

# TAFT NAMED FOR PRESIDENT BY REPUBLICANS

Nomination of Ohioan Amid Stirring Scenes in the National Convention.

## FIRST BALLOT BRINGS RESULT

Platform Is Adopted and Speeches Are Made in Favor of Other "Favorite Sons."

William H. Taft, of Ohio, is the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States. The nomination was made on the first ballot at the national convention late Thursday afternoon. The vote stood as follows:

Taft	702
Knox	68
Hughes	67
Cannon	58
Fairbanks	49
La Follette	25
Foraker	18
Roosevelt	3

### TUESDAY.

Chicago correspondence: Shortly after noon Tuesday Chairman Harry S. New of the national committee swung the official gavel, and the fourteenth Republican national convention was in session. All had been well

of the principal cities, in their cries going over the principal places of a great republic. The people who streamed up and down the thoroughfares wore badges which indicated that every commonwealth from torrid Texas on the south to the States which border the Canadian provinces on the north, from New England on the east to the coast States of the West, was represented adequately not only by the ubiquitous delegates but by correspondents and visitors as well.

Shortly after 11 o'clock it was as if a floodgate had been opened, for streams of people poured into the great Coliseum at every door and scrambled for their places. At the outside entrances the doorknobs would have been swamped except for the aid of police, who insisted that everyone find their proper entrance. By 12 o'clock the floor was a black sea of humanity, while Michigan and Wabash avenues were crowded with overflows of people anxious to hear the shouting and witness the entrance of celebrants.

In the crowded human hive which had been made of the Coliseum, the fall of National Chairman Harry New's gavel was greeted with a roar which drowned all further efforts of the chairman for several minutes. Every seat in the floor and galleries was occupied, while on the stand occupied by the chairman were men whose names are among the greatest which a great party possesses. Many of the delegates had been in their seats for an hour or more and there was, accordingly, little delay in the opening.

#### Scene an Impressive One.

It was a wonderful and impressive scene, this great body of 380 delegates gathered from every part of the country and its remote possessions, calmly settled down to carry out the wishes of the party they represent and nominate a candidate for the highest office the people can give.

President Roosevelt got applause

ley the band struck up "America," the delegates and visitors stood en masse, waving flags and giving a mighty shout. The secretary read the list of temporary officers, which was confirmed, following which the membership of the several committees, chosen by the State delegations, was announced. Then, on motion of a New York delegate, the rules of the last Republican national convention were adopted for the control of the gathering. The convention then adjourned until Wednesday noon.

### WEDNESDAY.

The convention was called to order at 12:20 p. m. Senator Fulton, of Oregon, announced that the credentials committee, of which he was chairman, would not have its report ready for one hour.

After Senator Burrows, as temporary chairman of the convention, called the delegates to order he introduced the chaplain of the day, the Rev. William O. Waters, of Chicago, who offered the invocation, closing with the Lord's prayer. The delegates and the visitors joined the minister.

Chairman Burrows interrupted the regular order of business long enough to introduce to the convention Henry Baker, of Minnesota, and James D. Conner, of Indiana, two gray-haired veterans of the party who were delegates to the first Republican convention in 1856. Messrs. Baker and Conner were greeted with continuing rounds of applause as they stepped to the front of the platform and bowed their acknowledgments.

On motion of Mr. Warren, of Michigan, the convention invited to a place on the platform A. G. Proctor, of St. Joseph, Mich., who was a delegate to the Lincoln convention in Chicago forty-eight years ago.

#### Parade of Marching Clubs.

It was next announced that while waiting for the report of the committee on credentials there would be a parade

### THE PLATFORM AT A GLANCE.

**ROOSEVELT**—The abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power, and the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by his simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play. We pledge a continuance of the Roosevelt policies.

**ANTI-INJECTION**—The Republican party will uphold the authority of the courts, but believes the rules of procedure in Federal courts with respect to injunctions should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction should be issued without notice.

**LABOR**—The same wise policy will be pursued in every legitimate direction within Federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the happiness and advancement of all who toil.

**THE TARIFF**—The Republican party declares for a revision of tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President.

**MONEY**—An expanding commerce and increasing crop movements disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system.

**TRUSTS**—The Federal Government should have greater supervision and control over corporations engaged in interstate commerce having the power to create monopolies.

**INLAND WATERWAYS**—We call for a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, to improve the waterways, harbors, and great lakes.

**ARMY AND NAVY**—While the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our devotion to a policy which will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines.

**GOOD ROADS**—We approve the efforts of the Agricultural Department to make clear to the public the best methods of good road construction.

**NEGROES**—We demand equal justice for all men without regard to race or color, and condemn all devices for the disfranchisement of the negro.

**REPUBLICAN POLICY**—The difference between democracy and republicanism is that one stands for civilization and stability in government, the other for strength and purpose. Democracy would have the nation own the people, while republicanism would have the people own the nation.

When the delegates entered the Coliseum to name a running mate to Secretary William H. Taft it was practically settled that Congressman James S.

# SHERMAN NOMINATED FOR VICE PRESIDENT

New York Congressman Wins Honor of Having Second Place on the Ticket.

## ALSO CHOSEN ON FIRST BALLOT

Republican Convention, After Four Days, Completes Its Work and Adjourns.

Chicago correspondence: Congressman James S. Sherman of New York was nominated for Vice President by the Republican national convention at the Friday morning session. Timothy Woodruff of New York made the nominating speech, and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the National House, seconded the Sherman nomination.

Delegates and spectators, tired after the strenuous efforts of the previous day, at the Republican national convention, were slow in assembling Friday morning, and when Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge rapped the convention to order for the start on the fourth day's session he faced hundreds of vacant chairs in the galleries and not a few delegates were absent.

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# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1831—Wat Tyler slain at Smithfield.
- 1645—New York City incorporated.
- 1805—William B. Ogden, first Mayor of Chicago, born in Walton, N. Y. Died in New York City Aug. 3, 1877.
- 1815—French under Marshal Ney engaged the allies in battle at Quatre Bras, Belgium, two days before the Battle of Waterloo.
- 1841—Meeting of the First United Parliament at Kingston, Ontario.
- 1851—The famous Marble Arch removed from in front of Buckingham palace, London, to its present location in Hyde Park.
- 1854—United States warships bombarded Greytown in retaliation for insult to the American consul, Worcester, Mass., almost destroyed by fire.
- 1862—Gen. Banks repulsed in the assault on Port Hudson.
- 1864—House of Representatives repealed the fugitive slave law. Entry of Maximilian and Carlotta into Mexico.
- 1868—Mt. Conis railroad through the Alps opened.
- 1869—Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, reached the Congo river.
- 1876—Hayes and Wheeler nominated by the Republican national convention.
- 1891—A new Canadian ministry formed by Premier Abbott.
- 1895—President Cleveland issued a proclamation against Cuban filibusters.
- 1898—Belgian sea award published. Joseph Lefevre's attempt to corner the wheat market collapsed. House of Representatives passed joint resolution for annexation of Hawaii.
- 1901—San Patrician indicted for the alleged murder of "Cesar" Young in New York.
- 1905—Assassination of Premier Deljanoff of Greece.
- 1906—President Roosevelt signed the Oklahoma and Arizona watershed bills.
- 1907—The second peace conference at The Hague opened. Mayor Belmont of San Francisco found guilty of extortion.

# ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

Abe Attell has signed up with Jack Gleason for a twenty-round battle with Owen Moran in San Francisco for August.

Hamline defeated North Dakota university by a total score of 82 to 22. The records made were unusually good in all events.

The St. Paul Driving Club has opened the season and races will be held every Wednesday afternoon until the middle of October.

At Louisville, The Minks, carrying 116 pounds, traveled a mile and one-sixteenth in 1:33 4-5, which equals the track record at Churchill Downs.

Tourene, with Messerup, up and broke led from 12 to 1 to 6 to 1 at the close, easily won the Cosmopolitan Handicap, 11-16 miles, at Belmont Park.

Barney Oldfield has made his last automobile race, so he says. Oldfield has obtained employment as a chauffeur for H. W. Whipple, an Andover, Mass., banker.

Jockey V. Powers is the leading rider at the Downs this spring. He has piloted 19 winners across the wire, was placed 6 times and landed 6 of his mounts in third place.

Charges that Huff, the crack Grinnell sprinter, is a professional and has competed for money in foot races will be made to the authorities at Grinnell by the University of Illinois.

The story that the American Baseball Association will invade Chicago and eastern cities next year has been revived. It is said that St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City will lose their teams.

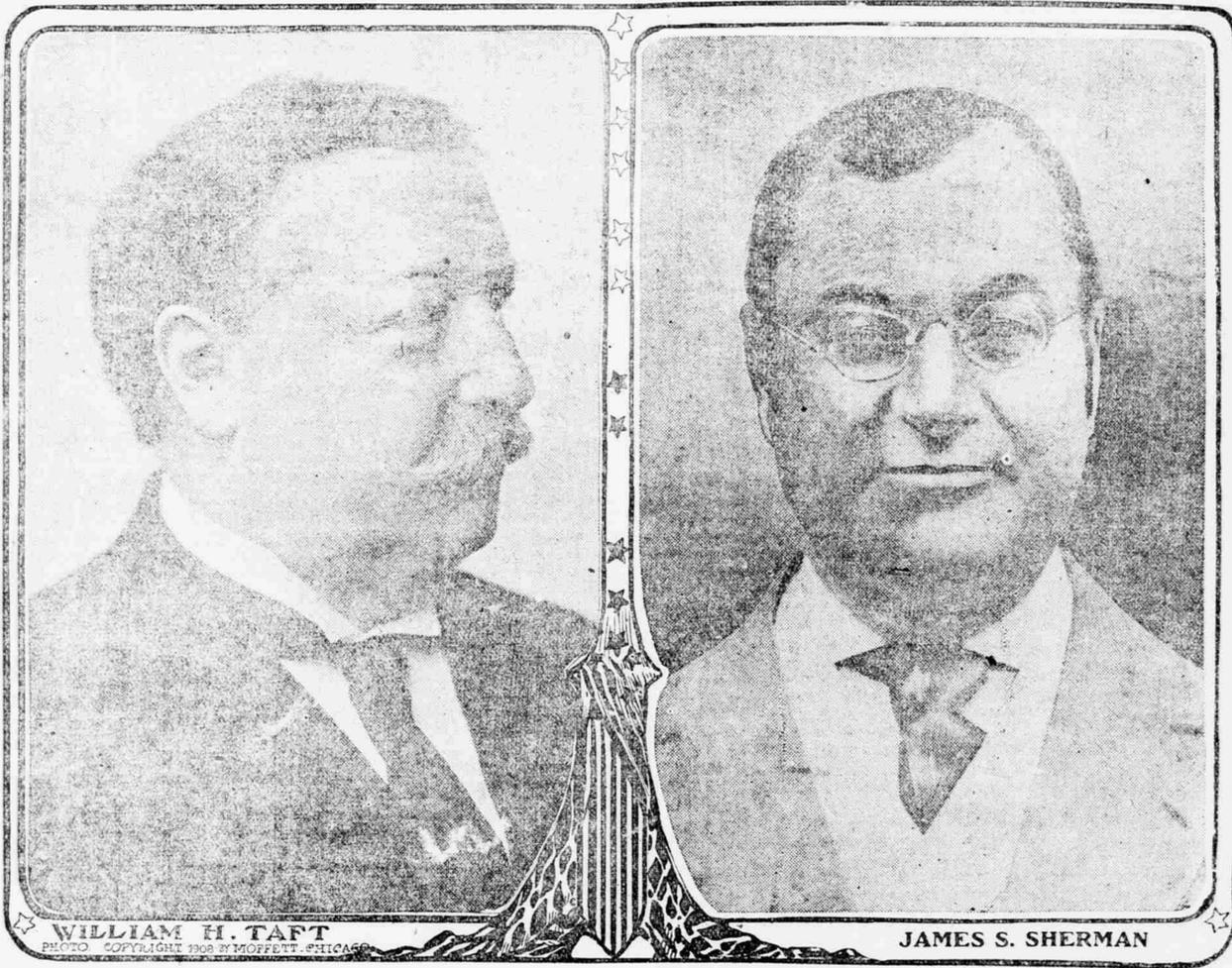
The fastest wrestling match ever seen on a mat in Duluth occurred when Young Miller, the St. Paul welterweight, wrestled two and one-half hours with Otto Sutter of Cleveland without a fall.

James T. Sheppard, left fielder of the Chicago National League baseball team, was seriously injured when a bottle of ammonia exploded before his face. His left eye may be permanently blinded.

Sir Thomas Lipton declares that he will never again challenge for the America's cup unless the New York Yacht Club alters its rules so that he can bring a serviceable sea boat across the Atlantic.

James Y. Chalmers, who was one of the present holders of the national bowling championship in the two-men event, he having won that title with Harry Kiege as a partner at Cincinnati last February, died in Chicago recently.

A rank outsider, Signoretta, owned by E. Ginstrell, and quoted in the betting at 100 to 1 against, defeated all the American, British and French cracks and captured the English Derby stakes, valued at £6,500 and the greatest prize of the turf world. The Italian horse simply cantered home from the hot favorites by two lengths.



WILLIAM H. TAFT

JAMES S. SHERMAN

ed for the moving along of the convention plans, and when the crowds got into the Coliseum nothing was wanting in the way of arrangements. Bishop Muldoon offered the prayer opening the convention, and then Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan was introduced as temporary chairman.

Early in the forenoon the crowds turned their faces Coliseumward. An hour before the convention was called to order the terraced sides and galleries of the big building were filled with ticket holders. Usually the scenes incident to the hour preceding the opening of a President-making conclave are as enthralling as many of the events taking place on the stage after the performance has been formally begun. There are the celebrities to receive cheering homage as they march into the hall at the head of State delegations.

There is the seemingly unending confusion in the area where the President-makers are moving about before settling into the reservations for the respective State delegations. Here's a United States Senator whose name is a household word talking to the Governor of a State who perhaps already has been "mentioned" as a likely candidate for White House honors "next time." There they are, as you look down from your seat on terrace or in gallery, "conservatives" and "radicals"—patriot and self-seeker, demagogue or statesman—according to the standpoint of the faction to which you belong. Nowhere can they be seen all together in animated mixture except every four years at the national party convention.

The streets reflected the nation. On every corner gamins hawked the papers

when Chairman New spoke first in announcing that the time had arrived to take up the business of the convention. The chairman declared the country had just ended "twelve years of the most brilliant administration in the world."

John R. Malloy, temporary secretary, who has a powerful voice, read the call for the convention, and then Chairman New announced that the national committee had recommended Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, for temporary chairman. Senator Burrows was warmly received as he stepped to the front of the platform. He bowed his acknowledgments and began his "keynote" address.

From the time the gathering was called to order until Senator Burrows concluded his 15,000-word "keynote" speech, the interest and attention of the 12,000 persons in the hall seldom flagged. Parts of the Michigan senator's address were wildly cheered, particularly his mention of Theodore Roosevelt, and later on his declaration on the anti-injunction question. Still more cheers greeted the "keynote" declaration that any tariff revision "would not put out the fires of any American industry."

Senator Burrows spoke for an hour and eight minutes and concluded amid hearty applause. Then the band, which had been kept out of the proceedings for longer than an hour, had its inning.

Uproarious applause broke loose among the Southern delegates, when the band played "Dixie." This was followed by a shout that filled the big hall and it gradually began to look like a national convention. When in its med-

through the hall of visiting and local marching clubs. As the uniformed marchers swept through the hall enthusiasm broke loose. When the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" every man, woman and child jumped up. Cheers shook the roof of the big hall.

The credentials committee of the convention, in an all-night session, had disposed of all the contests, and in every case upheld the decision of the national committee. The work of the committee aroused considerable bitterness, with the result that threats of a minority report were made. Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, was the champion of the "allies" and was outspoken in his charges of "gag rule," declaring the committee railroaded the contests and denied the minority a fair hearing. With a chorus of "Yeas" and many "Nays" the report of the credentials committee, seating the contested delegates in the same manner as the national committee ruled, was adopted by the convention.

The committee on permanent organization next made its report, which was adopted and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, was introduced as permanent chairman. He was given a rousing greeting and at once plunged into his speech.

### THURSDAY.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge shortly after 10 o'clock and opened with an invocation by Rev. John Wesley Hill, of Metropolitan Temple, New York. Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Resolu-

tion he raised frequent applause by the laudation of President Roosevelt.

The platform was adopted after a three hours' debate and without a halt the convention swept on to the nomination of a presidential candidate. Tired, scorched, hungry and restless, the spectators sat through the nominating speeches. Sweltering under the great roof of the Coliseum the crowd of 15,000 grew light-headed from the heat and became so lost to control while Gov. Hanly of Indiana was nominating Charles Warren Fairbanks, that Chairman Lodge had to threaten that the police would clear the galleries.

On the call of States, Illinois was the first to be reached, having a "favorite son"—Representative H. S. Boutwell presented the name of Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Then Vice President Fairbanks and Governor Hughes were presented. Congressman Burton, of Ohio, took the platform at 2:20 o'clock and placed the name of William Howard Taft before the convention, and afterward the claims of Senator Knox and Senator La Follette were offered.

The nomination of Taft was made amid wild enthusiasm. The great building rang with shouts as Ohio placed her favorite son in nomination, and even greater applause marked the beginning of the vote. On the only ballot taken he received 702 votes out of 978 cast, two delegates out of the 380 making up the convention. The nomination was made unanimous on motion of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, seconded by the delegation chairmen of all the other favorite son States.

Sherman of New York would get the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Conferences extending far into the night had made apparently appreciable progress toward clearing up the situation. New York State, in a caucus, had suddenly dropped its waiting attitude, buried the differences which had kept the Empire State from being much of a factor in the convention, and pressed to the forefront of the vice presidency situation with its solid strength of seven-eighths votes behind Congressman Sherman.

With the elimination of Senator Doliver and Governor Cummins, of Iowa, assurances of support for Sherman by several other States and general realization of the pivotal value of New York's thirty-nine electoral votes gave this move on the part of New York an importance instantly recognized by all the leaders.

When the convention opened there was evident desire on the part of both delegates and officers to rush through the task remaining of nominating a Vice President, reading off the names of committees to notify the two nominees and adjournment. Sherman was nominated and chosen on the first ballot, and the fourteenth Republican National convention, after a session of four days, had completed its work.

The convention adjourned shortly before noon, and amid wild enthusiasm the vast crowds broke from the flag-decorated Coliseum and scattered to the four quarters of the country. Breaking camp at the hotels, delegates, alternates and their families beat a hasty retreat to trains for home.