

³⁰Senator Gorman received two votes from West Virginia even though he did not attend the convention.

³¹See e.g., Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *Presidential Elections Since 1789*, 3rd ed., p. 100; Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections*, (New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., Inc., 1963), p. 135.

³²*Laws of Maryland*, 1901, Chapter 2 and *Laws of Maryland*, 1904, Chapter 239. These restrictive ballot laws remained in effect until repealed in 1918. *Laws of Maryland*, 1918, Chapter 51.

³³It initially applied to the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Kent, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot and Worcester. The efficiency of this infamous law is dubious insofar as seven of these counties voted Republican in 1904. See Appendix A, 1904 Vote Map. See also Callcott, *The Negro in Maryland Politics*, pp. 102-114.

³⁴See Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections*, Table 122, pp. 233-234.

³⁵The platforms of the major parties pertaining to presidential elections have been compiled by Donald Bruce Johnson and Kirk H. Porter, *National Party Platforms, 1840-1972*, 5th ed., (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1973). The 1908 platforms appear on pages 168-174 (Democrat) and 183-187 (Republican).

³⁶Robert Marion LaFollette (1855-1925), Congressman, Senator and Governor of Wisconsin, has been titled America's most respected and popular radical politician. The 1924 campaign in which he perceived the great issue as the struggle between private monopoly power versus the general consuming public was the culmination of his career. His life and his presidential aspirations are detailed in Fred Greenbaum, *Robert Marion LaFollette*, (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1975) and David P. Thelen, *Robert M. LaFollette and the Insurgent Spirit*, (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1976).

³⁷Senator Gorman died on June 4, 1906 and I. Freeman Rasin on March 9, 1907 bringing to an end over 40 years of a county-city political alliance never duplicated.

³⁸Roosevelt defeated Taft, 29,674 to 26,618, by virtue of a 5,333 vote margin in Baltimore City.

³⁹Taft received only one of the 16 Maryland delegation votes with eight for Roosevelt and five marked present not voting. A total of 348 delegates out of 1,094 did not cast a vote for a Republican nominee on the final ballot.

⁴⁰See e.g., Walter Lord, *The Good Years: From 1900 to the First World War*, (New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1960), p. 314, and Gerald W. Johnson, Frank R. Kent, H.L. Mencken and Hamilton Owens, *The Sunpapers of Baltimore, 1837-1937*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1937), pp. 304-314.

⁴¹Wilson had established a relationship with many Maryland reform leaders as a lecturer on municipal government at Johns Hopkins from 1894-1896 and was acceptable to the educated and influential Maryland Progressives.

⁴²Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *Presidential Elections Since 1789*, 3rd ed., pp. 132-133.

⁴³The next closest electoral vote was the Carter-Ford contest in 1976 (297-240). Only the controversial 1876 election and the plurality elections of 1800 and 1824 had smaller electoral vote differences.

⁴⁴The waning years of the Wilson Presidency are described in Herbert Hoover, *The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson*, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1958) and Gene Smith, *When the Cheering Stopped: the Last Years of Woodrow Wilson*, (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1964).