

who signed that report," concluded Representative Cooper.

"Hoorah, good," came from the floor.

#### NOT ASHAMED OF REPORT

"And I am not ashamed of it, and will never apologize to a human being for having done so," retorted Mr. Cooper, who then drew a mass of papers from his pocket and opened a bulky one.

"Louder," came the cries.

"I am not going to read it."

"Good, hoorah, hoo-ray," cried several delegates in the Indiana and West Virginia list.

Cooper argued briefly the various planks offered in his report, saying he had no idea his time was to be so curtailed as announced by the chairman.

"We of the minority," declared Mr. Cooper, discussing one of the planks. Then, amid laughter, he said: "I use the 'we' in an editorial sense. I, of the minority," he went on, launching into the problem of railroad rates. "As to injunctions," declared Mr. Cooper, "we would not tolerate for a moment the suggestion of an attack upon the courts. But remember, as has well been stated, that 'the discretion of the court' is often the beginning of tyranny."

Mr. Cooper yielded here to Mr. Sherman Ekern, speaker of the Wisconsin assembly, for three minutes. Mr. Ekern devoted the brief time at his disposal to the injunction and railroad planks, giving but a few words to the court contempt plank. He read to the convention a protest signed by Mr. Fuller, of the national brotherhood of locomotive engineers, firemen and trainmen, expressing disapproval in behalf of the organization of the anti-injunction plank agreed upon by the majority of the resolutions committee.

Chairman Hopkins concluded and there was an outburst of cheering.

"The report of the majority," he said, "was signed by fifty-two members of your committee. The only question here is whether you will stand by your committee or adopt the socialist democratic doctrines of Wisconsin."

"No, no," shouted several delegates.

Wisconsin demanded a roll call on the minority report and it was seconded by South Dakota.

Governor Hanly of Indiana arose to a question of special privilege and asked for a separate vote to be taken on the section of the platform relating to the publication of campaign expenses. The chair stated the question could not be divided.

Separate ballots were also asked by Governor Sheldon of Nebraska on the section relating to the election of senators, and by Governor Crawford of South Dakota on the physical examination of railroads. The first ballot taken was on the adoption of the minority report, except on the three sections which were to be voted on separately.

At the first break a perfect rain of "noes" came from New Jersey, which cast twenty-three votes no and one aye. South Dakota was the next to be cast away from a solid negative, casting six noes and two ayes. Wisconsin was the supporting delegation of the minority report, voting twenty-five ayes and one no.

The minority report was voted down by 952 to 28.

The vote went steadily in the negative, Delaware announcing "no" on this and all other amendments.

The first break came in Idaho, which cast six votes aye.

Indiana split her vote, eight being in the negative and fourteen in the affirmative.

There were scattering votes of aye in the delegations from Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and South Dakota.

Nebraska cast sixteen votes in the affirmative. Wisconsin voted twenty-five ayes and one no.

The territories and insular possessions all went in the negative.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana announced that his state wished to give the full vote of that state, which he declared to be thirteen ayes and twelve noes. The roll call was changed accordingly.

The final vote by which the publicity plank was lost was ninety-four ayes, 880 noes.

The third roll call was on the amendment covering the physical valuation of railroads. The plank was lost by 917 to 63.

The final roll call on the amendments was on the section calling for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

"Nebraska asks a roll call," said the chairman.

"Is there a second?"

There was none forthcoming for a second,

and the chairman had commenced asking that the question be decided by a viva voce vote when the demand was seconded by Wisconsin.

A volley of "No, no," accompanied by a few groans, was fired at Wisconsin, but the chairman ordered the roll call.

Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, West Virginia, Washington and Pennsylvania gave scattered votes in the affirmative and Wisconsin again went twenty-seven yeas, one no.

The popular election plank for senators went down and out by 866 to 114. Hawaii split, one to one.

"The question now is," said Chairman Lodge, "on the adoption of the majority report."

The adoption of the resolution was by a viva voce vote, no voice being raised in the negative.

#### NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT

"The next business is the presentation of names of candidates for the office of president of the United States," said Chairman Lodge at 12:45 p. m., and there was a great cheer.

"The clerk will call the roll."

Mr. Boutell of Illinois presented the name of Speaker Cannon. Representative Fordney of Michigan seconded the nomination.

Governor Hanly of Indiana placed Vice President Fairbanks in nomination. Governor Hanley got into trouble with the galleries and he was repeatedly hooted and jeered. With great difficulty he concluded his speech, saying: "You may not want to hear me now, but before November you will want to hear me and you will want to hear from Indiana." Mayor Bookwalter of Indianapolis seconded Fairbanks' nomination.

General Woodford presented the name of Governor Hughes of New York. "This is going to be a hard fight," said Mr. Woodford, "and any one who tells you it is to be a walkover makes a serious mistake." He said that one-tenth of the vote of New York is unattached to any party, and that the state is a doubtful one politically. "Whether we win or lose, in New York depends largely upon what we do here today," he said. "I do believe that I know New York and there are just two republicans who can carry the state without question. One is in the White House and the other in the state house at Albany."

H. T. L. Adams, a negro delegate from Virginia, seconded Governor Hughes' nomination. An Associated Press dispatch says:

"Hot words emphasized with menacing gestures, passed between ex-Governor Herrick of Ohio and Governor Hanly as the latter descended the steps from the platform to take his seat after his much interrupted speech. Governor Hanly complained that he had not been treated right, and on the disclaimer of responsibility by Mr. Herrick, the governor was heard to ejaculate: 'I can make it burn for you, and I am going to do it.' Mr. Bookwalter also complained of his treatment by the audience as he took his seat after seconding the Fairbanks nomination.

Representative Burton of Ohio presented the name of Mr. Taft. He was accorded generous applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Burton's speech there was a great Taft demonstration. George A. Knight of California seconded Mr. Taft's nomination.

C. B. McCoy of Coshocton, Ohio, presented the name of Senator Foraker. W. O. Emery of Macon, Ga., a negro, made the seconding speech of Mr. Foraker. "It is the proudest moment of my life," he declared, "to stand here as the representative of 10,000,000 people, 2,000,000 of whom are voters, all of whom are patriots and love their race and country and to have the privilege on behalf of all those people to second the nomination of Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio." Liberal applause greeted the colored orator as he made his way back to his place.

Robert S. Murphy nominated Senator Knox. Henry F. Cachems of Milwaukee nominated Senator LaFollette.

The Associated Press report says: The applause and cheering of the Wisconsin delegates followed him as he spoke. Wild enthusiasm followed the speech. The cheering rapidly increased when a man named Seifert, who is a messenger in the United States senate, held high a picture of Roosevelt. The roar was so great at the time the picture was shown that it was impossible to tell exactly where the LaFollette enthusiasm died and the Roosevelt cheers began. The Wisconsin men took full charge of the outburst, however, and led it with vigor and increasing enthusiasm as the time went on.

When Ohio voted, the Taft vote reached 511 which was twenty more than enough to nominate. General Woodford of New York moved

to make Mr. Taft's nomination unanimous. This motion prevailed.

At 5:22 p. m. and on motion of Senator Fulton of Oregon, the convention took a recess until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

#### FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The convention was called for the fourth and last day at 10:18 o'clock a. m. Rabbi Schoenhaben of Chicago offered prayer. When the roll was called on nominations for vice president, Delaware, speaking through Senator Dupont, yielded to New York. Timothy L. Woodruff presented the name of Representative James S. Sherman of New York. Speaker Cannon, although not a delegate, was given unanimous permission to second Mr. Sherman's nomination. Mr. Cannon was given a great ovation. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Sherman and urged the convention to nominate him.

Chairman Lodge surrendered the gavel to Franklin A. Denison of Illinois, and then proceeded to present the name of Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts.

Thomas N. McCarter of New Jersey presented the name of Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey.

It was a walk-away for Sherman, the vote standing: Sherman 816; Guild 75; Murphy 7; Governor Sheldon of Nebraska 10; Fairbanks 1. Mr. Sherman was declared to be the nominee. The convention then adjourned.

#### HOW MR. TAFT HEARD THE NEWS

Upon being notified of his nomination, Mr. Taft said: "Words do not find themselves at a time like this. I do not deny that I am very happy."

The following description of the scene in Secretary Taft's office is taken from a Washington dispatch carried by the Associated Press:

"Shortly before 12 o'clock Mrs. Taft arrived at the war department. She scanned carefully the bulletins which had been received from the convention and distinctly manifested her pleasure at the result of the action of the convention regarding the platform. She is a close and accurate observer of things political and is one of the best advisers the secretary has had throughout the preliminary campaign for the presidential nomination. Mrs. Taft remained in the secretary's office throughout the afternoon. She was attired in a becoming suit of pure white and wore a big picture hat of pea green straw adorned with seal brown and pale green ostrich plumes. Accompanying her was the young son of the secretary and Mrs. Taft—little Charlie—whose special function it was to carry bulletins received from the convention from the telegraph operator to the secretary's desk. He was the busiest person in the war department. While awaiting the coming of bulletins he stood at the desk of the telegraph operator listening anxiously to the fateful ticking of the instrument. He wore a suit of khaki knickerbockers, with a blue and white striped waist. As each bulletin came from the operator's typewriter he scanned it quickly and rushed with it into his father's office. It was to Mrs. Taft, ordinarily, that he presented the bulletins rather than to Secretary Taft and he listened while his mother read the bulletins to the secretary's assembled guests.

#### LAFOLLETTE AND FORAKER FOR TAFT

This telegram was received by Mr. Taft: "Madison, Wis., June 18.—William H. Taft, Washington, D. C.: While the platform is disappointing in some fundamental provisions and omissions, and I shall claim the right to say so, I congratulate you most sincerely, and in the faith that you are more nearly in accord with the great body of republican voters than the platform, I shall do all in my power to insure your election."

"ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE."

On the day following the nomination these notes passed between Senator Foraker and Mr. Taft:

"Dear Mr. Secretary: Although I fear it may be unwise and probably misunderstood, it is nevertheless my pleasure to avail myself of my privilege to send you heartiest congratulations and best wishes for success in November. Very truly,

"J. B. FORAKER."

Secretary Taft's response follows:

"My Dear Senator: I assure you that your kindly note of congratulation gave me the greatest pleasure and I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart. I have never ceased to remember that I owe to you my first substantial start in public life, and that it came without solicitation. With very best wishes, believe me, my dear senator, sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."