

TAFT AND SHERMAN CHOSEN; T. R.'S NAME IS WITHHELD

President's Forces Firm All Through.

CONVENTION RESUME.

Colonel Personally Nominated by Own Delegates.

PLATFORM IS CONSERVATIVE.

Harding's Nomination Speech Lauds the President.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.
For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN.



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FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. TAFT

Mr. Taft is the twenty-seventh president of the United States. He is fifty-five years old. He was elected in 1908 by a popular vote of 7,673,508, a popular plurality of 1,203,804 over William J. Bryan. Born in Cincinnati, Mr. Taft was graduated from Yale in 1878, the second in class of 121. Admitted to Ohio bar in 1880. He was United States circuit court judge, Sixth judicial circuit, 1882-1900; first civil governor of Philippine Islands, 1901-04; secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet, 1904-06.

PRINCIPAL FACTS OF THE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY.
United States Senator Elihu Root of New York (Taft man) elected temporary chairman of convention over Governor Francis C. McGovern of Wisconsin (Roosevelt man) by 558 to 502.

WEDNESDAY.
Argument took up entire day on motion of Governor Hadley of Missouri (Roosevelt floor leader) that seventy-eight Roosevelt delegates be placed on temporary roll instead of Taft men seated by national committee. Matter left to credentials committee after hour's demonstration for Roosevelt.

THURSDAY.
No action by convention while credentials committee considered contested cases.

FRIDAY.
Several test votes taken by convention on reports of credentials committee over contested cases, showing Taft gaining strength over the first test vote on the opening day.

SATURDAY.
President Taft and Vice President Sherman renominated.

HARDING'S SPEECH.

Nominates President Taft in Address Riddling Opposition.
Chicago, June 23.—Warren G. Harding of Ohio in his speech nominating President Taft said:
The first utterance of the first Republican national convention ever assembled in resolution declared "that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in the federal constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions." Fifty-six years have not altered that truth.
Much of the contention between disputing schools of American politics has related to means of development. Until very recently there was never serious question about the wisdom of representative democracy, because surpassing results in human advancement made it unassailable.
You've heard much lately about the people's rule. The people's rule is no new discovery to a sovereign American people. Nor is demagogic employment of the term new to the world's hearing. Through such demagogic employment centuries ago republics tottered and fell and republican liberties were lost in the sway of empires in their stead. Human rights and their defense are as old as civilization, but more important to us, the founders wrote the right of the people to rule into the constitution.
People Have Always Ruled.
The American people literally began to rule in 1776 and there has not been and never will be any suspension of that power.
The same people, a plain people and an honest people, ruled in the awakening of the American conscience that marks a new era in our national life. They are ruling today, shielded by the law's sanctuary and safeguarded by understanding. And they are ruling with unwavering faith and increased confidence in that fine embodiment of honesty, that fearless executor of the law, that inspiring personification of courage, that matchless exemplar of justice, that glorious apostle of peace and amity, William Howard Taft.
Noting his stalwart greatness in the stress of passing events I believe him the finest example of lofty patience since the immortal Lincoln bore the scourge of vengeful tones without a murmur.
Sirs, I have heard men arrogate to themselves the title of "Progressive Republicans," seemingly forgetting that progression is the first essential to Republican fellowship.
Progression is not a proclamation of

WHAT THEY SAY.

TAFT.
I expect to be re-elected, just as I expected to be re-nominated. From the beginning I believed I had law and order with me. I did not make a hysterical appeal to the people for support. I did not try to coerce my delegates. The victory came to me, I believe, honestly.

SHERMAN.
I am pleased to have been renominated. The honor is the more deeply appreciated because I did not seek it. I think the level headed Republicans of the country will support the regular ticket.

ROOSEVELT.
The nominations were secured by theft. There is no question about that. The decisions in the contested cases were secured by a packed jury. Neither the national committee nor the credentials committee was unbiased. How could it decide any other way than it did? And its decisions ruled the convention. The contested cases formed the balance of power.

gent as Abraham Lincoln, as modest and dauntless as U. S. Grant, as temperate and peace loving as Rutherford B. Hayes as patriotic and intellectual as James A. Garfield, as courtly and generous as Chester A. Arthur, as learned in the law as Benjamin Harrison, as sympathetic and brave as William McKinley, as progressive as his predecessor with moral stamina, breadth of view and sturdy manhood all his own.
Rejecting in the gratifying record of things done, confident of the forward movement to the things we are pledged to do, mindful of the spirit of the time and the requirement of peace and patience, glad of the new hopes and higher aspirations of our people, our faith in national progress and the harmony of its purpose, therewith reassured his capacity by the exactions 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 for millions of Americans, I name for renomination our great president—William Howard Taft.

THE PLATFORM.

Conservative Planks Form Ground-work, With Sop to Progressives.

Chicago, June 23.—The platform on which Taft and Sherman were nominated is in part as follows:

The Republican party, assembled by its representatives in the 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 the fathers.

The Republican party looks back upon its record with pride and satisfaction and forward to its new responsibilities with hope and confidence.

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 power to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate.

Upholds Authority of Courts.
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.

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 any judge who may be 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 peace of the world and the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth.

The Republican party is opposed to special privileges and to monopoly. It places upon the statute book the interstate commerce act of 1887 and the important amendments thereto and the anti-trust act of 1890, and it has consistently 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 were intolerable.

For Stronger Anti-trust Law.
The party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and monopolize to the end that all who obey the law may have a guide for their action and that those who aim to violate the law may be more surely punished. The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterize other provisions of commercial law. In order that no part of the field of business 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.

In the enforcement and administration of federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein there is much that may be committed to a federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now by necessity exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

The Tariff Problem.
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, 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 agricultural life that to have a tariff that would destroy many industries would throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection.

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. Readjustment should be made from time to time.

Continued on page three

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