roosevelt has already lost control of the convention.

**Delegates Elected.**  
The delegates already elected to the Chicago convention are either instructed for or pledged to the various candidates as follows:

State	Roosevelt	Taft	Vote
Alabama	22	12	34
Alaska	2	1	3
Colorado	12	6	18
Connecticut	14	7	21
Delaware	6	3	9
District of Columbia	2	1	3
Florida	12	6	18
Georgia	28	14	42
Hawaii	6	3	9
Illinois	2	1	3
Indiana	20	10	30
Iowa	16	8	24
Kansas	2	1	3
Kentucky	23	11	34
Louisiana	20	10	30
Maine	12	6	18
Massachusetts	26	13	39
Michigan	29	14	43
Mississippi	29	14	43
Missouri	19	9	28
Nebraska	15	7	22
New Hampshire	8	4	12
New Mexico	7	3	10
New York	23	11	34
North Carolina	1	1	2
North Dakota	1	1	2
Oklahoma	4	2	6
Oregon	11	5	16
Pennsylvania	11	5	16
Philippines	2	1	3
Porto Rico	2	1	3
Rhode Island	10	5	15
South Carolina	13	6	19
Tennessee	18	9	27
Vermont	6	3	9
Virginia	21	10	31
Wisconsin	11	5	16
Totals	469	231	700

Note.—Senator La Follette has 19 votes in North Dakota and 13 in Wisconsin; total, 32.  
Senator Cummins has 10 votes in Iowa.

The states yet to elect delegates, not including Arkansas and Nevada, are as follows:

Alabama	7
Arizona	4
California	21
Idaho	3
Kansas	13
Maryland	16
Michigan	4
Minnesota	24
Missouri	2
Montana	2
New Jersey	23
North Carolina	2
Ohio	2
Oklahoma	2
South Dakota	10
Tennessee	8
Texas	40
Utah	4
Washington	11
West Virginia	14
Wyoming	6
Total	310

Thus it is apparent that President Taft's renomination is assured and that further opposition to him is hopeless. From now on the contest in the Republican party is a mere bandwagon procedure.

## WOMEN COMMEND TAFT.

Praise Appointment of Woman to Head Child Bureau.

President Taft's appointment of Miss Julia Lathrop of Chicago to head the new child's bureau in the department of commerce and labor has met with nothing but universal commendation ever since the announcement of the appointment was made. Miss Lathrop has long been associated with Miss Jane Addams of Chicago in settlement work and has a most enviable constructive record along the lines upon which the new child bureau will be administered.

One of the most interesting features of the commendations which the president has received upon choosing a woman—the first woman to hold a bureau headship under the government—for this important work has been the voluntary expressions from women of the highest rank in the nation for human conservation. Among those who have expressed themselves in the highest praise of the act of President Taft are Rev. Anna H. Shaw of New York, Mrs. Phillip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. John Miller Horton of New York, vice president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, secretary of the American Red Cross; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, chairman of the women's welfare department of the National Civic Federation, and Miss C. E. Mason of Tarrytown, N. Y.

## PENSION RECORDS SHOWN.

Congressmen Praise Taft's and Denounce Roosevelt's Acts.

President Taft's attitude toward pensions for the veterans of the civil war has been persistently misrepresented throughout this entire campaign by his opponents. Recently Representative Cyrus Sulloway of New Hampshire, for many years chairman of the committee on pensions of the house of representatives, went on record publicly in favor of President Taft and against Mr. Roosevelt, basing his judgment solely on the pension record of the two candidates. Now Representative Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, author of the "dollar a day" pension bill, with which every old soldier is familiar, adds his testimony in favor of President Taft and against Colonel Roosevelt on the pension record. The fact that General Sherwood is a Democrat only adds to the effectiveness of his statement, as his sole interest between Republican candidates is to see to it that the interests of the old soldiers are fully and amply protected. In a recent letter to his brother he wrote:

What I said about President Taft was that I believed he would sign a moderate pension bill that would cost about \$15,000,000. But President Roosevelt for all the

my dollar a day pension bill was pending in the pension committee, for almost four years, would not allow the bill to be reported to the house. He favored, however, liberal pensions for the Spanish war soldiers. Your devoted brother, ISAC R. SHERWOOD.

## NEW YORK STICKS TO TAFT.

William Barnes, Jr., Says Eighty-three Delegates Favor President.

William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican state committee, is keeping closely in touch with the ninety delegates elected to represent the organization of New York at the Chicago convention. He has received replies from many of the delegates to a letter recently sent to them asking that they frankly state their position and views on the situation. Chairman Barnes says: "No matter what happens between now and the time of the convention, the New York delegates will be for the renomination of President Taft, with the exception, of course, of those who were elected with the understanding that they were for Roosevelt."

## DR. WILEY FAVORS TAFT.

Tells How Roosevelt Undid Him Through Remsen Board.

An interview in the Boston Herald April 23 with Dr. Wiley is as follows: "Yes, I said it. Why shouldn't I have said it? Would I not be an ingrate from my head to my toes if I did not say it?" Thus did Dr. Wiley, pure food champion, until recently chief chemist of the department of agriculture, reiterate his hope that President Taft would be re-elected. He reiterated when shown a copy of a statement which he had been represented as making in Cincinnati a few days ago. That statement ran as follows: "President Taft is the one man who stood between me and destruction at Washington. What efforts were being made to assassinate me Taft proved my only protector. He stood by me, and I am grateful to him. I hope he will be re-elected."

"Will you tell about the origin of the Remsen board?" was asked.

"Why, I guess so," came the answer promptly. "I wore a muzzle becomingly for a long time. Perhaps the truth ought to be told about that board right now."

"It was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt as president of the United States either on the suggestion to him of the secretary of agriculture or by his own suggestion to the secretary. The actual announcement was made by the secretary of agriculture. I was told that Mr. Roosevelt selected Dr. Remsen and that Dr. Remsen selected his associates."

"What about appropriations for the support of the board and the authority of law for its appointment?" was asked.

"The appointment was by the executive order of President Roosevelt," replied Dr. Wiley. "Every dollar paid to the Remsen board for all of its work has been paid from appropriations made to the bureau of chemistry for the purpose of enforcing the food and drugs act."

"The Remsen board was appointed in 1908," continued Dr. Wiley. "In a little less than a year, on Jan. 23, 1909 (well toward the end of President Roosevelt's administration), the Remsen board rendered its verdict favorable to the use of benzoate of soda in food products. The opinion was publicly promulgated some two or three months later. The Remsen board has been investigating sulphur dioxide all the years since then and has not made its report yet."

## THE ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN.

Appeal Now Taken From People to the Bosses.

Step by step Theodore Roosevelt's campaign for a renomination for a third term is falling by the wayside. At first Mr. Roosevelt made a direct bid for instructed delegates for himself. This effort met with such a feeble response at the hands of the Republicans throughout the country that Senator Dixon and his other managers undertook to set up "fake" contests throughout the south, as an evidence that Mr. Roosevelt's campaign was making even greater progress than it really was. Now, having been defeated in their purpose of securing a majority of the national Republican convention and having had their "contests" in the south "shown up" in their true light, the Roosevelt managers have turned their attention to persuading delegates actually instructed or pledged to President Taft to bolt their instructions. In other words, instead of living up to their professed intention of appealing to the people Mr. Roosevelt and his managers are now appealing directly to the political "bosses" to help them out of a hole.

The work done by Ormsby McHarg with respect to persuading southern delegates to bolt President Taft has met with a warm reception in the south. The southern leaders of the Republican party are thoroughly insulted and incensed at the attitude assumed by Mr. Roosevelt's representatives toward them and their associates, and they declare that southern Republicans are not mere chattels to be

bought, sold and delivered on call. They have instructed themselves to vote for Taft by their own free will and volition, and vote for Taft they will in the national convention. Among the Republicans of the south who have roundly denounced the methods of Dixon and McHarg are Pope M. Long and Senator Sloan of Alabama, Lee Brock of Tennessee, Colonel Henry S. Chubb of Florida, Henry S. Jackson of Georgia and P. L. Grant of South Carolina.

## LINCOLN'S SON EXPOSES T. R.

"Do You Want Gettysburg Speech Rewritten?" He Asks.

The following is an excerpt from a statement issued by Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, in which he protests against the distortion of his father's speeches by Theodore Roosevelt:

"My personal feelings are unimportant, but I am not only impatient, but indignant, that President Lincoln's words and plain views should be perverted and misapplied before trusting people into support of doctrines which I believe he would abhor, lying."

"These often quoted words of President Lincoln are now deliberately altered, and argument founded on their altered form."

"If I may be permitted to say it, I do not think the public wishes the Gettysburg speech to be rewritten and its words changed by any one, however distinguished, for any purpose, least of all in order to support a proposition that President Lincoln would not possibly have had in mind."

The Montana stallion registration law in preventing unsound scrub stallions coming to the state is most effective and is attracting national attention. The following is a copy of a letter from one of the largest breeders and importers in the United States.

"I am fully in accord with your law. There should have been similar U. S. Government law thirty-five years ago, and if enforced, the benefit by now would be almost beyond estimate."

Among other letters received is one from the State Veterinarian of Iowa.

"Des Moines, Ia., April 15. R. W. Glark, Sec., Stallion Registration Board, Bozeman, Mont.

Dear Sir:

I am very favorably impressed with your law especially Sec. 6, this one section I think is worth more to your state than our entire stallion law is to the state of Iowa. This I claim should be the first and important clause in every stallion law. The last clause of this section is a very important one which excludes scrub stallions entirely. I also prefer your law in regard to the registration fee. Our Board of Agriculture charges \$1.00 for recording stallions and issuing licenses and allows the veterinarian to charge his own fees which is not nearly so satisfactory or uniform as it will be under your law.

I request that you send me 100 of the Veterinary Certificates blanks and 100 copies of the law for distribution in this state.

Yours very truly,  
J. I. Gibson,  
State Veterinarian."

Section six of the law prohibits the importation of unsound or scrub stallions. The railroads are beginning to comply with the law and horses are being held in transit at the expense of the shipper.

Bozeman, May 19.—Twenty-six students will receive their degrees at the Montana State College the first week in June. Of this number twenty-two receive bachelor's degrees, one receives a degree from the pharmacy department, and three receive master's degrees for post-graduate work. The bachelors of science according to classification by courses are quite evenly divided. Five will receive degrees from the History Literature department, five will receive degrees from the Agronomy department, three from Civil engineering, three from Home Science, two in Electrical engineering, and one in Biology.

The graduates are Margaret Edwards and Edna Hagerman of Great Falls, Freeman Daley, John Hodgskiss and Glenn Luther of Chouteau, Noble Donaldson of Helena, William Shovell of Hamilton, George Cook of Como, Charles Draper of Red Lodge, John Kyle Jones of Dupuyer, Guy Millegan of Millegan, John Taylor of Chinook, Harold Wolpert of Boulder, John McCraw of Springfield, Mo., and Laura Piedalue, Florence Baker, Inez Dusenberry, Ruth Hinman, George Morgan, and Joe Morgan of Bozeman.

Henry Burfiend of Dillon graduates from the pharmacy department, and June Philpott of Bozeman receives the degree of M. S., Orville S. Peters, E. E., and Lucille Higgins the degree of M. S.

Bozeman, May 19.—The victory of the State College over the University at Missoula by the score of 68 to 58 practically closes the contest season at the college and it serves as a climax to a season in which the college has won the state championship in basketball, debating, oratory and track.

The track victory at Missoula has created great enthusiasm among the members of the student body. It was the first victory of this sort which the State College won from the University and when the news reached Bozeman the students fired the college cannon, built a big fire, and wound up the evening's celebration with an informal dance in the gymnasium. Of the fourteen events in the meet M. S. C. won nine firsts to the University's five. Captain Blinn led in the individual work by scoring one first, two seconds, and one third but the scoring on the part of the college men was on the whole evenly divided and not due to the work of one or two men. The team consisted of Captain George Blinn and Max Kenek of Butte, Tom Hillis, Noble Donaldson and Rowland Haggelge of Helena, John E. Hodgkiss of Chouteau, William Vestal and Ralph Bra-

(Continued on page 5)