

PROMINENT FIGURES AT CHICAGO CONVENTION CAUGHT BY CAMERA.

COLONEL'S FORCES ABANDON CONTEST

Early Proceedings in Convention Without Bitterness as Tension is Relaxed.

TAFT DELEGATES SEATED

Statement by Colonel Declining to Participate and Asking Followers Not to Vote Received With Close Attention.

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, June 22.—The Republican National convention was a good-humored assemblage today. The desire of the delegates to leave before Sunday was unshared in the reaction from the strain of the week, the determination of the Roosevelt leaders upon a passive programme, all contributed to the general effect.

Early in the proceedings the complete breaking down of the Roosevelt forces seemed to be apparent. Thereafter there was no marked opposition to the programme of the Taft men. The galleries took part in the day's business, but without acrimony.

Order Against Marching Given. Before the convention was called to order there was talk of an attempt at a Roosevelt demonstration. Chairman Root issued orders to the sergeant-at-arms and the police that no delegations were to be allowed to march into the hall. Orders were also issued to bar all banners.

It was 10:43 when Chairman Root dropped his gavel. The floor was in confusion and the aisles were crowded with delegates seeking their seats. No sooner had Root announced that the convention was opened than a stentorian voice from the gallery shouted: "All aboard."

Chairman Root, when some semblance of quiet had been secured, introduced the Rev. John Wesley Hill, of New York, who opened the proceedings with prayer. As Dr. Hill concluded someone in the gallery yelled, "Toot, toot," and there was much laughter.

The first report presented from the committee on credentials recommended the seating of the Mississippi Taft delegates-at-large.

When the reading was concluded the gallery crowd shouted: "The eyes have it."

Good Nature Still Prevails. The good nature which prevailed all yesterday afternoon was again evident. The Roosevelt people presented a minority report, but made no fight and the Taft delegates were seated by a viva voce vote.

Amid a chorus of "toot, toot" and "choo choo" from the galleries, the report on the contest in the Second District of Mississippi was read. The report characterized the Roosevelt contest as a "paper case." There was no minority report, and the vote was taken without delay. Chairman Root announced the seating of the Taft delegates.

The same procedure seated two Taft delegates in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Mississippi. The Roosevelt delegates were seated by a viva voce vote.

As the result of each vote was announced, a chorus of shrieks, whistles, groans and catcalls greeted the statement.

"The eyes have it." Way up in the rear gallery a spectator with a mechanical whistle blew two short, shrill blasts as each count was disposed of. The whistles were brought in, read in a riot of disorder and passed.

The Fourth North Carolina, Third Oklahoma and the Second Tennessee, on which there were no minority reports, went through under the gavel.

The Washington cases came next and the convention adjourned down after adjournment from Chicago.

Negro Delegate Raises Laugh. Mr. Chairman, said B. H. Howard, a negro delegate from Mississippi, "I make the point of order that the steam roller is exceeding the speed limit."

There was a fall of laughter, renewed when Chairman Root said he was prepared to rule on the point.

"The point of order," he said, "is well taken." When the laughter had subsided, Senator Root added:

"The justification is that we have some hope of starting home on Sunday. This statement brought forth a cheer. In order that an adverse vote might not throw out the entire state delegation, the contest of the Roosevelt and Taft delegates-at-large and each district delegation separately. The same course, it was said, would be followed in considering the other contests.

Sullivan, of Ohio, presented a minority report and moved to substitute for the majority report. Watson moved to table the motion.

A conference was held on the platform to arrange for debate on the motion, and bedlam broke loose on the floor.

The crowd began to sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "John Brown's Body," altering the final lines of the chorus to:

"As we go rolling on." Dovel Permitted to Speak. Hugh T. Hallett, of Minnesota, spoke in support of the minority report when quiet was restored.

W. T. Dovel, a Taft delegate-at-large, spoke for the majority report. Ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey, made a point against Dovel's speaking on the ground that he could not vote upon the question of seating himself.

Chairman Root added that although Dovel could not vote, he might speak. The motion to lay on the table was carried by a viva voce vote.

A motion to put the Taft delegates on the permanent roll also was carried without a roll call.

The proceedings seemed to indicate a complete breakdown of the Roosevelt forces.

Then came reports seating the Taft delegates from the First, Second and Third.



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biolation, masquerading under the name of the Republican party. The police took down the banner. Governor Johnson, of California, left the convention hall before the credentials committee's report was received.

"I shall not sit in this convention during the nomination for President," he said in a statement "nor shall I remain in any manner bound by its act. As Governor of California, I feel that my duty is plain and that respect demands that I shall no longer remain in the convention. All the California delegation are in thorough accord with me, but I have requested them to remain and carry out the general plan of the Roosevelt delegates."

The committee report for the Fifth Virginia district was then put through and the chairman asked unanimous consent to place on the roll delegates, contests against whom, had been dismissed by the National committee and not reported by the state committee. The delegates-at-large from Texas and those from the contested districts were then seated amid much laughter and blowing of whistles. Senator Root was then serious during the voting, but his face was constantly in a broad grin.

Credentials All Approved. Four Roosevelt delegates from Texas were taken to the committee report, which finally was adopted as a whole. Permanent organization was then effected by the adoption of the temporary report confirming the temporary organization. Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania wielded the gavel.

"My first act as permanent chairman of this convention," said Senator Root, stepping forward amid a burst of cheering, "is to ask unanimous consent that the Republican brothers—Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, be permitted to make a statement. The chair hears no objections."

party. Any man nominated by the name of the Republican party would be merely the beneficiary of this successful fraud; it would be deeply discredited to any man to accept the convention's nomination under these circumstances, and any man thus accepting it would have no claim to the support of any Republican on party grounds and would have forfeited the right to ask the support of any honest man of any party on moral grounds. Theodore Roosevelt.

When he reached the point where Mr. Roosevelt asked that his followers refrain from voting on any other proposition in the convention, a burst of cheers, groans and hisses interrupted him. Mr. Allen then proceeded:

"Gentlemen, we have reached a point where a majority of the Roosevelt delegations feel that they can no longer share in the responsibility for the acts of this convention. "When, by using the votes of the delegates whose rights to sit in this convention are challenged, Roosevelt took a position which places the power of a political committee above the authority of 77,000 majority elected in a legal primary in California, we decided that your steam boiler had exceeded the speed limit. Since then we have asked for no roll call.

Responsibility is Declined. "We cannot, in justice to ourselves, share the responsibility of a convention which has said to Ohio—the home of President Taft—that a majority of 47,000 voters, obtained in a legal primary election, must stand aside for the political dictum of a National Committee discarded by the same majority."

The speaker read the roll of states in which, he said, majorities, given against Mr. Taft, "went down under the mere ruinings of a political committee. Wisconsin, Maine, Maryland, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia and North Carolina.

fought with you five days. We fight no more. We plead no longer. We shall sit in protest and the people who sent us here shall judge us."

Allen left the platform in a storm of cheers. Rules Do Not Precipitate Fight. Then came a surprise. The expected fight on the report of the rules committee did not materialize. Mr. Watson, Taft floor leader, moved to lay it on the table. It was done with a whoop and the convention proceeded under the rules of 1908; the minority report also being tabled.

Roll Called on Platform. On the adoption of the platform, Barnes of New York demanded a roll call and the count began. Before the result was announced, Walter L. Houser obtained permission to make a statement for La Follette, who, he said, whether nominated or not, would accept no platform which did not substantially embody the provisions of his own platform.

The final announcement gave Taft 666 yeas, Roosevelt a silent strength of 118, 83 noes and 16 absences. The volume of Taft cheering was louder than for Roosevelt.

Immediately Chairman Root ordered the call of the states for nominations. There was silence until Ohio was reached. A cheer went up when Warren G. Harding rose to nominate Taft. When he discovered that the delegates from Iowa had omitted to nominate Senator Cummins, Iowa was called again, but silence was the answer, for Iowa had decided not to nominate Cummins, but to vote for him.

When Ohio was called again and Harding took the platform. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He cheerfully cheered.

When finally he reached the name of William Howard Taft, the floor and galleries burst into life. Taft had not been placed in nomination, but the people thought so and turned loose. One Illinois delegate slipped off his coat for something to wave. Some of the delegations started marching. The bearer of the Taft banner climbed onto the stage, waving the rafters away. His comrades hoisted him up. Waving the scarlet flag, he led cheers for the President. California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the other Roosevelt states sat silent.

The demonstration for the President lasted 16 minutes. When Harding resumed, there was silence until he named Taft. "The greatest progressive of his time." At that a wave of groans swept through the progressive states, splashing into a fist fight among a knot of Maine, Oregon, North Dakota and Florida delegates.

Delegates Now Impatient. Nobody was much hurt when the police had restored order, but the impatience of the convention grew as the speech lengthened, and there were frequent interruptions.

Chairman Root had to appeal to those who intended to remain mute in the convention to live up to it. "In the party or out of it," he declared, "only dignity befitting the representatives of the people can commend itself to the people."

John Wanamaker, seconding Taft, spoke of him as a man "tremendously courageous in his convictions" under the most difficult conditions since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who followed Wanamaker, stubbed his toe when, after reciting the annals of his years of peace and prosperity, he asked: "Who was associated with all this work, during those 16 years?"

"Teddy!" yelled the crowd. Dr. Butler's response was a moment and interrupted his speech to identify President Taft as the person responsible.

Dr. Butler reviewed the public life of President Taft. He concluded with the declaration that time after time, when the Republican party had been threatened with defeat, Taft had been elected before the election.

Michael O'Brien, of Wisconsin, then placed Senator La Follette in nomination. When he concluded, after a 40-minute speech, there was a demonstration for La Follette, carried on by the Wisconsin and North Dakota delegates on the floor and by many in the galleries. Several women in the galleries displayed pictures of the Senator to help along the enthusiasm, which continued for upwards of ten minutes.

Robert M. Pollock, of Fargo, N. D., seconded the La Follette nomination in a brief speech of tribute.

Union Sheriff Brings Prisoners. F. P. Childers, Sheriff of Union County, arrived in Portland last night, bringing two prisoners, who were taken to the county jail. The prisoners are Terry Hodson, under sentence of 26 years for a statutory offense, and Charles Wood, who will be taken to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for desertion.

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TAFT CHOSEN WHEN COMPROMISE FAILS

President's Supporters Find It Hazardous to Attempt to Break Ranks.

THIRD MAN UNAVAILABLE

Colonel Will Count on Radical Democratic Support Unless Bryan Is Chosen at Baltimore—New Party Probable.

BY HARRY J. BROWN. CHICAGO, June 22.—(Special)—President Taft was re-nominated by the Republican National convention tonight in the face of the fact that the majority of the 561 delegates who voted for him believe he has little or no chance of election in November. He was nominated largely because the anti-Roosevelt leaders in this convention feared to turn to some compromise candidate. They were afraid that any effort to switch to Hughes or Cummins or Hadley would force a break in their ranks and lead to enough desertions to give Colonel Roosevelt the majority of the convention. Rather than run this risk they determined to put through the Taft and Sherman ticket and let the future take care of itself.

For several days, after the initial ballots showed Colonel Roosevelt to lack some 20 votes of having a majority, the Taft managers were figuring on the possibility of nominating some compromise candidate who would appeal to both factions of the Republican party, and who, if nominated, would make it impossible for Roosevelt successfully to lead a bolt or launch a third party. But after the close vote yesterday in the California contest the anti-Roosevelt managers concluded that it would be dangerous to attempt the nomination of a third man.

Ideal Candidate Missing. It also is true that no ideal compromise candidate presented himself. Hughes had many supporters, and William Barnes, the New York boss, made every reasonable effort to bring about his nomination. But Hughes discouraged the use of his name, and by his attitude made it difficult to bring his name favorably before the convention. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, also had many supporters, but in the preliminary canvasses made in the last few days, he failed to show sufficient strength to convince the Taft leaders that he could carry the entire Taft strength. Hadley is comparatively new in National politics and only 46 years old. Since he was little known, it was felt that he would be decidedly hazardous to attempt to bring about his nomination, especially as Hadley had been the Roosevelt manager in the convention.

Southwestern Delegates Distracted. Southwestern delegates most feared was that their Southern delegates instructed for Taft and other instructed delegates who personally preferred Roosevelt might avail themselves of the opportunity presented by an attempted compromise and upon leaving Taft jump to the Roosevelt camp. Such a movement, once started, it was feared, could not be controlled.

Colonel Roosevelt and his supporters are satisfied with the work of the convention just adjourned. It is less than ten days ago, and in their opinion President Taft has no chance whatever of election next November. If Colonel Roosevelt is inaugurated, he will appeal to the radical element, he will expect to have the support of that element in the Republican party which favored his nomination. He will also count on heavy support from radical Democrats unless the Baltimore convention nominates William J. Bryan, a material Democratic support for his new party will attempt to disrupt both old parties and force a new political alignment throughout the country.

New Party Virtually Certain. Should Roosevelt, for any reason abandon his new party idea, he will do so in the full expectation that the Democratic nominee will easily win in the November election, and thus he will be vindicated, for in such an event he will be able to assert that the Republican voters of the Chicago convention, and the next week's party as a whole, are done with the practices which have made that convention memorable. There is a bare possibility that Roosevelt will not decide upon this course, but there are few Republicans of either faction who expect him to remain quiescent. The new party movement is almost certain of consummation.

In light of tonight's action by the Chicago convention, the work of the Democratic convention at Baltimore next week becomes doubly important. It is Bryan's idea, concurred in by many other Democrats, that the time for a new party movement is now. It is a matter of life or death, for if Roosevelt enters the race none but a radical Democrat can hope to win against Taft, and if Roosevelt does not run it is believed to be good policy to have a radical, or reasonably radical, Democratic candidate whom disappointed radical Republicans can support.

Everywhere tonight the idea is expressed that the convention just adjourned is the last that will be held by the Republican party for the selection of a Presidential candidate. Before another four years come around primaries, or by delegates instructed to primaries, thus making the convention a mere ratification body, in the opinion of the leaders on the ground.

CAMPBELL CHARGES FRAUD

Oregon Delegate Says Two Who Did Not Vote for T. R. Broke Oath.

CHICAGO, June 22.—(Special)—Delegate Campbell, of Oregon, who has been criticized for not voting on all occasions with the Roosevelt faction, today made this statement: "Under the law of Oregon, delegates are instructed to vote in accordance with the voters' preference as shown in the general election. The ten delegates are in this way instructed to vote for Theodore Roosevelt, but two vote for Roosevelt, and the remaining eight, although composed in part of men who did not and don't favor Roosevelt, in compliance with their instructions and their oath, voted for Roosevelt."