

THE CLARION

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JUSTICE HUGHES NOMINATED

NOMINATING SPEECHES SPIRITED IN MANNER

Twelve Candidates Are Offered
for Balloting—Home Talent
Shines in Oratory.

Outbursts, ranging from voce sotto to lyric soprano, placed in nomination twelve candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States. The nominating speeches were among the most interesting of the convention, for virtually every spokesman vied with the other to extol in highest terms the virtues and influence of his candidate.

Elihu Root was the first candidate to be offered to the assembled delegates. Alabama having yielded to West Virginia, George H. Williamson, in an impassioned speech, urged the "brains of the Republican party" as that man who could return the party to power.

L. D. Estes, a delegate from remote Arizona, declared in favor of a business administration, feeling that such a remedy would quell the internal maladies of the United States. To insure this recuperation, he offered Henry Ford, or "Jitney Henry"—the manufacturer of the w. k. tin Henries.

Theodore Roosevelt, "the man to re-unite the Republican party" was placed in nomination by Paul E. Scott, of Illinois. Scott made a very striking impression for the colonel by his exposition of "his policies." Fred M. Davis nominated William E. Borah, of Idaho.

Weeks' Many Virtues.

Virtues that passeth all human understanding were recounted by C. Lombardi when the Massachusetts representative placed the name of John W. Weeks, Senator from Massachusetts, in the running. Lombardi's statement of facts brought down the house. R. R. Kane followed with the nomination of Robert M. LaFollette, from Wisconsin, declaring that LaFollette was an ideal man being neither a standpatter or a radical.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, Senator from Illinois, had as his spokesman N. C. Evans, of the Wyoming delegation. He explained why Illinois had instructed its delegates for the able leader. Ted Shultz, chairman of the Indiana contingent, offered for the pleasure of the convention the name of Charles Elihu Hughes, of New York.

New Yorker Chosen as Nominee on Sixth
Ballot--Roosevelt Stampede Barely
Checked--Poindexter for Vice-
Presidency.

Justice Charles E. Hughes is the nominee of the Republican party.

Amid tumultuous scenes and riotous bickerings late Friday night, after five ballots had been cast without a choice, Hughes received a majority of the electoral college and was officially declared the choice of the party. His nomination followed what seemed to be a Roosevelt triumph, for on the fifth ballot, the prodigal Republican came within a few votes of the number necessary for election.

But on the sixth, Root was eliminated from the running and the supporters of the New York statesman flocked to the aid of the Justice. The secretary announced that the final vote was Hughes 309, Roosevelt 147.

Following the nomination of Hughes as the G. O. P. candidate for the presidency, the name of Miles Poindexter was placed before the convention for the vice-presidency. He was elected without opposition. Following the motion that the candidates be notified, the convention adjourned sine die.

The nominations of the twelve candidates consumed almost an hour's time of the Convention and it was not until after 9 o'clock that the secretary began a roll call of the states.

On the first ballot, Alabama opened the voting by casting eight votes for Borah. Arizona announced three votes for Ford and similar procedure continued until Wyoming's chairman reported its decision. It seems that the convention was hopelessly deadlock when the results were announced, for Root, with 87 votes, headed the list. Hughes, with 75 electoral votes, ran second, while John W. Weeks, with 47, topped the redoubtable Theodore Roosevelt, with 41. The other candidates fell in rank, Borah 37, LaFollette 30, Ford 30, Cummins 29, Sherman 26, Fairbanks 24, Burton 20 and Tender 1.

The candidacy of Albert Baird Cummins did not seriously interest the delegates on the opening ballot, but on the next the westerner's stock advanced. Cummins polled 133 votes, Root 76, Hughes 70, Roosevelt 66, Weeks 44, LaFollette 21, Borah 15 and Ford 11.

Hughes Comes to Front.

The third vote taken was featured by

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN SPEAKS WITH FORCE

Parker Buhrman Outlines New
and Old Issues—Sees Victory
for G. O. P. if Led Well.

"There is only one party in this country alive to our needs and with a vision of our hopes. There is only one party so richly endowed with splendid leaders capable in every particular, competent to maintain the American ideals and that party is the Republican party, reunited and aggressive, offering to America the fairest promise of greatness and betterment," were the salutary and inspiring words of Parker Buhrman, permanent chairman of the mock national convention. A merciless arraignment of the present administration's policy in regard to the German and Mexican situations, a ridicule of the President's ever changing views in regard to our need of a better preparedness, and an ardent appeal to the party not to permit narrow visions within their ranks, but to combine so that we, as a nation, may be able to maintain our place at the world's council table, which was given to us by McKinley, was the gist of Mr. Buhrman's speech and the crux of his argument for a re-organization of the party.

"In 1912," said Mr. Buhrman, "the Republican party was defeated through the conflict of personality and personal prejudices. Our opponents have been happy in the assurance of a divided people to oppose them, but we are pleased to disappoint them. Due to the resignation of personal interest and love of national weal we are gathered with undivided front."

Continuing he remarked, "This country has awakened to a realization of the indissoluble relation between Republican policies and the peoples' good fortune. It is characteristic of our American life that we must have a periodical Democratic failure to bring us to a helpful realization of the Republican activities."

New and Old Issues.

Mr. Buhrman divided the issues of the present campaign into two parts,—one is made of old and oft debated questions, the other of new and perplexing problems growing out of the mighty conflict which now convulses nearly every great nation. On the old familiar issues the Republican party

the mushroom-like growth of the William E. Borah boom. While Hughes shot forward from 70 to 167, Borah spurred from 15 to 115. Root gained slightly, advancing to 92, while Roosevelt polled 56. LaFollette polley 12 electoral votes and then disappeared from the running. Burton had 3 and Cummins a lone delegate.

At this juncture, the delegates became frantic. With the delegates shifting from one candidate to the other, it seemed as though a deadlock were imminent. However the wire pullers climbed over benches, bickered in the dim recesses of the Chapel and exacted promises that foreshadowed some more hopeful outcomes.

Hughes maintained his fat, round proportions on the fourth ballot when 175 were cast in his favor, while the advocates of Theodore Burton had a short inning. The Ohio candidate gained 154 votes. Root polled 79 and Roosevelt 38. William E. Borah dropped from the race, for he had but one delegate to stick by him.

The engineers of the Roosevelt boom came near to stampeding the convention on the fifth roll call of the states. Delegation after delegation

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