

# TAFT AND SHERMAN ARE RENOMINATED

Poll of Votes Gives Taft 561; Roosevelt, 107; La Follette, 41; Cummins, 17; Hughes, 2; Present, but Not Voting, 344.

## BOLTING DELEGATES NOMINATE COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Chicago.—Amid exciting scenes of turbulence and disorder, which at times bordered upon a riot, the Republican National Convention wound up its labors by nominating William Howard Taft of Ohio for President and James Schoolcraft Sherman of New York for Vice President.

President Taft was renominated at 9:28 o'clock, p. m., by a majority of 21 votes. The total vote cast for him was 561. Vice President Sherman did much better. His vote was announced as 597.

The vote on the Presidential candidates was:

Taft	561
Roosevelt	107
Cummins	17
La Follette	41
Hughes	2
Not voting	344
Absent	6

Total ..... 1,078

President Taft's and Senator La Follette's names were the only ones formally presented to the convention. The

The Washington contests involved a Presidential primary. The Roosevelt men in the Pennsylvania delegation began singing "John Brown's Body." There were few raps of the gavel, and Senator Root and others on the platform sat and smiled throughout a great deal of the noise. Whistles and toots imitating a steam roller came from some of the delegates. A rolling pin was lifted high on a pole, provoking more laughter.

H. T. Halbert defended the minority report on the Washington case and said that he had a statement to make on behalf of the minority members of the committee.

The issue in the Washington case, Mr. Halbert said, was one of simple morality. "The acceptance of the report of the majority," he added, "will put before this convention one of two alternatives, defeat or Theodore Roosevelt."

There was laughter from the Taft forces and cheers from the Roosevelt men.

"Merrily we roll along," they sang,

Asked to state it, he said: "Our complaint is that the steam roller is exceeding the speed limit."

Even Chairman Root had to laugh. "The chair will rule the point of order is sustained—the justification is that we have some hope of getting home on Sunday," he said.

"Pennsylvania nominates Jim Watson of Indiana for Coroner," came a minute later through the megaphone. The galleries were laughing and cheering in turns. Chairman Rosewater happened to pass by the Pennsylvanians. One of Finn's biggest henchmen picked him up like a baby.

"Now we got Rosewater!" came the cry.

A big Texan sitting opposite grabbed Rosewater and held him up in the air in return. It was all done in a spirit of fun, but little Rosewater did not seem to enjoy it greatly. Lidly, a Californian man for Roosevelt, started the "We want Teddy" cry, but the delegates were too tired to keep it going very long.

Finally Miss Fio Jacobson, a professional singer, got up in the band gallery and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

All the delegates got up and for a while things quieted down. It started up with the resumption of business. The session was clearly the most disorderly yet.

It was 2:45 when the credentials committee finished its report. The permanent organization committee's report naming Senator Root as permanent chairman was received and adopted. The Taft men rose to their feet cheering.

the platform. The Taft men cheered him.

No minority report on platform was presented by the Roosevelt men. Senator Owen of Wisconsin offered the La Follette platform containing the Senator's well known doctrines.

Both sides cheered when the vote on the platform was announced. It was 666 ayes, 16 absent, 343 not voting and 53 noes.

The roll call on the platform having been completed and announced time came for the presentation of candidates for the Presidency; it was 5:55 o'clock.

When Iowa was reached there was a hush, but no response came.

The first mention of Mr. Taft's name by Warren G. Harding, who came forward to nominate Taft when Ohio was called, was the signal for a Taft demonstration. The Taft men jumped up on their chairs, but the Roosevelt men sat silent. There was practically no cheering among the spectators.

The Taft demonstration got going when a man grabbed a silk banner with Taft's picture on it and started a Taft parade. Another man came forward on the platform with a picture of Mr. Taft. Taft men kept howling like dervishes. Mr. Harding got hold of the Taft banner and waved it.

Chairman Root began rapping for order before the demonstration for Taft had been under way more than ten minutes. The Taft men were still parading and hurling invidious remarks at the Roosevelt men sitting in their seats. They provoked only smiles in return.

The Taft demonstration lasted twenty minutes. Then Mr. Harding resumed his speech. When he said a moment later President Taft "was the greatest progressive of his time" there was a storm of boos. The police had to get busy in several places. There was great confusion for a few moments. A row started when a South Dakota delegate "boomed" and a Taft delegate sitting near hit him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harding's speech, Mr. Root introduced John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, who seconded Taft's nomination.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler also seconded Taft's nomination.

Senator La Follette was put in nomination by Michael B. Olbrich of Wisconsin.

He said the fight to-day was one against industrial despotism.

When he named La Follette the Wisconsin men and some of their sympathizers raised quite a respectable racket crying "We want Bob!"

Robert M. Pollack of North Dakota seconded this nomination.

The delegates had now missed lunch and dinner; they began sending out for sandwiches for their evening meal and munched them while they listened to the speeches and waited for the vote.

They began to call the roll at 8:25 p. m. there were the same cheers from the Roosevelt men when the California delegates refused to vote.

When Illinois was reached Gov. Deenen got up and said: "Under the provisions of our primary law some of us feel that we have no option but to cast our votes for Theodore Roosevelt." Mr. Roosevelt had not been in nomination.

The President was nominated when Washington was reached. This State gave him the 540 necessary for his nomination. All of the West Virginia delegates refused to vote. This was at 9:30. There were no other refusals after that. The Taft men got up and cheered at the end. A band at one of the entrances began to play and an attempt was made to keep the cheering going, but it fell absolutely flat.

The result was announced at 9:35. It was: Taft, 561; not voting, 344; Roosevelt, 107; Hughes, 2; Cummins, 17; La Follette, 41; absent, 6.

"William Howard Taft, having received a majority of the votes is declared renominated for President of the United States," said Chairman Root. There was no motion to make the President's nomination unanimous. This is unprecedented.

Mr. Root proceeded at once to call for the nominations for Vice-President. The band, however, struck up "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Everybody in the hall, even the Roosevelt men got up and sang.

On the roll call for candidates for Vice-President Alabama yielded to New York, ex-Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott, presenting the name of Vice-President Sherman.

Arkansas seconded the nomination. There was no other nomination. New Hampshire moved to make Sherman's nomination by acclamation, but there were some cries of "No!" The roll had to be called under the rules any way. People began to pour out of the hall and delegates who had sat for nearly eleven hours could not be kept any longer.

The ballot for Vice-President was as follows:

- James S. Sherman, 597.
- Herbert S. Hadley, 14.
- Howard Gillette, 1.
- Senator William E. Borah, 21.
- Charles G. Merriam, 20.
- Albert J. Beveridge, 2.
- Present but not voting, 352.
- Absent, 71.

Senator Root was named as chairman of the committee to notify President Taft, and Thomas H. Devine of Colorado, chairman of the committee to notify Mr. Sherman.

At 10:30 Delegate Estabrook, of New Hampshire, moved that the convention adjourn without day, and the motion was adopted. The delegates filed out in absolute silence. As the last of the delegates left the hall, the band played "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

So closed a National Convention of unusual length that from start to finish had been a human interest story, a crowded week of humorous sidelights and interesting incidents.

# ROOSEVELT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT AT THE BIRTH OF NEW PARTY

In Speech of Acceptance Appeals to East, West, North and South for Support and Calls on His Delegates to Go Home, Feel Public Pulse, Then Reconvene, and Ratify.

## SELECTS A COMMANDMENT TO REPRESENT HIS PLATFORM

Chicago.—The third party is here. An hour after William Howard Taft had been renominated by the Republican national convention, Theodore Roosevelt was the nominee of the National Progressives, assembled in Orchestra Hall.

A little later he had accepted the nomination and had asked those who assisted in launching the new movement to convene again in six weeks and ratify their indorsement of his candidacy.

The fight was on.

It was Roosevelt's answer. Never was a new political party formed under such dramatic circumstances. The California delegation was the first to arrive.

They marched to the platform while everybody yelled.

Assembled in Orchestra Hall were the delegates who had been instructed to come to the Republican national convention and nominate Roosevelt. With them were the contestants whose cases had been thrown out by the National Committee.

They were determined, enthusiastic, and they were flanked by a great gathering of Roosevelt supporters—a shouting, cheering, singing, screaming, defiant crowd that could say but one thing: "We want Teddy!"

It was a simple ceremony, but most significant when viewed in its relation to the country's affairs.

A resolution was passed nominating Roosevelt. He spoke in reply accepting it.

The proceedings were marked by wild enthusiasm.

The party was born. Governor Hadley, of Missouri; Governor Deneen, of Illinois; Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, and Senator William Bristow, of Kansas, were conspicuous for their absence, but the crowd cared nothing.

The people in the hall—men and women alike—felt they were able to make the fight themselves and they were content. And when the nominating resolution had passed and Colonel Roosevelt had taken the platform it seemed as if human strength and human voices could do no more.

A speech nominating Colonel Roosevelt was made by Comptroller William

the ten Commandments as the particular slogan of the new party.

"I make special reference to that commandment: 'Thou shalt not steal,' he said.

"We place Colonel Roosevelt in nomination to-night—we, the people of the United States, the sovereign voters of this land, will elect him in November," Mr. Prendergast concluded.

Representatives of twenty-two States composed the notification committee which informed Colonel Roosevelt of his nomination, and in a sense stood as sponsor for the movement. The committee consisted of Comptroller W. A. Prendergast, of New York; Meyer Lissner, of California; Former Congressman Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina; Frank Knox, of Michigan; Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts; James R. Garfield, of Ohio; David Browning, of Kentucky; Everard Bierer, Jr., of Utah; Walter Thompson, of Vermont; Judge Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama; Judge Ben B. Lundy, of Colorado; Andrew Rahn, of Minnesota; Judge Stevens, of Iowa; Judge Lowder, of North Dakota; William Allen White, of Kansas; John C. Greenway, of Arizona; ex-Governor John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey; Colonel E. C. Carrington, of Maryland; Pearl Wight, of Louisiana; Lorenzo Dow, of Washington; Walter Clyde Jones, of Illinois and Frank Frantz, of Oklahoma.

Colonel Roosevelt was escorted to the hall by this committee, accompanied by Senator Dixon and Governor Stubbs, of Kansas. As the Colonel entered the hall there was a storm of applause. The people leaped to their feet with a shout, and for five minutes there was pandemonium. Col. Roosevelt mounted the platform and waved his hands, smiling with delight at the reception. When he said he would accept the nomination there was another frenzied demonstration.

"Governor Johnson," said Mr. Roosevelt, "you and the honestly elected delegates, and you, my friends, contrast this with the Coliseum convention this afternoon. Mark the difference between a people's convention and a convention operated with a steam roller."

## SCENE OUTSIDE THE COLISEUM



votes for the others were cast by delegates who insisted on following their instructions and two who favored Justice Hughes.

In the meantime, followers of Theodore Roosevelt named him on a third, or progressive ticket, at a "rump" convention in Orchestra Hall. Mr. Roosevelt accepted the nomination, and in a brief speech told his delegates to go home, organize State tickets, place a ticket in each Congressional district and then call another great national convention at which he would accept the nomination at the hands of progressives of all parties.

In the regular convention Mr. Taft was nominated on the first ballot.

Mr. Taft was placed in nomination by Judge Harding, of Ohio, who extolled the virtues of the President and scored the enemies of the party.

The convention adopted a conservative platform, very similar to the platforms of the Republican party in past years.

The vote on Vice-President was: Sherman, 597; Borah, 21; Hadley, 14; Merriam, 20; Beveridge, 2; Gillette, 1. Three hundred and thirty-eight delegates were present but did not vote. Eighty-five were absent.

Mr. Roosevelt's "rump" convention in Orchestra Hall was by far the most exciting meeting ever held in this city. It was presided over by Gov. Johnson, of California. Among those present were Senator Dixon, former Governor Fort, of New Jersey; Frank A. Munsey and all of the Roosevelt delegates who were thrown out of the regular Republican convention by the Taft steam roller.

The Roosevelt delegates who refused to bolt with him comprised such leaders as Governor Hadley, Stubbs and Borah. They and their delegates remained in the regular Republican convention, but did not vote.

President Taft was renominated at the end of a wild and riotous day which had produced everything from argument to fist fights.

The final session of the convention began at 1:45, when Senator Root's gavel whacked the table.

The convention had been adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, but at that hour only a few delegates were in their seats. It was a weary and faded looking lot that came slowly into the Coliseum. Not only had they been getting little sleep, but the long sessions meant sandwiches for sustenance until well along in the evening.

the chorus filling the convention hall. John C. Dight, a Pennsylvania man, got up on his chair and shrieked through a megaphone: "One more stiff for the undertaker!"

There were few vacant seats in the gallery when the day's proceedings began and few left their seats through the long session.

The session was opened with prayer by John Wesley Hill. He is a close friend of President Taft and has been stumping for him. He prayed fervently for the President and that the country might be spared from revolution.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The Mississippi contests were taken up and the Taft delegates, as usual, seated with a viva voce vote; this viva voce vote began soon to provoke hoots and yells. First would come the "ayes" in a great volume of sound and then the "noes" in what seemed to be even greater volume, and when Senator Root would announce that the ayes had it the Roosevelt men yelled derisively.

When the Washington delegates at large were reached a Roosevelt delegate interrupted the proceedings with a point of order.

Mr. Root came forward and was cheered by the Taft forces. After thanking the convention he asked for unanimous consent for some remarks from Henry J. Allen of Kansas, a Roosevelt man. The Kansan said if he had quiet he would guarantee not to put any sand in the gasoline.

Then Mr. Allen said: "The first thing I shall do is to read to you a statement placed in my hands by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt."

This was unexpected except by a few who had seen the statement. It brought the Roosevelt men to their feet. They stood on chairs, waving hats and flags and holding up pictures of the Colonel.

While the cheering went on Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth came in and took their seats. The Roosevelt men began to parade, filing slowly through the aisles. The congestion became so great that the police began turning them back. They refused to take their seats, however, and kept on pushing through the crowded aisles. The standards of Massachusetts, Maine, South Dakota, West Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio and California were carried around, and some of their bearers seemed to be half frantic.

Mr. Allen said when order was restored: "This statement I have to make on the case is not for the purpose of creating a demonstration in this convention. I will not read the whole of his statement because the delegates have it in their hands.

Mr. Root let the Roosevelt demonstration go on for twenty minutes before trying to restore order. With a few raps of his gavel it subsided.

It was 3:20 when Mr. Allen began reading the Roosevelt statement. There were a good many interruptions.

At the Colonel's request that the Roosevelt delegates should not vote there were cheers and jeers.

"If a man doesn't know when he's dead his friends ought to know," said a man in the gallery and there was an uproar.

After the hullabaloo over the Colonel's statement and Mr. Allen's remarks was taken up.

First came the report of the rules committee and then ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, chairman of the committee on resolutions came forward to read