

ROOSEVELT GETS NOMINATION.

He is Named as the Head of Ticket of New Party.

Chicago.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for president on an independent ticket Saturday night in the dying hours of the republican national convention in which he had met defeat.

The followers of Colonel Roosevelt gathered in Orchestra hall, less than a mile from the Coliseum, and pledged their support to the former president.

In accepting 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."

The informal nomination of Colonel Roosevelt was said to be chiefly for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization. Beginning Sunday, when a call is to be issued for a state convention in Illinois, the work of organization will be pushed forward rapidly, state by state.

Later, probably early in August, it is intended that a national convention shall be held. Col. Roosevelt, in accepting the nomination, said he did so on the understanding that he would willingly step aside if it were the desire of the new party, when organized, to select another candidate.

A speech nominating Colonel Roosevelt was made by Comptroller Prendergast of New York, who was to have presented the colonel's name to the regular convention.

William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania law school, who was to make one of the seconding speeches, delivered the address which he had prepared for the republican convention.

Representatives of twenty-two states composed the notification committee which informed Colonel Roosevelt of his nomination and in a sense stood as sponsors for the movement.

When the doors were thrown open the people streamed in, quickly filling all seats except those reserved for the delegates to the republican national convention, their attorneys and the Roosevelt delegates to whom seats in the convention were refused.

Telegraph and telephone linesmen were rushed to Orchestra hall to install wire over which news of the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt was to be flashed out. A huge painting of Colonel Roosevelt hung behind the stage.

Gov. Johnson of California presided at the convention.

Among those present who claim to have felt the crush of the steam roller were Frank Knox of Michigan, secretary of the state committee; William Filim of Pittsburgh, who recently resigned from the republican national committee; Francis Henev of California; Gov. Stubbs of Kansas; Alexander P. Moore of Pennsylvania; James R. Garfield of Ohio; R. R. McCormack; Senator Dixon of Montana; Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Governor Vessey of South Dakota; Franklin Fort and George L. Record of New Jersey, and many others who had been active in the campaign on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf.

Third Party Confer.

Chicago.—The "progressive" party, born Saturday night, was dedicated Sunday. In the presence of perhaps 500 men, some of them recognized leaders of the movement, others merely onlookers, the first formal step was taken. Governor Hiram Johnson of California was empowered to appoint a committee of seven members to confer with Colonel Roosevelt and formulate a plan of action.

La Follette Will Stay.

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."

For Vice Presidency.

Baltimore, Md.—Vice presidential candidates and other supporters are here aplenty, although thus far, they have kept in the background. There is evidence, however, that at least half a dozen booms are ready for inspection and approval.

Open Session for Contests.

Baltimore.—An open session of the democratic national committee during consideration of contests has been suggested to officials by some of the contestants. The committee will act upon that point at the beginning of hearings Monday, after it disposes of the perplexing problem of temporary chairman.

The Baltimore Convention.

Baltimore.—There was talk Sunday night that the adherents of Governor Wilson of New Jersey had made overtures to Speaker Champ Clark's forces to join in a fight to put up Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky as temporary chairman of the convention against Judge Parker. James is a Clark supporter.

Big Profits for Hotels.

Chicago.—Profits of downtown hotels for the first two days of the convention were said to be the largest since the World's fair in 1893. The Congress headquarters of the two leading candidates had the largest number of guest in its history.

IS MOST BITTER IN ALL HISTORY

AMERICAN POLITICS CONTAINS NO PARALLEL FOR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

"HAT IN RING" STARTS WAR

Disorder and Confusion Mark Battle for Republican Leadership—Culmination of Combat Full of Charges and Recriminations.

The history of American politics contains no parallel for the Republican convention just closed. The bitterness of the struggle was responsible for more disorder, more confusion and more exciting and nerve-racking incidents than ever attended a political convention in this country.

It required little to start a demonstration and when once started it could be quieted only after the delegates had completely exhausted themselves. On Wednesday Governor Hadley, who was popular with the crowds at all times, took the platform to make an explanation, a demonstration for him was started which the Roosevelt men subsequently turned into a demonstration for their leader, which lasted almost an hour.

During the reports of the credentials committee on Friday the proceedings were interrupted time and time again by the Roosevelt men, who thus attempted to show their disapproval of the proceedings.

Most Bitter Battle.

Battle for the Republican presidential nomination that is without precedent for the bitterness displayed by the contestants and the popular interest aroused has been waged for the last four months by Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft. The country knew the fight was on when it learned of Roosevelt's reply to those who asked his attitude on the presidency after his sensational speech at the Ohio constitutional convention Feb. 21.

"My hat is in the ring."

The colonel followed this challenge up on Feb. 24 by writing to seven republican governors who had urged him to declare his position:

"I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered to me and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference."

Taft Becomes Warlike, Too.

Taft's candidacy had taken on a warlike tinge early in January with the statement given out at the white house and attributed to the president: "Nothing but death can keep me out of the fight now."

A national Roosevelt committee was formed in January with headquarters in Chicago. Alexander H. Revell was made president and Edwin W. Sims, former federal prosecutor, secretary. Roosevelt headquarters were later removed to Washington and Senator Joseph M. Dixon placed in charge of the campaign. Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois was made the Taft literary bureau would refrain from attacking Roosevelt personally. This idea was later abandoned.

The president started the fireworks by characterizing Roosevelt's plan for recall of court decisions as "utterly without merit, crude, fitful, unstable."

Roosevelt Defines Issues.

Roosevelt, speaking in Carnegie hall, New York, March 20, declared the fundamental issue between himself and Taft to be:

"Are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not."

The president, in a speech at Boston March 18, had said:

"Continued iteration and reiteration of the proposition, 'Let the people rule,' if it has any significance at all and is intended otherwise than to flatter the people, is intended to be a reflection on the government that we have had down to the present time."

It was only a step to mentioning names. This began with some degree of mildness. In one of his early speeches Col. Roosevelt remarked:

"Mr. Taft says our government should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. This is an excellent description of an oligarchy."

Roosevelt Denounces Votes.

The New York and Indiana primary decisions were given to Taft. Roosevelt promptly denounced the proceedings in both states as a "criminal farce."

The latter part of April saw the rivals denouncing each other's works in red hot speeches all over Massachusetts in their efforts to win at the presidential preference primaries there. Roosevelt accused Taft of breaking his pledges to the people, and Taft retorted that Roosevelt had misstated the facts about the Taft administration and was not giving him a square deal.

The primary yielded a split delegation, with no advantage to either candidate.

Roosevelt Carries States.

The Massachusetts performance was repeated with increasing acrimony in Ohio and New Jersey. Roosevelt carried both states by big majorities, but Taft was given the Ohio delegates at large by the state convention, an act which Roosevelt called "pure brigandage."

Boies Penrose name was next presented by a delegate from Pennsylvania, but received no second, nor did Penrose receive any votes.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT



TAFT AND SHERMAN CHOSEN BY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Greatest Battle in History of American Politics Results in Victory for President--Wins on First Ballot with 561 Votes--Roosevelt Men Refuse to Vote.

For President. WILLIAM H. TAFT. For Vice-President. JAMES S. SHERMAN.

Chicago, June 24.—These are the standard-bearers selected by the Republican national convention to lead the presidential campaign of 1912. After five days and nights of the bitterest fighting in the history of American politics, in which the greatest masters of political strategy in the ranks of the party were pitted against each other and every trick and maneuver known to the game were resorted to in an endeavor to wrest a victory from their opponents, it all ended in the choice of the men who led the party in the last national campaign and who are now occupying the highest offices in the land as the choice of a majority of the American people, to go before the public as candidates for a second term.

Taft's Name Presented. President Taft's name was presented to the convention by Harding of Ohio, and the nomination was seconded by John Wanamaker of Philadelphia and Nicholas Murray Butler of New York.

LaFollette was the only other candidate presented to the convention, Colonel Roosevelt early in the afternoon expressing the desire that his name be not presented in the convention, and asking his friends to refrain from voting in the convention.

The convention sat in comparative quiet through the nominating speeches. The vigorous efforts of enthusiasts to start demonstrations for their favorites met with only moderate success. The galleries were shouted out and the delegates were tired and wanted to get home. The result was foregone.

Cheering Is Started. When the roll call started with Alabama and it threw its strength to Taft a burst of cheering started. It was settled that the Taft forces would stand firm, just as they had stood from the time they selected Senator Root as temporary chairman through the bitter days of the convention under the assaults of the Roosevelt forces. The Taft forces had all their old strength and a few band wagon climbers made it even larger.

Pandemonium broke loose when the result was announced. The galleries rocked back and forth as if they would swell over and engulf the delegates on the floor. The band went through the motions of playing, but no one could hear it. Finally it subsided and the thousands started to crowd out of the building.

The calling of the roll was filled with exciting incidents.

Vice-President Next.

After the tumult that followed the nomination of Taft had worn itself out, Chairman Root announced that nominations for vice-president were in order. J. V. Olcott of New York was recognized and in a short speech presented the name of James S. Sherman to succeed himself. The nomination was seconded by representatives from several states.

Boies Penrose name was next presented by a delegate from Pennsylvania, but received no second, nor did Penrose receive any votes.

Other candidates presented to the convention in brief speeches were Senator Borah, C. E. Merriam, Gillette, Senator Beveridge and Governor Hadley.

Sherman Is Winner. The roll call was rushed through with the greatest expedition, Sherman winning on the first ballot. The vote: Sherman 597, Borah 21, Merriam 20, Gillette 1, Beveridge 2, Hadley 14, Absent 71, Not voting 352.

Thus ended a convention that will go down in history as the most remarkable in history. The weary delegates, exhausted with long hours of strain and excitement, thankful that at last it was all over, broke into wild cheers and the convention wound up amid scenes of great excitement and confusion.

Quelled by Police. Roosevelt delegates rioted for nearly a half hour in the Republican national convention as the temporary organization controlled by the Taft machine was made the permanent organization. Their riotous demonstrations, quelled by the police, but served to delay the prepared action of the steam roller.

The reports, majority and minority, of the rules committee were tabled and the convention proceeded under the old rules.

Henry J. Allen, Kansas progressive, read Colonel Roosevelt's two condemnatory statements of the day, eliciting some by play and a few cheers from the floor.

Then Charles Warren Fairbanks began the reading of the report of the resolutions committee, the platform, a Taft platform. Argument at considerable length on the platform followed.

adopted by Chairman Ellihu Root. The vote stood:

Not voting 343, Against 53, Absent 18, For 666.

The La Follette platform had previously been tabled.

There was an outburst of cheering when the total Roosevelt strength was announced as 343, the number of delegates not voting, but a greater outburst followed the announcement of 666 votes yea. The nays were 53, and 16 were absent.

No Nomination for Cummins.

Immediately Chairman Root announced a call of the roll of the states for nominations. Alabama was passed. Arizona was silent. Down the list silence followed the calling of each state until Ohio was reached. A cheer greeted the state and Warren G. Harding arose to place President Taft in nomination.

Then it was discovered Iowa had forgotten to nominate Cummins, and Root ordered that the state be called again. Silence greeted the second call, for the Iowans had decided not to nominate Cummins, but to vote for him.

Then Ohio was called again, and Harding took the platform, greeted by scattered cheers, to nominate Taft.

Day of Battle.

Friday was a day of excitement and constant fighting between the Taft and Roosevelt forces on the floor of the Republican convention. A partial report from the committee on credentials was the cause of the sanguinary conflict.

During the day four roll calls were taken which furnished some little gleam of hope for both sides. On one ballot the Taft men polled the highest vote yet recorded for them, 635. A little later whatever significance might have been attached to that vote was somewhat discounted when the Roosevelt adherents mustered a strength of 529, which was the high mark so far for the colonel's side.

The Roll Calls.

The roll calls were occasioned by majority and minority reports from the credentials committee on the seating of contested delegates in the Ninth Alabama district. The roll call was on a motion to table Governor Hadley's resolution that contested delegates be not allowed to vote on the reports. This carried by a vote of 569 to 499—10 not voting.

A motion made at once following, to substitute the minority report seating the Roosevelt men, as against the majority's steam roller candidates was lost by a vote of 464 to 605. In the second vote eight Idaho and twenty-five Wisconsin votes went with the Taft men. These states explained that as members of their delegations were on the credentials committee they desired to support that committee. They denied they had bolted to the Taft side on any other issue.

The third ballot was on the Arizona contest case. The result was 564 to 497.

The fourth vote was on the California case. This resulted 542 to 529, the highest vote yet mustered by the Roosevelt men.

Governor Hereert S. Hadley of Missouri swept the Republican con-

vention off its feet Wednesday afternoon and, without having uttered a word, became the hero of a demonstration which will hold a permanent place among the spectacular events in the history of the nation.

This and a test vote which showed that the Taft following is holding its own were the two great features of the second day's session.

When Governor Hadley appeared on the floor to close the debate on his resolution to seat the Roosevelt delegates who had been unseated by the national committee the demonstration unexpectedly broke loose.

It was nearly an hour from the time the demonstration started before the tumult had sufficiently subsided to enable the convention to resume business.

Root Named Chairman.

Senator Ellihu Root of New York was elected temporary chairman of the Republican convention Tuesday afternoon amid scenes of great disorder, thus scoring an important victory for the Taft forces.

The Roosevelt men voted for Gov. Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin.

With the completion of the long roll call, practically every minute of which had been strenuously contested by the Roosevelt people, led by Governor Hadley, Senator Flinn and Mr. Heney, Senator Root was given an ovation in which the Roosevelt delegates took no part. At 6:30 he began the delivery of his speech, and continued until seven o'clock.

VOTE THAT GAVE TAFT THE VICTORY.

Table with columns: States, Number of votes, Taft, La Follette, Cummins, Not voting, Absent. Totals: 1078, 561, 107, 41, 17, 344, 6.