

TAFT IS NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

Vice-President Sherman is Re-nominated; Roosevelt Men Refuse to Vote.

Chicago.—The fifteenth republican national convention passed into history late Saturday night leaving in its trail a split in the party unparalleled since the break in the democratic party just prior to the civil war in 1860. After a long, tumultuous closing session, marked by a bitter display of feeling between the Taft and Roosevelt followers President Taft and Vice-president Sherman were re-nominated.

Failing in their efforts to overturn the work of the national committee in seating practically all the contested Taft delegates, the Roosevelt people, upon the advice of Colonel Roosevelt, took only a passive part in the proceedings of the closing session. Roosevelt's name was not presented to the convention and many of his delegates refused to vote.

Taft's Majority 21.

President Taft was renominated on the first ballot, receiving 561 of the 1078 votes in the convention, or 21 more than a majority. The result of the ballot was: Taft 561, Roosevelt 107, La Follette 41, Cummins 17, Hughes 2, absent 6, present but not voting, 344.

When it became absolutely certain early that Mr. Taft would be nominated without great difficulty, the lead-



President Taft.

ers in control of the convention decided to give him as a running mate his companion on the ticket in 1908. All others dropped from the race and Mr. Sherman was the only candidate regularly placed before the convention.

The result of the ballot for vice-president was: Sherman 597, Borah 21, Merriam 20, Hadley 14, Beveridge 2, Gillett 1, absent 71, present, but not voting, 352.

Factional Fight Bitter.

The convention witnessed the culmination of the most bitter, uncompromising factional fight in the annals of American politics. Preceded for weeks by a fierce fight for delegates between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt, when the gavel of Victor Roosevelt called the convention to order no one could foretell the outcome of the struggle for supremacy.

The battle raged around the contested delegates. The Roosevelt forces demanded that no delegate whose seat was in question should be permitted to vote on the temporary organization, a proposition to which the Taft men flatly refused to agree. During the short debate on this question the scene was the most turbulent ever witnessed in a national convention. The speakers were hooted and hissed and booed, the Taft and Roosevelt partisans taking equal delight in smothering each others speakers.

The Roosevelt leaders were unable to prevent the contested delegates from voting on temporary organization, and the first test of strength came on the vote for temporary chairman. Senator Root, of New York, who was recommended by the national committee and supported by the Taft organization, was elected over Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, a La Follette delegate, put forward by the Roosevelt forces.

Roosevelt Men Propose Substitute Roll

Defeated in their efforts to prevent the contested delegates going on the temporary roll, the Roosevelt leaders proposed to substitute a roll containing 32 Roosevelt delegates in place of 32 Taft delegates seated by the national committee, before the appointment of the regular committees.

Wednesday's session was consumed in a fruitless effort to oust the 32 contested Taft delegates.

At the close of the debate the first great ovation of the convention was given to Governor Hadley of Missouri, Roosevelt's floor leader. The demonstration for Hadley started a running fire of talk on the convention

floor to make him the compromise candidate for president.

When quiet had been restored and after Governor Hadley made a brief statement, Mr. Watson, Taft's floor leader, waved to refer to the credentials committee the motion to seat the 32 Roosevelt delegates. Governor Deneen moved to amend so as to provide that no contested delegates should vote on the membership of the committee on credentials or on its report. Mr. Watson moved to table the motion of Governor Deneen.

When it was announced that the motion to table had been carried by a vote of 564 to 510, the Taft folk broke into a cheer.

Thursday Session Short.

Owing to the fact that the credentials committee could not make a report five minutes was the entire duration of the two sessions Thursday, with a recess of four hours between. The first session convened at noon, lasted four minutes; the second, one minute.

At Friday's session the Taft forces further demonstrated their control. The convention took up piecemeal the contests from many states and in each instance the Taft delegates were declared entitled to their seats by majorities ranging from a high-water Taft vote of 605 to 464 to a narrow margin of 542 to 529.

The convention was a good-humored assemblage Saturday. The desire of the delegates to leave before Sunday was ushered in, the reaction from the strain of the week, the determination of the Roosevelt leaders upon a passive program, all contributed to the general effect.

Report Confirms National Committee.

The report of the credentials committee confirmed in every instance the delegates placed on the temporary roll by the national committee.

There was no interruption when the majority and minority reports on Washington were read. The committee held that the Taft convention was regular.

Permanent organization was then effected by the adoption of the organization report confirming the temporary organization.

"My first act as permanent chairman of this convention," said Senator



Vice-President Sherman.

Root, stepping forward amid a burst of cheering, "is to ask unanimous consent that our republican brother—Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, be permitted to make a statement."

Allen Gives Roosevelt Statement.

Allen announced that he would read a statement just placed in his hands by Colonel Roosevelt.

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

"We do not bolt," concluded Allen. "We merely insist that you and not we are making the record. And we refuse to be bound by it. We have pleaded with you 10 days. We have 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."

Demonstration for Roosevelt.

A wild demonstration on the floor interrupted him. The Roosevelt men from New Jersey, bearing a standard pulled from the floor, started a procession. California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, West Virginia, and Oklahoma joined the line. Pennsylvania, Maine and North Carolina took their places. And in a roar of cheering and whistling the march proceeded until it encountered a squad of police in the rear of the hall. It was 21 minutes before order was restored.

After the platform was adopted Senator Root was made chairman of the committee to notify President Taft of his nomination. Thomas H. Devine, national committeeman from Colorado, was named chairman of the committee to notify Vice President Sherman.

The usual resolutions of the convention were passed, and on motion of Delegate Estabrook of New Hampshire, the convention at 10:30 p. m. adjourned sine die.

TAFT NOMINATED BY W. G. HARDING

Chicago.—When Chairman Root ordered a 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, but it was suddenly discovered that 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.

Then Ohio was called again and Harding took the platform. When finally he reached the name of William Howard Taft, the floor and galleries burst into life. 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.

The Roosevelt supporters "heckled" Harding throughout most of his speech, hurling taunting questions at him during pauses meant to be effective parts of his peroration. A delegate in the back of the hall tooted vigorously on a "steam roller" whistle whenever Harding made reference to Taft's strength.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia seconded Taft's nomination, and Nicholas Butler of New York, president of Columbia university, followed Wanamaker in seconding the nomination of Taft.

Michael Olbrich, of Wisconsin, then placed Senator La Follette in nomination. When he concluded, 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.

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

PLATFORM PRESENTED BY EX-VICE-PRESIDENT

Chicago.—Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks presented the platform. He was forced to suspend his reading of the platform while volleys of cheering for William Jennings Bryan, who attended the convention as a reporter, rattled from the gallery, as the democratic leader made his way from the hall to leave for Baltimore.

"We have been greatly honored," resumed Fairbanks, "with the presence of some of our friends in political opposition, some of whom now have business in Baltimore."

Delegate Cowen, of Wisconsin, offered the La Follette platform as a complete substitute. This was voted down.

The final vote on platform gave Taft 666 ayes, Roosevelt a silent strength of 343, 53 noes and 16 absences.

On the roll call on adoption of the platform, the Oregon delegation cast four affirmative votes, namely: Smith, Bynon, Carey and Campbell. McCusker and Hall voted no. Boyd and Swift were absent, while Coe and Askerson, though present, refused to vote.

Washington voted 14 solid for the platform. The Idaho delegation went on record as opposed to the Roosevelt bolt program. Idaho cast eight votes for the platform.

OREGON DELEGATES SPLIT

Delegation Votes Once as Unit on California Case.

Chicago.—Both on the ballot for president and vice president eight members of the Oregon delegation cast ballots in accordance with the preferential primary vote of Oregon, and two, following the request of Theodore Roosevelt, declined to vote. The two recorded as "present, not voting," were Dr. Henry Waldo Coe and Charles W. Ackerson.

The remaining eight, besides voting for Roosevelt, voted for Senator Borah of Idaho, for vice president.

Throughout the convention, the Oregon delegates voted only once as a unit. This was when they cast a solid vote to seat the Roosevelt delegates from California.

Williams Oregon's Committeeman.

Chicago.—Ralph E. Williams, of Dallas, was re-elected national committeeman for Oregon, after the stormiest session the Oregon delegation has held in Chicago. Williams received six votes, being supported by Campbell, Carey, McCusker, Hall, Bynon and Smith. Coe, Ackerson and Boyd refused to vote, and Swift was absent, being in attendance at a meeting of the credentials committee.

Borah Will Support Taft.

Chicago.—Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, has deserted the standard of Colonel Roosevelt. He will support the nominee of the republican national convention. Although refusing to discuss the matter in detail, Senator Borah made it known that he will stay on the party reservation.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT FORMS NEW PARTY

Progressives Meet and Nominate Ex-President; Denounce Taft Convention.

Chicago.—Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for president on an independent ticket. The nomination was made during the dying hours of the republican national convention in which Mr. Roosevelt met defeat.

The followers of Colonel Roosevelt met in Orchestra Hall, less than a mile from the Coliseum, and pledged their support to the ex-president. In accepting the nomination, Colonel Roosevelt appealed to the people of all sections, regardless of party affiliations, to stand with the founders of the new party, one of whose cardinal principles, he said, was to be "Thou shalt not steal."

Colonel Roosevelt said he accepted the nomination with the understanding that he would be willing to step aside if it should be the desire of the new party when organized to select another standard bearer.

The proceedings were well under way when Colonel Roosevelt appeared on the stage at the mass meeting. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm.

Men flung their hats in the air and women tossed their gloves and fans about. Cheering was deafening and it was some time before order was restored.

Roosevelt Gets Demonstration.

When Roosevelt concluded his speech there was a wild rush for the platform and a score of men scrambled for the leaves of the Colonel's manuscript where he had dropped them.

The speech nominating Colonel Roosevelt was made by Controller Prendergast, of New York, who was to have presented the Colonel's name to the convention. William Draper-Lewis, of the University of Pennsylvania



Colonel Roosevelt.

Law School, who was to have made one of the seconding speeches, tonight made the address which he had prepared for the republican convention.

Because not all of the states of the Union were represented in the meeting it was not a "convention" in the strict sense of that word. It was merely an expression of steadfast adherence to a candidate whom they believed had been forced out of the race in the republican convention by the seating of illegal delegates. Anyway, the meeting was preliminary to what may later develop into a convention of Colonel Roosevelt's new progressive party. At a later time, probably in August, a national convention will be held.

California Governor Presides.

Governor Johnson, California's fighting chief executive, presided at the Roosevelt meeting. The colonel himself was there and addressed the conference.

When the meeting was called to order by Governor Johnson of California, among those on the platform were George Record of New Jersey, Frank Munsey of New York, ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey, Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Frank Knox Carrington of Maryland, Governor Johnson of California, James R. Garfield of Ohio, Francis Heney of San Francisco, Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, Amos Pinchot of New York, E. A. Van Valkenburg of Philadelphia, William Flinn of Pittsburg, Meyer Lissner of Los Angeles and Miles Poindexter from Washington.

Governor Johnson said:

"The delegates here tonight are a majority of the legally elected delegates to the republican national convention and we came here to do what we were instructed to do, but what we were prevented from doing by fraud and force."

Johnson Speech Cheered.

Every sentence delivered by Governor Johnson was received with stormy and deafening applause. Cries of "For

vice president, Governor Johnson," were shouted by many in the audience. Governor Johnson spoke of New York as being "benighted." He called the Empire state "darkest America." He said that "even New York must soon see the principles of the direct primary which has come out of the west and is sweeping toward the east."

At the close of his speech Governor Johnson recognized Senator Clapp, who offered the following resolutions:

Resolutions Are Adopted.

"We, delegates and alternates to the republican national convention, representing a clear majority of the voters of the republican party of the nation and representing a clear majority of the delegates and alternates legally elected to the convention, in meeting assembled, make the following declaration:

"We were elected by a majority of the republican voters of our respective districts and states to nominate Theodore Roosevelt in the republican national convention as a candidate of our party for president, and thereby carry out the will of the voters as expressed at the primaries. We have earnestly and conscientiously striven to execute the commission entrusted to us by the party voters.

Denied Justice by Convention.

"For five days we have been denied justice in the national convention. This result has been accomplished by the action of the now defunct national committee in placing upon the preliminary roll of the convention and thereby seating upon the floor of the convention a sufficient number of fraudulently elected delegates to control the proceedings of the convention. These fraudulent delegates, once seated, have by concerted action with one another put themselves upon the permanent roll, where they constitute an influence sufficient to control the convention and defeat the will of the party as expressed at the primaries.

"We have exhausted every known means to head off this conspiracy and prevent this fraud upon the popular will but without success. We were sent to this convention bearing the most specific instructions to place Theodore Roosevelt in nomination as the candidate of our party for president, and we therefore deem it our duty to carry out these instructions in the only feasible way remaining open to us.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, representing the majority of the voters of the republican party and of the delegates and alternates legally elected to the national republican convention in compliance with our instructions from the party voters, hereby nominate Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of our party for the office of president of the United States, and we call upon him to accept such nomination in compliance with the will of the party voters.

"And be it further resolved, that a committee be appointed by the chair to forthwith notify Colonel Roosevelt of the action here taken and request him to appear before us in this hall as soon as convenient."

Governor Johnson of California, was empowered to appoint a committee of seven men to confer with Colonel Roosevelt and formulate a plan of action. It is said several weeks might elapse before the program is decided upon. Governor Johnson in the meantime will act as field marshal and in co-operation with Colonel Roosevelt, will decide upon the membership of the committee of seven to guide the work of organization.

WASHINGTON FIGHT FIASCO

Fourteen Taft Delegates Seated in Convention Without Protest.

Chicago.—The seating of 14 Taft delegates from Washington in the convention without a roll call and without serious protest was in accordance with the plan adopted by the Roosevelt managers when they found there was no chance whatever of reversing the national committee.

Originally it had been planned to make a determined stand on Washington, but Roosevelt advised that the fight be abandoned and his advice was followed by his sympathizers in convention.

Deneen Still Republican.

Chicago.—"I am a republican," said Governor Deneen of Illinois. "The republican national convention nominated Mr. Taft. I am the republican party's candidate for governor. That should be sufficient to state my position. The Illinois delegation refused to allow any 'bolt' that might be proposed."

La Follette Not For Roosevelt.

Chicago.—Walter L. Houser, campaign manager for Senator La Follette, said:

"Senator La Follette expects to continue active work in the ranks of the republican party. He believes that through this party will be carried out the progressive idea."

Hadley Will Not Desert Old Party.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Governor Hadley on his return from the Chicago convention declared his determination not to join Roosevelt's third party movement.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO

Declares Against Recall; Says Party Is One of Progress, Not Reaction.

With the exception of a few unimportant planks the 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 republican party 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 its new responsibilities with hope 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 stationary 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 believe in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress.

Government Is Stable.

The principles of constitutional government which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, for the protection of civil liberty and the rights of men and interpretation of the law by an untrammelled 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 a 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 is 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.

No Interfering with Individual Rights

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 officers and agencies. To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of governmental power and to protect the rights of even the humblest and least-favored individuals 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 cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Recall of Judges Unwise.

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 unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which