

In 1912, Roosevelt tried and failed to win the Republican presidential nomination. His boosters formed the Progressive Party and nominated him without success. It is believed that this action was most responsible

for Taft's election — the Progressives were angry at Taft and wrecked the Republican Party to prevent him from having a second term.

MEETING—Monday, January 11, 1909
(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Prohibition (P)
Socialist (S)
Independence (I)

VICTORS IN MARYLAND

President & Vice President

William Jennings Bryan (D)
and John W. Kern—6 electoral votes

ELECTORS

James Enos Ray, Jr.
James W. Denny
Edwin H. Brown, Jr.
John F. Williams
Hampson H. Biedler
John Charles Linthicum
William H. Hellen
Charles H. Conley

OPPOSING CANDIDATES

President & Vice President

William Howard Taft (R) and
James S. Sherman
Eugene Wilder Chafin (P) and
Aaron Sherman Watkins
Eugene Victor Debs (S) and
Benjamin Hanford
Others—Thomas Louis Hisgen (I) and
John Temple Graves

GOVERNOR

Austin L. Crothers (D)
Secretary of State
Winslow Williams

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS

Bryan and Kern 115,908
Taft and Sherman 116,513

Chafin and Watkins 3,302
Debs and Hanford 2,323
Others—Hisgen and Graves 485

Bryan and Kern 48.6%
Taft and Sherman 48.9%
Chafin and Watkins 1.4%
Debs and Hanford 1.0%
Others—Hisgen and Graves .2%

Bryan and Kern 6 electoral
Taft and Sherman 2
Chafin and Watkins
Debs and Hanford
Others—Hisgen and Graves

NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

Taft and Sherman 7,676,258
Bryan and Kern 6,406,801
Debs and Hanford 420,380
Chafin and Watkins 252,821
Hisgen and Graves 126,474

Taft and Sherman 51.58%
Bryan and Kern 43.05%
Debs and Hanford 2.82%
Chafin and Watkins 1.70%
Hisgen and Graves .85%

Taft and Sherman 321 electoral
Bryan and Kern 162
Debs and Hanford
Chafin and Watkins
Hisgen and Graves

MISCELLANEA

Once again, Maryland's electoral votes were split; two of the eight votes went to the Republican candidate, Taft; Robinson and Towers were the Electors who voted Republican.

A substitute Elector was chosen for Albert G. Towers, who, according to a letter received by the Secretary of the Electoral College and signed by Dr. F. N. Nichols, "was confined to bed with rheumatism."