

TAFT NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

Sherman Chosen by Republicans for Second Place on Ticket.

T. R. MEN DO NOT VOTE

President, With 561 Votes, Has 21 More Than Required Majority. Nominating Speech Evokes Great Demonstration.

HOW DELEGATES VOTED ON BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

STATE	TAFT	SHERMAN	ROOSEVELT	LA FOLLETTE	ADAMS	Other
Alabama	22	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	12	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	12	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	20	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	20	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	561	107	41	17	6	244

*Pennsylvania cast two votes for Hughes.

In the confusion just before adjournment a resolution was adopted giving the National committee power to declare vacant the seat of any man on the committee refusing to support the nominees of the regular convention of 1912.

A conflict in the Oklahoma delegation over the selection of National committee men was referred, with power to act, to the new National committee.

Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, took the platform at 5:53 to nominate Taft.

Harding's insistence "that the people do rule" was followed by cries of "Where?"

His first mention of Taft's name brought the Taft men to their feet and a demonstration began.

The Roosevelt men sat silent and under the Taft cheers was an undertone of booing not easy to locate.

Mrs. Gardner, of Philadelphia, was brought on the platform and a big red banner bearing Taft's picture was waved before the crowd. She was mistaken for Mrs. John A. Logan.

The demonstration had been going on for five minutes when a big red banner, bearing Taft's picture, was brought in and a parade started. Behind the banner fell in New York, Mississippi, Texas, the Taft men began to cheer and Nevada, Colorado, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Montana, Arkansas, Missouri and Georgia, until it seemed as if every Taft delegate were marching.

The red banner was brought on the platform and the yelling increased.

Cries Drowned in Uproar. The Roosevelt men tried to start "We want Teddy."

Rhode Island answered, "We've got Taft."

Neither made an impression on the deafening roar.

After the demonstration had been going ten minutes, Chairman Root began pounding with the gavel. He did not good. Root and Harding both tried to stop the noise. After 15 minutes it began to diminish. After 15 minutes order was restored and Harding resumed his speech.

Harding's assertion that Taft was the greatest progressive of his time, and only evoked a storm of cheers and hoots, but started a fight back among the delegates where Maine and Florida were sitting. The police suppressed it, but it was never minutes before quiet was restored.

Strife Often Mentioned. Harding referred repeatedly to internecine strife that had almost convulsed the convention. He declared that "only once before was the foundation of the Nation attacked," making reference to the Civil War.

"You have heard much lately about the peoples' rule," he said. "Mr. Chairman and Mrs. Taft, the peoples' rule is no new discovery to a sovereign American people. Nor is demagogic employment of the term new to the world's hearing."

Nor is demagogic employment of the word new. Through such employment, centuries ago, republics tottered and republican liberty was lost in the sway of empires."

Mr. Harding referred to the progressives. "He had heard men arrogate to themselves the title, he said, 'republican' forgetting that progression is the first essential to Republican fellowship."

Progression, Not Palaver. "Progression," he continued, "is not proclamation, nor palaver. It is not made of personal pronouns nor personal pronouncements. It is not the perpetration of a people's passion-wrought, nor a promise proposed."

"Progression is everlastingly lifting the standards that marked the end of the world's march yesterday and planting them on new and advanced heights today."

Tested by such a standard, President Taft is the greatest progressive of the age. Measuring his capacity by the exactness of experience, testing his patriotism by every demand of honesty, courage and justice, knowing his devotion to his country and its people, on behalf of Ohio and one hundred millions of advancing America.

NOMINEES OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, OF OHIO.

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, OF NEW YORK.

cans, I name for renomination our great President, William Howard Taft.

PRESIDENT GETS BULLETINS

Exciting Events Do Not Disturb Golf Game With Sons.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Taft's routine did not vary today, despite the news from Chicago. He talked with an occasional caller, signed a few letters and played golf this afternoon with his two sons, Robert and Charles. The Chicago convention, which was at a point where a nomination was in order, the President stayed on the links until long after 6 o'clock and then motored back to the White House. He had a quiet family dinner in the White House and later with Mrs. Taft at on the south porch and read the convention bulletins.

The President was particularly interested in the news that Colonel Roosevelt was holding a separate convention. He had no comment to offer, however, and heard the result from the regular convention with the same equanimity

he has exhibited since the fight for his nomination began.

VICTORY GREAT, SAYS TAFT

President Declares Party Has Been Saved From Real Menace.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Taft made the following statement tonight: "A National convention of one of the great parties of our country is a preliminary to a National campaign for the election of a President. The Chicago convention, just ended, and known to this and is in itself the end of a pre-convention campaign, presenting a crisis more threatening and more important than those of any election campaign which is to follow between the two great National parties."

"The question here at stake was whether the party was to change its attitude as the chief conservator in the Nation of constitutional representative Government and was to weaken the constitutional guarantee of life, liberty and property and all

other rights declared sacred in the bill of rights, by abandoning the principles of the absolute independence of the judiciary essential to the maintenance of these rights."

The campaign carried on to seize the Republican party and make it the instrument of reckless ambition and the unsettling of fundamental principles of our Government was so sudden and unexpected that it was not given clearly to show to the people and the party the dangers which confronted them. It was sought to break the wise and valuable traditions against giving more than two terms to any one man in the Presidency and the danger from its breach could not be measured. "The importance of the great victory which has been achieved cannot be overestimated. All over the country patriotic people tonight are breathing more freely than at a most serious menace to our Republican institutions has been the action of the Baltimore convention. It is enough now to say that whatever may happen in November, a great victory for the Republican party and the United States has already been won."

The party remains as a great powerful organization for carrying out its patriotic principles as an agency of real progress in the development of the Nation along the constitutional lines upon which it was constructed and has ever been maintained; and its future opportunity for usefulness is as great as its achievements in the past. President Taft said tonight he was much in favor of having his secretary, Charles D. Hilles, for chairman of the Republican National Committee. He expressed high appreciation of Mr. Hilles' work in the pre-convention campaign. When asked if he would like the attempt this fall to elect a President he considered it likely that he would. He was plainly elated at his victory.

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ONE GREAT PLEDGE IN TAFT PLATFORM IS CONTINUANCE OF CIVIC PROGRESS ON BROAD REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES

Scientific Tariff Study, Liberal Alaska Policy, a Judiciary Above Reproach, Merchant Marine, Parcels Post, Campaign Publicity, and Monopoly Restrained With Augmented and Timely Anti-Trust Legislation Included in Resume of Ambitions of Party Leaders—Administrations of Roosevelt, as Well as Taft and McKinley, Lauded—Rule by the People Still Leading Issue.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Following is the National Republican platform:

The Republican party, assembled by its representatives in National Convention, declares its unchanging faith in Government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republic and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by our fathers. It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader, who was nominated in this city and whose lofty principles and superb devotion to his country, are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln. In the present state of public affairs, we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men. The Republican party looks back on its record with pride and satisfaction and forward to the new responsibilities and hopes and confidence. Its achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in our history. Our greatest National advance has been made during the years of its ascendancy in public affairs. It has been genuinely and always a party of progress; it has never been either reactionary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfillment of one great pledge to the fulfillment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will. We have made in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress. The principles of constitutional government which make provision for orderly and effective expression of civil liberties and the rights of men and interpretation of the law by an untrammeled and independent judiciary have proved themselves capable of sustaining the structure of a government which, after more than a century of development, embraces 100,000,000 of people, scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but bound by common purpose, common ideals and common affection to the constitution of the United States. Under the constitution and the principles asserted and vitalized by it, the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers home and an opportunity to the ambitious and the industrious from other lands. Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the Government of the United States will meet the problems in the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past. The Republican party is now, as it always, a party of advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic and political development have brought into the forefront of the Nation's interest. It will strive, not only in the Nation but in the several states, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive and generous workmen's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability; and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demands of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

In dealing with the questions it is important that the rights of every individual to the freest possible development of his own powers and resources and to the control of his own justly acquired property, so far as those are compatible with the rights of

others, shall not be interfered with or destroyed.

The social and political structure of the United States rests on the civil liberty of the individual; and for the protection of that liberty, the people have wisely, in the National and state constitutions, put definite limitations on themselves, on their governmental power, and to protect the rights of even the humblest and least favored individual, are the function of independent courts of justice.

The Republican party reaffirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and Federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate.

An orderly method is provided under our system of government, by which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government. Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended, in orderly fashion, it is the duty of the courts to see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both Federal and state, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil and criminal cases.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great, the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach. While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwelcome, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the commerce of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justiciable

controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

Monopoly and Privilege. The Republican party is opposed to special privilege and to monopoly. It places upon the statute books the Interstate Commerce act of 1887, and the important amendments thereto, and the anti-trust act of 1890, and it has earnestly and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which are intolerable. The same experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance and at the same time may be brought to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice. The Republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementing the existing laws, which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade to the public use, and who honestly intend to obey the law may have a guide for their action and that those who aim to violate the law may be sure that they will be punished. The certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterize other provisions of criminal law, and that no state of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination; that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessities of life, in an open market, uninfluenced by the manipulation of trust or combination, may be preserved.

Federal Trade Commission. In the enforcement and administration of Federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises engaged in interstate commerce, there is much that may be committed to the Federal Trade Commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board of living, the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts.

This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delay and technicalities incident to court procedure.

The Tariff. We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrialism and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would endanger many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and the mines should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced.

Revenues should be made from time to time to conform to changed conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to American industry. To accomplish this, correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the Tariff Board has demonstrated.

The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly

VITAL POINTS OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Unchanging faith in government by the people declared. Authority and integrity of courts upheld; legislation against tedious and costly appeals and long delays urged. Monopoly and special privileges opposed.

Federal Trade Commission commended. Belief in protective tariff reaffirmed, with duties high enough to protect American industries. Declares some import duties now too high and must go down.

Democratic tariff bills passed by 62d Congress condemned. Declares high cost of living not attributable to protective tariff. Selects inquiry into high cost of living recommended; also better facilities for farmers' credit urged. Investigation into agricultural credit societies recommended, with state and Federal laws for future control.

Declares protective tariff essential to competitive service favored. Equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated civil service members recommended. Laws prohibiting corporation contributions to campaigns, directly or indirectly, of President, Vice-President, Senators or Representatives in Congress.

Campaign publicity approved. Established policy of Republican party on conservation of natural resources to be continued. More laws to aid bona fide homesteaders and settlers. Adequate parcels post favored. Protection of American citizens abroad regardless of religion, race or previous political allegiance. Condemns action of Democratic House refusing to provide for additions to Navy.

Merchant marine cited as one of country's most urgent needs. Federal Government urged to aid Mississippi flood district in providing permanent protection. Reclamation policy continuance recommended. Liberal system of improving rivers and harbors. Liberal Alaska policy to insure development.

Favors opening of coal lands in Alaska on proper leasing basis; which will aid development and supply fuel for Navy and commerce of the Pacific Ocean; while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly. Philippine policy should remain free from politics. Undesirable immigration should be bridled by appropriate laws; party pledged to enact such.

More and better safeguards for life and property at sea. Republican accomplishments set forth and approved include: Panama Canal, Bureau of Mines, postal savings bank; provision for aged and infirm sailors and for their widows; administration of pure food laws. Greater economy and increased efficiency of Government affairs commended.

Extravagant appropriations and creation of unnecessary offices condemned as injurious and bad example to people. People called upon to quicken their interest in public affairs; lynching and other lawlessness condemned. Bringing of Arizona and New Mexico into Union approved. Challenges successful criticism of Republican Administration of last 16 years under McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, and indorses platforms of each as carried out.

Constructive accomplishments of President Taft set forth as "unexampled" and to which any Administration could point with confidence.

COMMITTEE TORN OVER CREDENTIALS

Taft Members Use Epithet "Gutter Workers," Referring to Foes.

EPITHETS FREELY USED

Devine Tells McCormick He Must Answer to Charges—St. Clair, of Idaho, and Taft Leaders, in Controversy.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Charges that the Roosevelt members of the credentials committee who signed the statement attacking the work of the committee were "withered liars" and "gutter workers" were made by Chairman Devine, Judge Robert E. Morrison and other Taft members of the committee at the opening of today's session. The Roosevelt statement was circulated last night by R. R. McCormick and signed by 15 men. It charges that the committee coalition between National committee men and contested delegates, and that the reports from the committee were prepared in advance, in line with a definite understanding.

"Any man who charges that the Arizona report was prepared in advance," declared Robert E. Morrison, of Arizona, "is a withered liar. I wrote that report myself after the case had been decided."

Devine Denounces McCormick. "There was published this morning," said Chairman Devine, "a statement as a whole a piece of falsification as was ever published or uttered. No man with any regard for the truth would sign or authorize such a statement."

"It is more than an insult to the majority of the members of this committee. Those who signed it lose sight of the fact that the majority members of the committee are as good men, as honorable men and stand as high in the business and social affairs of their cities as the men who signed this. The only reason they signed it, the only dastardly gutter work in this committee emanated from the other side, the minority membership of the committee."

"This man McCormick, who prepared this statement, did not spend two hours in the work of this committee."

Chairman Devine demanded of Mr. McCormick where his proof was that reports had been prepared in advance.

"Any time a man makes such a charge," he should declare he is a withered, deliberate liar. I now demand of Mr. McCormick where his proof is that these reports were prepared in advance."

Words Do Not Lead to Blows. "I do not come in here to have my acts put under question," said McCormick, rising. "No man can make such charges against me."

McCormick admitted he had written the report of the Roosevelt members of the committee, but declared that the Roosevelt men on the credentials committee had signed it.

A proposal for a sub-committee of five to meet and prepare an attack on behalf of the 35 members of the committee attacked was made. Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, declared that he would not sign any statement signed by any member who was not a Roosevelt man.

Some Roosevelt members replied they had voted for the Taft delegates from Georgia.

"A gentleman signed this who bolted before the rules were passed," said Mondell, "and who doesn't know any of the evidence that was presented. We have asked several members, 'Honey, of California,' answered Mondell. 'He hasn't been here; he doesn't know any of the evidence that was presented.'"

McCormick is in the same position," interrupted Chairman Devine.

Wanton Insult, Says Mondell. "This wanton, miserable, scurrilous insult," added Mondell, "is in keeping with the avowal of abuse that has been heaped upon the Republican party by men who claimed to belong to it, but who, when they first came into this room, declared the party had 'gone to hell.'"

James A. Tolerton, of Missouri, said the McCormick report had been signed for him by his proxy yesterday, but that he himself had signed the same contents, although he took exception to some of it.

"None of us that signed the statement is going to back it," said H. H. Fisher, of Minnesota, "but none of us who signed it has anything but the highest respect for the other members of the committee."

The right of delegates-at-large from Texas were placed on the permanent list of the convention by the credentials committee by 27 to 15.

The Texas districts were seated in a single decision, without argument by the credentials committee. No roll call was taken. This completed the contests.

against me," declared Devine, "without having to answer to me for it. I don't care whether he is a foot high or ten feet high."

Roosevelt members of the committee demanded that Mr. Devine retire to the chair. Instead, he turned over the gavel to Langstrum, of Montana, and stepped down into the midst of the committee members.

St. Clair, of Idaho, declared he thought much of the statement was true. "Do you believe that the report for the Arizona case was prepared in advance?" demanded Judge Morrison, walking up to him.

"Yes, I do," he said. "Then I say you are a liar," said Morrison.

There was a rush of committeemen to the front, but neither St. Clair nor Judge Morrison showed any disposition toward a physical encounter.

Reply to Charges Demanded. Chairman Devine demanded that a sub-committee of the majority members prepare a statement that would show the falsity of the charges made by the Roosevelt members.

LIFE OF PRESIDENT TAFT, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857. Graduated, B. A., from Yale University (scholarship), 1879. LL. B., Cincinnati Law School (dividing first prize), 1880. Reporter Cincinnati Times and Commercial, 1880. Assistant prosecuting attorney, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1881-2. Collector internal revenue, First District of Ohio, 1882-3. Practiced law at Cincinnati, 1883-5. Married, Helen Herron, of Cincinnati, June 19, 1885. Assistant county solicitor, Hamilton County, 1885-7. Judge Superior Court of Cincinnati, 1887-9. Assistant General of the United States, 1890-2. United States Circuit Judge, Sixth Judicial District, 1892-1900. Dean of the Cincinnati Law University, Cincinnati, 1900-1909. President United States Phillips commission, March 13, 1900-July 4, 1901. First Civil Governor Philippine Islands, July 4, 1901-February 1, 1904. Conducted negotiations for friar lands in Rome, 1902. Declined appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1903. Provisional Governor of Cuba, 1907. Secretary of War, February 1, 1904-June 30, 1908. Nominated for President June 15, 1908. Elected President November 3, 1908. Born in as President March 4, 1909. Renominated for President June 22, 1912.

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