

WILLIAM H. TAFT WINS WHILE STAMPEDERS YELL

Nomination Comes After Favorite Sons Had All Been Placed Before Convention.

A STAMPEDE FOR ROOSEVELT IS TRIED.

Chairman Lodge Has the Roll Called by Megaphone Amid Yells for Roosevelt—Nomination Made Unanimous on Motion of All the Rival Candidates—Platform Accepted.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM IN BRIEF.

The platform lauds the Roosevelt administration as an epoch in American history and that the highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice, and that American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation.

Tariff revision by a special session of Congress, immediately following the next inauguration; modified by the principle of protection, with maximum and minimum rates.

Development of a permanent currency system, to be at once elastic and automatic.

A postal savings bank system.

Greater control over and publicity in corporations doing interstate business.

Permission to railroads to make traffic agreements when competition is preserved, and the prevention of stockwatering.

Further protection to railroad and Government employees.

Modification and definition of injunction proceedings, to require notice before the issuance of temporary restraining orders.

Enforcements of the rights of the negro.

Conservation of timber and the other natural resources, and improvement of waterways.

Maintenance of an adequate army and navy.

Protection of American citizens abroad.

Generous administration of pension laws.

Establishment of a Bureau of Mines and Mining.

Encouragement of American shipping.

Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.

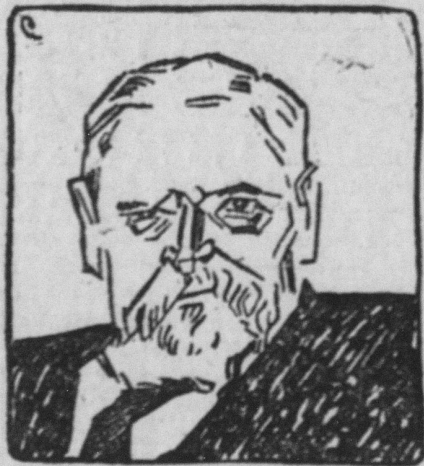
on their feet, other Taft States following, while the convention hosts, in the gallery and on floor, broke into mad demonstration.

"Taft, Taft—W—H—Taft!" came in a roar from the Ohioans. Megaphones seemed to spring from concealed places and swell the Taft tumult into thunder. A huge blue silk banner bearing the familiar features of the statesman-secretary was swung before the delegates, awaking afresh a whirlwind of enthusiasm.

All semblance of order had been abandoned and the delegates, arena was a maelstrom of gesticulating men; the guidons of the States were snatched up by the Taft enthusiasts or borne under by the storm of disorder. The band was inaudible—a mere whisper above the deafening volume of sound. For 10, 15 then 20 minutes, this uproar continued. It was a repetition of the scene of the day before when the name of Roosevelt threw the convention into a frenzy, repeated in intensity and almost in duration. But there is a limit to the physical resources of throat and lung; relays had not been established, and at last the tired voices died down to a hoarse shout, and at last subsided.

This lull now gave the opportunity for the speech seconding Taft's nomination by George H. Knight, of California, his big, round face, beaming forth on the sympathetic multitude and his splendid barytone voice swelling forth like the tones of a great church organ. California's tribute to Taft was brief and fervid. Now there was another lull in the Taft movement, while the remaining candidates were placed in nomination.

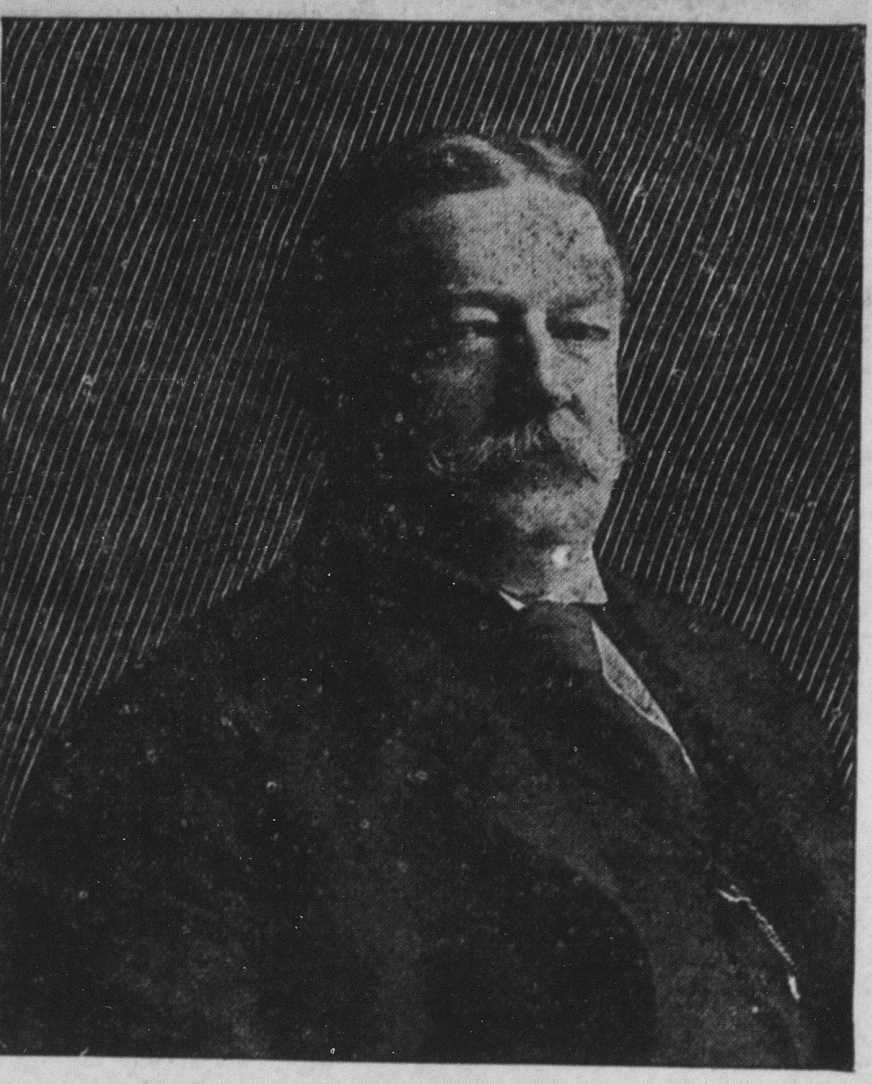
It was late in the afternoon before



SENATOR J. C. BURROWS, Of Michigan, Temporary Chairman.

the convention, now literally sweltering with the intense heat and weary after nearly seven hours of continuous session, reached the end of the flood of eloquence, and the decks were at least clear for the culminating act—the ballot. But no, just as the last swell of oratory, the seconding speech for Lafollette, had died away, like a cyclone from a clear sky burst a Lafollette demonstration, which swept the convention from its very bearings. It seemed as though Wisconsin had suddenly peopled every foot of the galleries. The delegates sat calm and waiting, except the frantic Wisconsin, but the con-

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT



William Howard Taft

for the vote on president. Such a call, under such circumstances of intense confusion, has probably never before occurred in the history of national conventions.

A ballot was taken to nominate a candidate for president while the convention was cheering frantically for a man whose name had not been presented to the convention. The votes were being counted for Taft while the people were shouting for Roosevelt. The delegates, however, cast their votes uninfluenced by the clamor of the crowd. More than this the first States on the call, Alabama and Arkansas, had been relied upon by a few Roosevelt fanatics to start the stampede for the President, but they held by their instructions while the stampede raged all about them.

Defying The Galleries.

The cheering developed definitely into a Roosevelt demonstration and, encouraged by its continuance, the men on the stage lifted again the lithograph of the President which had previously been lowered at the command of the sergeant-at-arms.

Chairman Lodge, abandoning all effort to still the crowd, ordered Secretary Malloy to continue the call of the delegations. This was done in the midst of a terrific uproar. The chairman then announced in a tone which, although strained to the utmost, could be heard only a few feet away:

"That completes the roll of States and the roll-call will now be had for the vote. We will not wait a minute longer."

The scene was absolutely unique in American political history, the vote being taken during a terrific uproar in behalf of a man whose name was not before the convention.

"Alabama," shouted the reading clerk.

There was a round of yells and hisses from the crowd.

The chairman of the delegation, however, made his way to the edge of the platform and called:

"Alabama casts her 22 votes for Taft."

The vote was repeated by the clerk and there were cheers from the delegates sent to mingle with the tumult of the gallery crowd.

Hisses, cheers and cat calls continued to come from the galleries as the States of Arkansas, California, Colorado and Connecticut cast their solid votes for Taft.

"Pay no attention to the crowd," said Senator Lodge, directing the clerks to proceed. "I shall not have the President nominated by a Chicago mob," he shouted in anger.

Roll-Call Under Difficulties.

The secretary was powerless to make his call of the States heard above the deafening clamor. Seizing a megaphone, he shouted the roll of States—Alabama, Arkansas—but his voice was swallowed up in the mad uproar. Gradually, however, the curiosity of the multitude conquered their enthusiasm and they lapsed into silence to hear the result of the roll-call.

A rush of expectancy hung over the assembly as the roll proceeded. Hasty summaries showed that Taft was far in advance. When New York was reached the Taft column totaled 427. Ohio carried the Taft total to 511, or 26 more than enough to nominate. Still the call went on, until the final result was announced by Chairman Lodge:

"For Theodore Roosevelt, 3 votes; for Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, 16 votes; for Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, 46 votes; for Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, 61 votes; for Robert

Killed By Blast.

Scranton, Pa. (Special).—Five unidentified Italians employed by Burke Bros. contractors on the Lackawanna railroad cut-off at Lehigh, on the Pocono mountains, were killed by a premature blast. The blast had failed to explode and the fore man, instead of using a stick, used an iron rod to see what was wrong. His tampering set the blast off, killing him and four others.

of Taft unanimous; Senator Penrose, for Knox, and Boutell, for Cannon, and Henry, of Georgia, for Foraker, and Wisconsin, for Lafollette, seconded the motion for a unanimous vote to the candidate. The vote was given with a ringing cheer and then, with shouts of exultation over the new candidate, the convention adjourned for the day.

What The Fight Was About.

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rule of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

CHAIRMAN LODGE PLEDGES HIS PARTY TO PRESIDENT'S POLICIES.

No political party in modern times can show such a record of achievement during the last 50 years as the Republican party. The Republican party has never failed except when it has faltered. Our long career of victory has been due to our meeting each question as it arose.

It is a huge size of private fortunes, the vast extent and power of modern combinations of capital, made possible by our present conditions, which have brought upon us problems portentous and threatening not only our social and political welfare, but even our personal freedom, if they are not boldly met and wisely solved.

Under the lead of the President the party has grappled with the new problems born of the new conditions. The response of the people to the policies urged by the President has been so emphatic that it has been made clear, once for all, that the Government of the United States is never to be dominated by money and financial interests, and that the political party which permits itself to be ruled



FRANK E. HITCHCOCK, Taft's campaign manager.

by them is hereby doomed to defeat.

The policy of the Republican party is to use Government regulation and supervision for the control of corporations and combinations, so that these great and necessary instruments of commerce, and business may be preserved as useful servants, and not be destroyed because they have threatened to become dangerous masters.

This policy is the absolute opposite of Government ownership and all like measures, advocated by our opponents, which tend directly to Socialism and to all its attendant miseries and evils. The President has enforced the laws as he found them on the statute books. The result is that he is the best, abused and most popular man in the United States today.

The President's refusal of a re-nomination, dictated by the loftiest motives, and by noble loyalty to American traditions, is final and irrevocable. Anyone who attempts to use his name as a candidate for the Presidency impugns both his sincerity and his good faith. The President says what he means and means what he says.

Although the President retreats, he leaves his policies behind him. To these policies the Republican party stands pledged. We ask the confidence and support of the American people because we have met the problems of the day and have tried patiently to solve them.

We believe in the maintenance of law and order and in support of the courts in all their rights and dignity. We believe in equal rights for all men and are opposed to special privileges for any man, or any class of men, high or low, rich or poor.

We are pledged to the cause of sound finance. We stand for protection to American industry and labor. We will see to the defense of the country. We mean to have a navy worthy of the American name.

President Of Smith Resigns.

Northampton, Mass. (Special).—The resignation of L. Clark Seelye, who has been president of Smith College since it was founded, in 1873, was announced by the trustees of the institution. The reason given is that Mr. Seelye has reached the age of 70 years, at which time it has always been his wish to retire. A committee of the trustees will confer with President Seelye and request him to remain in office.

JAMES S. SHERMAN IS TAFT'S RUNNING-MATE

Nominated For Vice-President On the First Ballot.

CONVENTION'S TASK IS COMPLETED.

Speaker Cannon Stirs Up Enthusiasm During the Closing Hours—Guild and Murphy Also Ran—Scattering Votes for Fairbanks and Governor Sheldon of Nebraska.

WHO VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE IS.

James Schoolcraft Sherman. Born at Utica, N. Y., on October 24, 1855. Son of Richard and Mary Sherman. Graduate from Hamilton College in 1878. Given degree of LL. D. in 1903. Admitted to bar in 1880. Elected Mayor of Utica in 1884. Made chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1895 and 1900. Elected to Congress from Twenty-third district of New York in 1887-91. Elected from the Twenty-fifth district in 1893-1903. Elected from Twenty-seventh district 1903-09. President of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company. Lives at Utica, N. Y.

Chicago (Special).—With Congressman James Sherman, of New York, chosen as Vice Presidential candidate and running mate of Secretary Taft, the Republican National Convention of 1908 passed into history. The final session lasted less than two hours, adjournment without day being taken at 11.47 A. M.

The Vote.

Sherman	816
Murphy	77
Guild	75
Sheldon	10
Fairbanks	1
Absent	1

The committees to notify the candidates were officially promulgated, Senator William Warner, of Missouri, past commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, being selected to head the delegation that will call upon Secretary Taft, and Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, being placed at the head of the committee to notify Mr. Sherman.

Before the Convention assembled it was practically certain that the Vice Presidency would go to Mr. Sherman. A large number of States had endorsed his candidacy in caucus, and it spread like wildfire. The New York delegation solidly stood back of Mr. Sherman, and when the voting began there was a rush of delegates to fall in line, victory being assured to the New York Representative long before the roll had been half completed.

Speaker Cannon appeared unexpectedly upon the floor of the Convention, and, by unanimous consent, the privilege was granted him of making the seconding speech for Mr. Sherman, who had been placed in nomination by Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the New York delegation.

Mr. Cannon was uproariously greeted as he stepped to the Convention platform, and his earnest tribute to Mr. Sherman as one of his floor leaders in the lower house of



SPEAKER 'JOE' CANNON.

Seconded the Nomination of Sherman.

Congress, was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Sherman's victory was an overwhelming one—816 votes being the total before his nomination was made unanimous.

SECRETARY TAFT RESIGNS.

Roosevelt Names Luke E. Wright His Successor.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Announcement was made at the White House following the Cabinet meeting, that William H. Taft had resigned as Secretary of War, to take effect on June 30, and that Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, former Governor of the Philippines and formerly United States Minister to Japan, has been appointed to succeed him.

General Wright is now at his home in Tennessee, but is expected to come to this city several days before June 30, and will take up the duties of Secretary of War on July 1. He is a gold Democrat, but has been highly honored by the Roosevelt administration.

\$750,000,000 Steel Trust.

London (By Cable).—In spite of all denials the Iron and Steel Trades Journal declares it has authority for stating that the formation of an international steel trust, in which American, German and Russian syndicates will unite with British steel interests, will be an accomplished fact in a few weeks. The headquarters of the new concern will be in London, and its capitalization will reach £150,000,000.

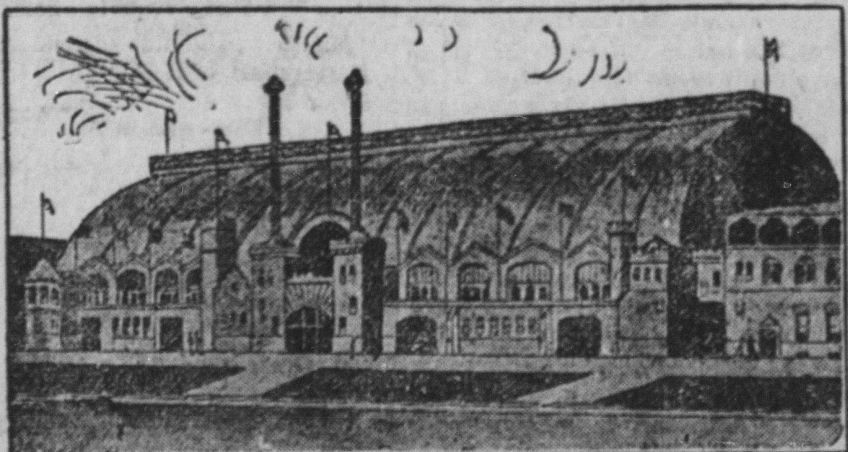
Chicago (Special).—The nomination of William Howard Taft, the climax of the Republican National Convention of 1908, was effected amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm and after a nerve-racking continuous session lasting nearly eight hours. The whole city is given over to wild exultation in honor of the new candidate, whose name goes echoing through the country.

THE VOTE.

Taft	702
Cannon	58
Fairbanks	40
Hughes	67
Foraker	16
Knox	68
Lafollette	25
Roosevelt	3
Absent	1

Total number..... 980
Votes needed..... 491

The picture within the walls of the vast amphitheater as the presidential candidate was named was one truly grandiose in its magnitude. In front, to the right and left, below and above, the billowing sea of humanity, restless after hours of wait-



THE COLISEUM, WHERE THE CONVENTION MET.

ing and stirred from one emotion to another, was in a fever of expectancy of the culminating vote. The favorite sons of other States had been named, save Knox and Lafollette, and now on the roll-call came Ohio. As the Buckeye State was reached the tall, gaunt form of Theodore E. Burton, with studentlike face and severe black clerical garb, advanced to the platform to nominate Ohio's candidate. He spoke fervently, with the singing voice of an evangelist, which went ringing through the great building. The close of his speech of nomination was the signal for loosing the long-pent-up feeling of the Taft regions.

Instantly the Ohio delegates were

vention for the time being was in the possession of the galleries.

Stampede A Dismal Failure.

Now a singular transformation occurred—gradually the whirlwind veered from Lafollette to Roosevelt. A banner bearing the Roosevelt portrait and waved from the gallery was the signal for the change, but in the confused babel of voices there was no distinguishing where the Lafollette cheers ended and those for Roosevelt began.

Amid this pandemonium, and with the galleries in full control, Chairman Lodge decided upon heroic action in order again to make the convention master of its affairs. He ordered the roll-call of States to begin

WASHINGTON

The President has appointed James A. Fowler, of Knoxville, Tenn., to be assistant attorney general in place of Edward T. Sanford, appointed United States judge for the Middle and Eastern Districts of Tennessee. William Hamilton Young, night manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Washington, is dead.

Carnegie Will Be A Judge.

New York (Special).—Andrew Carnegie has consented to act as one of the judges to award the Chester Pugsley prize offered by the Lake Mohonk Conference on international arbitration for the best essay on international arbitration by an American college student. The other judges are William J. Bryan, John W. Foster, Judge George Gray and President Carter of Columbia University.