

THE CLARION

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

Chronicle of the Republican Convention.

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THE CLARION is devoted to the interests of the students of Washington and Lee University in their convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of these United States.

The Swan Song.

With the publication of this issue, The Clarion chants its swan song. With the announced purpose of reporting the mock Republican convention, the editors have hewed to the objective as closely as possible.

Judging from the interest aroused and evidenced, The Clarion can not but feel that the convention has been a success and that its efforts have not been expended without ample reward. For we are convinced that the convention served as a rather striking and profitable lesson in politics, in that it acquainted us with the machinery that governs us.

Without the support of those who have subscribed and particularly those who have placed advertisements in The Clarion, it would have been impossible for its issuance. Therefore, we desire to thank our advertisers and assure them that we are aware of their interest in the students of Washington and Lee and their activities.

The Ultimate Results.

The wisdom of the delegates in nominating Justice Charles E. Hughes as the standard bearer of the Republican party in the approaching appeal for power in November. It will be interesting to note in what manner the decisions and choices of the past convention will be paralleled by that which convenes in Chicago in June.

Unless unanticipated upheavals occur, Hughes, Roosevelt and Root will be the three principal candidates. "Americanism" will be doubtless the keynote. The measures that will be embraced by the party platform have essentially been adopted. The possibility that acrimonious debate will arise over equal suffrage and national prohibition is imminent. Theodore Roosevelt has declared for equal suffrage and will advocate its adoption. That the Republican party shall be united will be another similitude.

To Doak Smithson.

To N. Doak Smithson, who organized and engineered the Republican assembly, the thanks of the Washington and Lee student body are tendered. It was through his willingness to aid and foresight to arrange, that the cogs of the machinery turned without a hitch. As chairman of the National committee, he served ably and well and was of aid to virtually every enterprise connected with the convention. We wish to thank him for his part in the making of The Clarion.

THREE RACES CREATED DEGREE OF INTEREST

Fight For Permanent Chairmanship—Platform Causes Clashes—Why Committee Did Not Report.

The failure of the recommendations of the Committee on Permanent Organization to be presented to the convention, when it assembled Friday morning provided a big feature—a close fight for the permanent chairmanship.

At a meeting of the Permanent Organization committee, just after the close of the Thursday night session, the delegates recommended Parker Buhrman for the permanent chairmanship, by a vote of 39 to 11, over J. Carl Fisher. Other recommendations were made.

At the opening of the session Friday morning, the chairman of the committee, William Yancey, was absent. A motion was then made that the report of the committee be thrown out. This was adopted. In the vote for the permanent chairman between Parker Buhrman and N. D. Smithson, the race was close, Buhrman winning 165 to 143.

The other officers elected were: Secretary—E. S. Smith, Assistant Secretaries—L. D. Arnold, W. W. Holt, Nye Britts, Recorder R. C. Cole, Parliamentarian William M. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms—F. S. Porter, Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Sam Kohlen, R. C. Till, T. S. Patton, J. C. Blocker, Chief Clerk B. P. Goad.

There were many rumors as to why the Committee on Permanent Organization did not report. The chairman of the committee, William Yancey, said: "The failure of the committee to report its recommendations was due to a presumption. I was under the impression that the secretary would report, although I had neither told him to do so, or been informed by him, that he would make the report."

Perhaps, the three most hotly contested fights of the convention were those centering around the election of the permanent chairman, the rejection of the equal suffrage and national prohibition planks and the nomination of Justice Hughes.

The noise and the hubbub created by the delegates when they were most riotous is but a murmur, in comparison with a real convention, Dr. Granville Campbell declared. Impoliteness to one another and noise seem to be essential.

SOME SIDELIGHTS THAT ADDED SPICE

Some Trivialities Made the Convention More Spirited—"I Move You, Sah!" Lingers.

In reviewing the events that put a bit of spice into the crowds at the past convention, there are a few trivialities that stand out. Sometimes the acrimonious debates that occurred between the chair and the speakers caused a bit of merriment, while "I move you sah!" will be remembered as a phrase coined for the occasion.

One of the first twitterings was caused doubtlessly by the banner of the Kentucky delegation with its inscription: "Kentucky. Good Liquor Needs No Prohibition. Pretty Girls Who Don't Care to Vote." When A. H. Toothman, in solemn tones, announced that the District of Columbia would be represented on each of the four committees by "A. H. Toothman," the delegates gave vent to a rather pent-up squawk, duly impressed by the magnitude of the delegation or the eminent efficiency of the aforementioned.

The opening session at the Chapel was a stormy affair when an effort was made to throw out the recommendations of the Platform committee. The clashes between the temporary chairman and the chairmen of the Virginia, Kentucky, New York and Pennsylvania delegations in regard to his rulings provided a few thrills. In the midst of this verbal chaos, the sergeant-at-arms was forced to scamper to the seats of the Arizona delegation to put a quietus on a lively disorder, in which fists and legs were flying into the "desert and illimitable" air. Like the convention, the fracas was mock.

The platform discussions were unusual, and especially some of the arguments advanced. One of the speakers declared he spoke from "experience" on the matter of equal rights and later described quite vividly how a woman fireman would look, clad in silk hose, climbing a ladder. Another began "In the stone age, woman was man's slave."

"Jawn W. Weeks." During the demonstrations, the memory of man will run back to the bass, rasping voice sounding "Jawn W. Weeks," the liquid monosyllabic "Root" and the chorus "Bo-Rah, Bo-Rah, Bo-Rah—Borah!" The use of a term that approached a sesquipedalian vocable by a spokesman nominating Hughes resulted in a pointed query as to "What are a pachyderm?"

But, without growing personal, it would be hard to admit that any but "I move you Sah!" was that which created the greatest sensation of the two days session.

The galleries of the gymnasium and the chapel were well-filled at all sessions and quite a few followed the convention in all its turns closely.

The Grand Jury doubtless will summon the artist who decorated the banner of the Kentucky delegation.

JUSTICE HUGHES NOMINATED

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shifted to his standard until it seemed as though his nomination would be assured with the flocking of another big contingent. But, when the final results were announced, the strenuous T. R. had 196, Root 181 and Hughes 40. This slump by Hughes was a mere lull preceding that proverbial storm, for on the sixth ballot, the convention resolved itself into an assembly to decide between two candidates—Hughes and Roosevelt.

Though Alabama opened the balloting with a solid vote for Roosevelt, the intervening states reached decisions such that when Wyoming voted, the Justice Charles E. Hughes, of New York, was acclaimed as the next Republican candidate.

Miles Poindexter, of Washington, was nominated for the vice-presidency without opposition.

The vote, state by state, of the sixth ballot is given below.

STATE	HUGHES	ROOSEVELT
Alabama	8	8
Arizona	3	8
Arkansas	10	2
California	6	1
Colorado	7	1
Connecticut	3	3
Delaware	1	4
District of Columbia	4	1
Florida	8	1
Georgia	4	1
Hawaii	4	20
Idaho	5	7
Illinois	1	11
Indiana	9	9
Iowa	11	6
Kansas	1	5
Kentucky	17	5
Louisiana	1	13
Maine	2	5
Maryland	17	13
Massachusetts	1	13
Michigan	12	6
Minnesota	6	16
Mississippi	4	4
Missouri	8	4
Montana	3	3
Nebraska	12	3
Nevada	3	36
New Hampshire	10	10
New Jersey	5	18
New Mexico	2	8
New York	8	5
North Carolina	34	1
North Dakota	1	1
Ohio	4	1
Oklahoma	10	5
Oregon	6	6
Pennsylvania	1	3
Philippine Islands	4	4
Porto Rica	1	5
Rhode Island	10	6
South Carolina	6	6
South Dakota	1	3
Tennessee	4	4
Texas	8	8
Utah	12	12
Vermont	3	3
Virginia	6	6
Washington	8	8
West Virginia	12	12
Wisconsin	3	3
Wyoming	309	147

Just before the chairman of the National committee of the Republican party called the convention to order Thursday night, the Washington and Lee orchestra played "America I Love You" and a whoop went up.

THE ISSUES UPON WHICH G. O. P. RETURNS

Convention Refuses To Include Equal Suffrage Plank—Platform Provides For Preparedness.

In determining the party platform, two issues arose that created spirited opposition. When C. E. Worth, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, voiced the sentiment that the convention should go on record as favoring equal suffrage, there instantly arose a cry of disapproval. The orators of the assembly left their seats hurried to the platform and urged their views upon the assembly.

Advocating the sweeping measure, the speakers declared that equal justice was impossible without equal suffrage. Dean Owen demanded that the convention go on record as advocating the equal suffrage plank, but Tommy Glasgow, Duke Lombardi, H. G. Magers and Morris Masinter delivered impassioned addresses against the measure.

The popular argument that it would be suicidal to the party in view of the recent elections, in which equal suffrage has been offered for consideration, was advanced, while Lombardi urged its defeat because of the woeeful conditions that would prevail with women policemen and firemen.

This plank was stricken from the platform by a good majority.

National prohibition did not get even as much consideration. Tommy Glasgow championed the measure, while Paul Scott and others fought it. The grape juice followers got a scanty vote.

The other planks were adopted as reported, with the exception of one that declared in favor of repealing the Federal Reserve Bank Act.

The platform, as adopted, follows: We believe in a genuine Americanism, a vital nationality—a national soul.

For National Troops.

We believe that the troops upon which our country depends for its defense must be national troops, under exclusively national control. We believe in establishing a Court of Interstate Commerce composed of members representative of the various interests involved, to the end that equal justice may be done to the employee, to the shipper, to the security holder, to the public and to the government.

We believe that the tariff should be revised so as to protect the wages of the American workingman, but not to foster monopolies.

We favor restoring the American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships may regain the carrying of our foreign trade.

We believe that corporations doing interstate business should have the privilege of doing business under national charters.

We believe in Civil Service as a principle, and as a means of securing more efficient government, therefore

we must condemn in the most unsparring terms the false pretenses and cunningly devised evasions practiced by the present administration, for the purpose of escaping public criticism, while public offices have been shamelessly prostituted with the single view of compassing the ends of its ambition.

The Philippines Question.

We believe that our obligations to the Philippine people were created in the name of Justice and for the advancement of civilization, and that we are bound to execute the sacred trusts thus imposed and also to guard and protect the rights, interests and liberties of those American citizens, who, relying upon this government, have located in the Philippines, and we denounce the policy of the present Administration in abandoning the Philippine people and deserting its own citizens to whatever fate may befall them.

We believe in true national preparedness, which consists of a potential citizenship, in character, intelligence, physique and patriotism, of economic efficiency in men, production, commerce and banking, and of efficient national government, which guarantees equal opportunities, equal justice and adequate national defense. We believe that only in such complete readiness for war can we hope for permanent peace.

Protection For U. S.

We believe that so long as the United States is a sovereign nation our citizens on land and sea in Europe or in Mexico must be protected at all costs. We believe that this nation should demonstrate to the world that altho we seek no quarrel we are able and ready to protect our rights, cost it what it may.

We denounce the present administration which has condoned the sinking of the Lusitania, the Columbus raid and a hundred other similar offenses against the laws of nations and the laws of humanity, and the honor and dignity of the United States. We believe in a policy of deeds instead of words.

We pledge our best offices and our best endeavors to co-operate with all the nations of the earth for the purpose of securing and establishing such conditions as will best guarantee universal and perpetual peace.

JOHN W. WEEKS.

Senator Weeks was born some fifty years ago in the eastern part of Mass. He attended the public schools of his native town after which he entered Harvard University and later the Law School from which two branches he received the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B. He practiced law for a while but at his father's death he took up and managed the business which had been left to him, a shoe manufacturing plant in which business he is still active.

About twenty years ago his congressional district was overwhelmingly democratic. The Republicans searched high and low for a competent man to defeat the strong democratic machine of that district. Because of his popularity and leadership, Mr. Weeks was given the choice. At the election he turned a normal 10,000 democratic plurality into a 5,000 republican plurality. He was elected again and again each time increasing his plurality. In all he served 19 years in Congress, 18 years

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN SPEAKS WITH FORCE

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stands where it has always stood,—for a reasonably protective tariff, not to promote monopolies but to give to the working man the greatest expression of his talent. The party also stands for nationalism in which no theoretical assertion of state rights can obstruct national welfare or on the other hand shall interfere with the responsibilities of the state. It stands for sound money, for humanitarian legislation and in the expression of those ideals of government which mean wider justice and equality among men.

After a long arraignment of the administrator's failure in everything they had promised the people in their 1912 platform and their consistent two-sidedness, the speaker arrived at the administrator's policy of vacillation and hesitancy which has brought us to the verge of war in Mexico and in Europe.

On Preparedness Issue.

In regard to the preparedness issue, he said, "A little more than twelve months ago we were too proud to fight; now the president makes the most extravagant speeches for preparedness. The administration has been on both sides of this question with equal positiveness of assertion and impatience with those who disagree. The secretaries of war and of state, not being equally privileged with the president to change their minds, have necessarily changed their positions."

Apocryphal of our present contention with Germany and England, the spokesman, after showing the inconsistency of the administration with resulting weakness declared: "It remains for this party in this time of uncertainty and of peril to show that a republic such as ours can be strong in a storm, as in a calm, can protect its people at all times and in all places and as readily as any empire or kingdom on the globe."

In his closing words he said: "It is up to us to be leaders of the civilization of the world and in order to do this we must have the respect of the nations and their confidence in our fairness and neutrality."

"For the expression of our commercial relations and for the enlargement of our trade, we require men in the control of our national affairs who have an accurate and thorough knowledge of business, men trained in this country alive to our need and with a vision of our hopes. There is only one party that can furnish such men and that party is the Republican party."

as a representative and last year he was chosen as a senator, to succeed ex-senator Wm. Murray Crane. While in Congress he served on many committees and was admired and respected by his coworkers in the national service. He is a brilliant orator, a learned lawyer, and as a statesman few are his equal.

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WILL NOTIFY HUGHES OF HIS BIG ELECTION

Convention Passes Resolution of Thanks—Chairman's Committee To Inform Hughes of His Coup.

Before adjourning sine die, the convention put itself on record as resolved to tender thanks to the University authorities for granting a holiday Friday, and to thank N. Doak Smithson for his interest in promoting the convention. The third provision was that the chair appoint a committee to notify Justice Hughes of his selection as the standard bearer for the G. O. P.

Although the permanent chairman did not announce the personnel of the committee to notify the Justice of his election, this will be done. It is not possible to notify the nominee in person, pressure of work forbidding, but he will be duly informed of the decision. Although Justice Hughes has not, as yet, declared that he will accept the nomination, it is regarded that he will not spurn the offer, now that Washington and Lee has tendered the office to him.

NOMINATING SPEECHES SPIRITED IN MANNER

[Continued from page 1.]

the candidate was not a stranger to the rank and file of the party, inasmuch as it had once before honored him. E. L. Junkin, in declaring for Cummins, outlined what the next leader had to accomplish and asserted that Albert Baird Cummins was the man to accomplish the arduous tasks.

Justice Charles E. Hughes, who was declared the nominee on the sixth ballot, was capably presented by Morris L. Masinter, chairman of the New York delegation. He enumerated the reasons why the venerable pachyderm needed Hughes, who, he declared, would put the democrats to rout in the November election.

One of the surprises of the convention came when Harry K. Young, chairman of the Montana delegation, nominated John K. Tener, President of the National League and former-governor of Pennsylvania. The speech was brief, but "sparkling."

Henderson Estes wound up the events that directly preceded the balloting by offering the twelfth candidate, Theodore Burton, of Ohio.

After this flood of oratory, a motion was made with an object of closing nominations, but the house seemed to be divided. A roll call of the states was resorted to, and the motion sustained.