

WILLIAM H. TAFT WINS WHILE STAMPEDE 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 employes.

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

Enforcement 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.

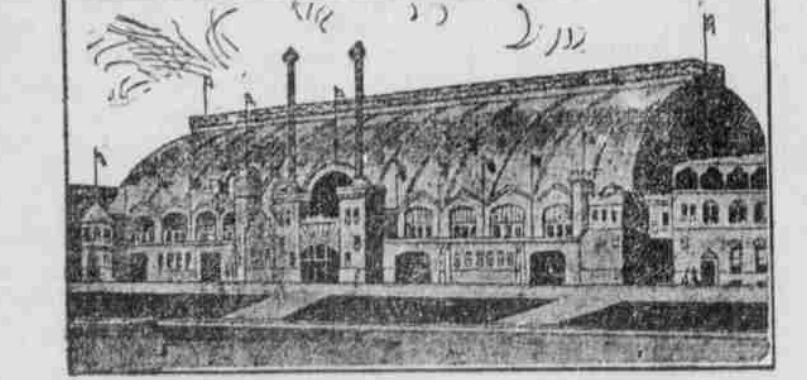
Chicago (Special).—The nomination of William Howard Taft, the climax of the Republican National Convention of 1908, was effected amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm and after a nerve-racking continuous session lasting nearly eight hours. The whole city is given over to wild exultation in honor of the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

THE VOTE.

Taft	792
Cannon	58
Fairbanks	40
Hughes	47
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.

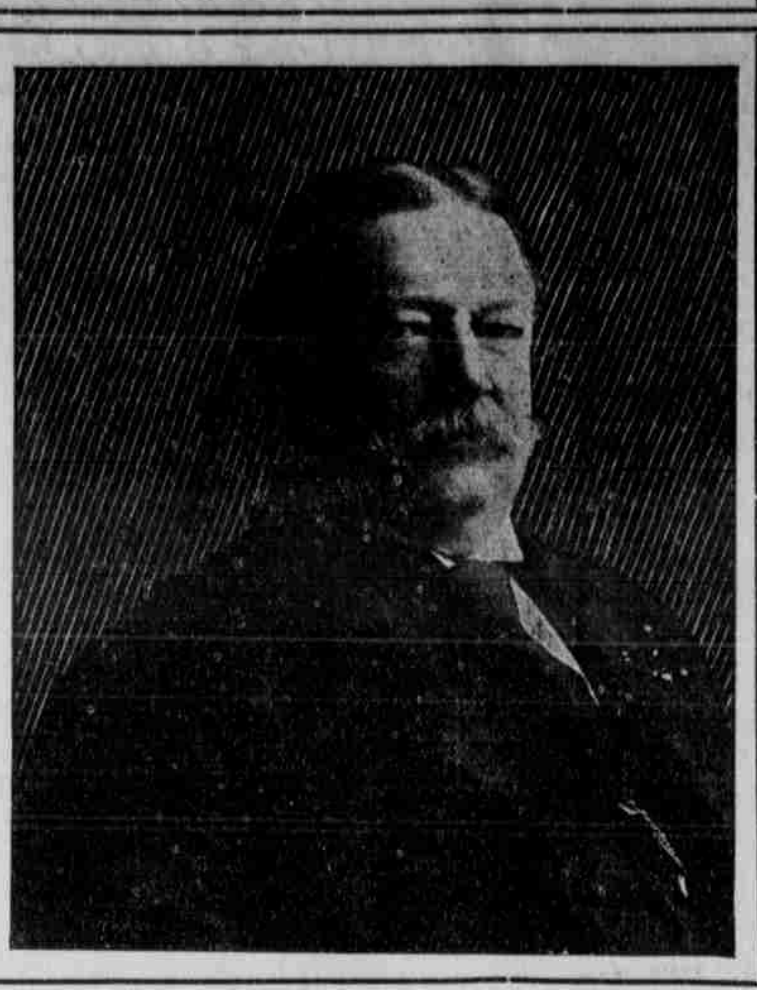
ing and stirred from one emotion to another, was in a fever of expectancy for the culminating vote. The favorite sons of other States had been named, save Knox and Lafollette, and now on the roll-call came Ohio. As the Buckeye State was reached the tall, gaunt form of Theodore E. Burton, with staid clerical 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 losing the long-pent-up feeling of the Taft legions.

Instantly the Ohio delegates were

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 Butler of Columbia University.

35 Ships Nameless.
Washington, D. C. (Special).—Thirty-five ships in the navy, authorized or under construction, lack names, and several officials at the department are busy thinking up a name for each of them. Fifteen destroyers, 15 submarines and 5 colliers are now named, which will necessitate 20 distinct and characteristic titles. As the naming of a single ship has often caused considerable disagreement or discussion at the department, the naming of 35 will, it is feared, be a very delicate task.

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.

Holl-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 hush 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 20 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, 40 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 Poconos mountains, were killed by a premature blast. The blast had failed to explode and the foreman, a resident of Dunmore, near here, 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.

Soldiers Killed By Yaquis.

Tucson, Ariz. (Special).—It is reported that in a fight between Yaqui Indians and Mexican troops, at a water hole, between Guaymas and Hermosillo, several Mexican soldiers were killed. The troops are still pursuing the Yaquis.

New Gun Invention.

Dijon (By Cable).—An engineer named Ponceaux announces the invention of an electric gun, which without powder or other explosives, is capable of firing 1700 shots a minute.

of Taft unanimous; Senator Penrose, for Knox, and Boutwell, 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 Light 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

Taft's Public Service In A Nut Shell.

January, 1881—Assistant public prosecutor, Cincinnati, O.
March, 1882—United States Internal Revenue Collector.
January, 1885—Assistant County Solicitor.
March, 1887—Judge of the Superior Court.
February, 1890—Solicitor General of the United States.
March, 1892—Judge of the United States Court for Sixth Judicial District.
March, 1900—President of the Philippine Commission.
July 4, 1901—Inaugurated first civil governor of the Philippines.
July, 1902—Conferred at Rome with Pope Leo XIII and committee of cardinals and made settlement as to friars' lands in the Philippines.
December, 1903—Returned to America.
February, 1904—Secretary of War.
November, 1904—Visited Panama on inspection tour.
July-September, 1905—Visited Philippines with party.
September, 1906—Visited Cuba and acted as provisional governor.



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 loved and most popular man in the United States today.

The President's refusal of a renomination, 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 retires, 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 court 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, his or her race or color. 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.

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.

Editor Shoots Hurler.

Sallybury, N. C. (Special).—Frank Smith a negro ex-convict, was shot and mortally wounded by W. H. Stewart, newspaper editor, when surprised in an attempt at burglary in the editor's home. The negro escaped, but was found later at his home with a bullet in his stomach.

Ambassador Hill Received.

Berlin (By Cable).—Ambassador Hill was received in audience by the German Emperor. He was attended by the staff of the embassy.

AN ACCIDENT TO MR. TAFT'S TRAIN

Tower Man's Promptness Prevents Bad Wreck.

A ROD IN LOCOMOTIVE BREAKS.

Emergency Brakes Were Applied While the Flyer Was Making 50 Miles an Hour, and the Train Was Brought to a Sudden Stop on a Sharp Curve.

Dennison, O. (Special).—Secretary Taft had a narrow escape from being involved in a serious wreck on the Pennsylvania flyer, which was carrying him East. Prompt action of the tower man in a signal station a third of a mile east of Coahocken and the promptness of the tower man averted what might have been an accident.

As the train was speeding along at the rate of 50 miles an hour the piston rod on the left side of the locomotive broke short off. Instantly the chief engineer of the train cracked by the unmanageable rod. The train was just approaching the signal tower east of Coahocken. The operator saw that something serious was wrong and threw down a signal to stop the train.

The sudden stop of the emergency brakes and the train and six cars came to a stop on a sharp curve. The accident occurred at 6.30 o'clock. As many of the passengers on the train were at dinner in the dining car, and of them realized how narrow their escape had been from an awful accident.

Secretary Taft and National Committee member Kellogg entered the dining car and sat down to dinner ever after the accident occurred without a thought of anything serious in connection with the stopping and delay of the train. The Secretary made no comment on the incident when informed of it. The engineer of the locomotive explained that it was merely good luck that averted an accident.

"If the piston rod after it broke had gone under the train," said he "we would have gone into the ditch as we were running 50 miles an hour and the derailment would have been a serious matter. Fortunately the broken rod landed six or eight inches outside of the left rail. That saved us."

Immediately after the tower man sent a message to Dennison for another locomotive, and after a delay of about an hour the locomotive arrived and the flyer proceeded on its way East.

GETTING READY AT DENVER.

Elaborate Scheme Of Decoration For Convention Hall.

Denver, Col. (Special).—The members of the subcommittee on arrangements of National Democratic Committee, who come to Denver this week, to remain in session until after the convention, will be here in time to see the work of putting the finishing touches on the convention hall.

The Auditorium was turned over to the workmen Monday morning for the installation of the decorations that are said to be the most elaborate ever planned for a convention. The actual construction work on the building is practically complete, with the exception of the basement rooms that will be used by the telegraph companies and press associations, and by committees for meeting rooms.

The last of the permanent seats for the Auditorium were placed in position in the balconies and galleries. All that remains to be done is the construction of the temporary floor over the space that will eventually be occupied by the orchestra seats, the building of a speaker's platform, and the installation of the temporary seats.

KOREANS KILLED.

The Insurgents' Murder Of Peaceful Citizens.

Seoul, Korea (By Cable).—Korea is now divided into 300 districts, each of which is provided with 20 auxiliary Korean gendarmes, commanded by a Japanese officer, and telephone and telegraph connections.

Carefully collected and verified statistics show that Korean insurgents within the past eight months have murdered 226 peaceful Koreans who were members of the pro-Japanese Society and burned 360 houses, with a loss of 59,000 yen. In a number of cases entire crops were confiscated and women assaulted.

The fact that Korean bandits have killed many more Koreans than Japanese in the same period, and, it is believed, have completely ruined many Koreans known to favor Japanese control, upholds the policy of the present Korean cabinet.

Drowned In Swimming Pool.

New York (Special).—The body of Frank Kriz was found in the swimming pool of the East Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., at 153 East Eighty-sixth Street. The man's neck was broken and it is supposed that he had fallen into a shallow place and that his head struck the bottom of the tank. Kriz, who was 24 years old, became a dormitory member of the branch on Saturday and occupied a room at the branch for the first time that night.

Engineer A Hero.

Washington, Pa. (Special).—George Sullivan, an engineer at Baldwin Mine, No. 4, of the Pittsburgh Coal Company here, was fatally scalded when he courageously remained at the head of his engine after an 8-inch steam pipe had burst and allowed a cage containing 10 men to safely descend 150 feet to the bottom of the shaft. When the pipe burst Sullivan was enveloped in steam, and his hands, arms, and face were literally cooked.

Murder Panic In Paris.

Paris (By Cable).—The mysterious murder of M. Remy, the aged banker, has caused a veritable panic in Paris. The terror caused by the crime is increased by the recent equally mysterious murder of the artist, M. Steinheil. One effect of the panic is that there has been a great increase in the sale of revolvers. There have also been many nervous applications for special police protection in secluded streets in the capital. Many dwellers in flats are living in a state of nervous apprehension.