

TICKET NAMED BY PROHIBITIONISTS

Chicago Man Takes Highest Honors on Third Ballot.

SECOND PLACE GOES TO OHIO

Both Eugene W. Chafin for President and Aaron S. Watkins For Vice President Are Candidates For Governor of Their Respective States. Platform Is Short but to the Point.

THE TICKET.

For President—
EUGENE W. CHAFIN, Chicago.
For Vice President—
AARON S. WATKINS, Ada, O.

Columbus, O., July 17.—The national convention of the Prohibition party came to an end with the selection of a presidential and vice presidential candidate. For president Eugene W. Chafin of Chicago and for vice president Prof. Aaron S. Watkins of Ada, O., were named, both unanimously. The full indorsement of the convention was not, however, given to Mr. Chafin until after three ballots had been taken. On the first two ballots Mr. Chafin did not show a great amount of strength, receiving but 195 out of 1,088 votes on the first and 376 out of 1,087 on the second ballot. His nomination was practically assured, however, when the rollcall began for the third ballot. His own state, which had voted largely for Daniel R. Sheen of Peoria, and the New York delegation, followed by those of Indiana and Wisconsin, came over to Mr. Chafin, and on the third ballot he received a total of 636 votes. The strongest competitor of Mr. Chafin was Rev. Wil-

lne convention up to this time had run smoothly and without the slightest friction. It was decided to make Mr. Palmore the vice presidential nominee, and he was named by acclamation. He declined to accept the office, however, and persisted in his attitude despite the strong urgings of his friends. The convention, finding itself confronted with the necessity of naming another vice presidential candidate, and many of the delegates being anxious to catch trains for their homes, became involved in a deep parliamentary tangle. The rules were several times suspended and the suspensions immediately revoked. Finally it was decided that Professor Aaron S. Watkins of Ada, O., should be named by acclamation. There was no opposition to him at the moment, and Chairman Charles Scanlon was on the verge of declaring Professor Watkins the nominee when delegates in various parts of the hall broke in with a flood of motions, counter-motions, amendments and suspensions of the rules. An extended debate followed, which finally resulted in the restoration of the rules and a ballot for the vice presidency. Three were named, Professor Watkins, T. B. Demaree of Kentucky and Charles S. Holler of Indiana. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Professor Watkins by an overwhelming majority, and he was immediately thereafter, upon motion of the Kentucky delegates, made the unanimous choice of the convention.

Both the presidential and vice presidential nominees are candidates for governor in their respective states on the Prohibition ticket.

Eugene W. Chafin, who leads the Prohibition party this year, is an attorney residing in Chicago. He is a native of Waukesha county, Wis., and for some years practiced law there. He was at one time candidate for governor of Wisconsin on the Prohibition ticket, and was this year placed in the running for the same position in Illinois by the Prohibitionists of that state.

When donations to the national campaign fund were called for John M. Fischer of Massachusetts stood up to notify the convention he would give \$1,000. On repeated calls to the stage he said he would give \$3,000 if the national committee would put \$1,000 back for the fight in New England

L. S. Coffin of Iowa gave another \$1,000. Charles Eckhart of Auburn, Ind., gave \$500. Alfred Manierre, New York, gave \$500. Elisha Kent Cain of Pennsylvania gave \$250. Colonel Frank J. Sibley and wife of Arizona gave \$250, \$200 of it in cash. George and Helen Hornby of Valentine, Neb., gave \$250. When calls for contributions of \$100 were made Dr. Palmer of Missouri started the ball rolling, a number of men and women stood up all over the hall. Carrie Nation rose to give \$50 to the national committee and \$50 to the party that would stand for woman's suffrage."

The forenoon session of the convention was devoted to the discussion and adoption of a brief platform, which is probably the shortest on record, containing not more than 350 words. It follows:

The Prohibition party of the United States, assembled in convention at Columbus, O., July 15-16, 1908, expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the victories of our principles in the past, for encouragement at present, and for confidence of early and triumphant success in the future, makes the following declaration of principles and pledges their enactment into law when placed in power:

1. The submission by congress to the several states of an amendment to federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.
2. The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction, the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors, and the prohibition of the interstate traffic therein.
3. The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.
4. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.
5. The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.
6. The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.
7. The creation of a permanent tariff commission.
8. The strict enforcement of law instead of the official tolerance and



CHARLES R. JONES

Re-elected Chairman of the National Executive Committee.

Ham B. Palmore of St. Louis, who received 273 votes on the first ballot, 418 on the second ballot, and a comparatively small vote after it was evident that the nomination of Mr. Chafin could not be prevented.

The three ballots for president resulted as follows:

First—Wheeler, 72; Cranfill, 28; Sheen, 184; Palmore, 273; Tracy, 105; Chafin, 195; Manierre, 159; O. W. Stewart, 61; G. R. Stewart, 7; Scanlon, 1. Necessary to a choice, 542. No nomination.

Second—Wheeler, 73; Sheen, 157; Manierre, 418; Tracy, 81; Chafin, 376; Palmore, 121; O. W. Stewart, 47. No nomination made.

Third—Chafin, 636; Palmore, 415; Tracy, 7; Manierre, 4; Sheen, 12.

Dr. Palmore immediately made a motion declaring the nomination unanimous, and it was at once carried with a cheer.

The Summer Dish

Meat is heat-producing. Eat little of it in summer—little of any heavy food. Most people eat too much to keep cool. These are the days for Mapl-Flake and fruit.

Ask your doctor.

He will tell you that whole wheat is the ideal food for summer, if the wheat is made digestible.

It gives one the maximum food value, while creating the minimum heat.

Let it serve—at least once a day—for the whole meal.

But you must have wheat that's digestible, else you don't get enough food.

And the part that doesn't digest is injurious.

That's why we steam-cook our wheat for six hours. Why we cure it.

Then we flake each berry so thin that the whole heat of our ovens can reach every atom.

Then those thin flakes are toasted 30 minutes in a heat of 400 degrees.

That is essential. Every food specialist knows it.

The particles of starch must be so separated that the digestive juices can get to them.

The result is a food that's all food—a food that all digests.

But it takes us four times as long to prepare it as it need take to make a flaked food.

Mapl-Flake

The Food with the Maple Flavor

We cook this wheat in pure maple syrup, mainly for the children's sake.

We want them to eat it in summer—as you do—to the exclusion of heat-forming foods.

And we want them to ask you to get it again after you serve it once.

So we make it enticing.

Get one package to-day. Then stop reading our ads. We are perfectly willing to let the food itself argue then.

But get the one pack. —NOW.

