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TAFT AND SHERMAN RENOMINATED IN COLISEUM AT CHICAGO

With 344 Delegates not Voting, the President Receives a Majority Over Roosevelt, LaFollette and Cummins of 21 Votes.

Nominations Made Saturday Night after all Contests had been Settled by Convention—Col. Roosevelt's Followers did not Walk out of Convention, But Most of Them sat Silent While the Vote for President and Vice-President Was Being Taken.

President Taft and Vice President Sherman were renominated in the Coliseum at Chicago Saturday night after the contests had all been settled by the convention. The credentials committee decided the contests in favor of those who had been placed on the temporary roll by the national committee. This angered Col. Roosevelt and his forces requested that his name should not be placed before the convention. He was not placed in nomination but some of his delegates voted for him when their turn came. Following is the story of the convention in the Coliseum that was sent out from Chicago Saturday night just after the nominations were made.

(Convention Hall, Chicago, June 22.—With nearly 350 of the Roosevelt delegates declining to vote and hastening away at adjournment time to tender to Col. Theodore Roosevelt the nomination of a new party the fifteenth Republican national convention at the end of a long and tumultuous session tonight renominated William Howard Taft of Ohio for President, and James Schoolcraft

ident.

President Taft received 561 of the 1,078 votes in the convention, or 21 more than a majority.

The decision of the Roosevelt people, under direction of their leader, to refrain from voting, left no other candidate. The announcement of the Taft victory was greeted with cheering from his adherents and groans and hisses from the opposition.

When it became absolutely certain

Statement by President Taft.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—President Taft to-night made the following statement:

"The National Convention of one of the great parties is ordinarily important only as a preliminary to a national campaign for the election of a President. The Chicago Convention just ended is much more than this and is in itself the end of a pre-convention campaign presenting a crisis more threatening and issues more important than those of the election campaign which is to follow between the two great national parties. The question here at stake was whether the Republican party was to change its attitude as the chief conservator in the nation of constitutional guarantees of life, liberty and property and all other rights declared sacred in the Bill of Rights by abandoning the principle of the absolute independence of the judiciary, essential to the maintenance of those rights. The campaign carried on to seize the Republican party and make it the instrument of reckless ambition and the upsetting of the fundamental principles of our government was so sudden and unexpected that time was not given closely to show to the people and the party the dangers which confronted them. It was sought to break the wise and valuable tradition against giving more than two terms to any one man in the presidency and the danger from its breach could not be measured. The importance of the great victory which has been achieved can not be over-estimated. All over this coun-

trious menace to our Republican institutions has been averted.

"It is not necessary to-night to speak of the result in November and of the issues which may arise between the Republican and Democratic parties during the Presidential campaign.

"It will be time enough to do that after the action of the convention at Baltimore. It is enough now to say that whatever may happen in November, great victory for the Republican party and the United States has already won. The party remains as a great powerful organization for carrying out its patriotic principles as an agency of real progress in the development of the nation along the constitutional lines upon which it was constructed and has ever been maintained; and its future opportunity for usefulness is as great as its achievements in the past."

Mr. Taft Favors Hilles to Manage His Campaign.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—President Taft to-night declared he was much in favor of having his secretary, Chas. D. Hilles, for chairman of the National Republican Committee. He expressed a high appreciation of Mr. Hilles' work in the pre-convention campaign. When asked if he would take the stump this fall, the President replied he considered it likely that he would. He was plainly elated at his victory when the complete results became known.

Colonel Roosevelt Severs All Connections.

After making preliminary arrangement for the organization of a new party, Colonel Roosevelt to-day definitely severed his relations with the Republican National Convention. In a statement setting forth his position in this regard he said that since the convention had declined to remove the delegates who he contends are fraudulent, he could not recognize its authority. He urged his delegates to refrain from voting in the convention, although stating that in case they did vote he could not free them from the obligation to cast their ballots for him.

MARYLAND LEADERS APPEAL TO ALL TO JOIN ROOSEVELT

Plan Aggressive Fight to Carry State for the Colonel.

Baltimore, June 25.—Col. E. C. Carrington, Jr., of Montgomery County, chairman of the Maryland Roosevelt committee, and Galen L. Tait, chairman of the Sixth Congressional District Roosevelt committee, have made the following statement:

"On behalf of the Roosevelt delegates to the Republican National Convention we deem it proper to render an accounting of our stewardship to the Republicans of the State of Maryland that they may judge which of their delegates have been good and faithful servants, and which have been false.

"By a primary vote of several thousand majority the Republicans of Maryland declared that their sixteen delegates should follow the mandatory provisions of a statute deliberately passed by the Legislature and solemnly signed by the governor, directing the entire sixteen to vote as a unit in support of the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for Republican nominee for President.

"Eight of our number considered that the mandate of a sovereign State was not subject to quibble, evasion, or technical subterfuge. We therefore loyally supported Theodore Roosevelt upon the several questions vital to his candidacy which arose prior to the organization of the convention. The most important was: Shall the contested delegates sit and vote upon their own cases? Shall one accused sit in judgment in his own suit? On this great moral question seven of the opposing eight, including the governor of Maryland, but not including the honorable exception of Robert Garrett, voted with those who held in effect that a jury should be packed with men all under separate indictment, and that they should thus be eligible to sit upon and decide one another's cases. Through this vital vote in which the seventy-five stolen delegates joined, the convention was organized and the stolen delegates controlled the nomination for President by the slender majority of twenty-one.

"When this great National larceny, aided by Maryland votes, was accomplished, Theodore Roosevelt declined to have his name presented to a tainted convention and requested his delegates to refrain from voting. Therefore six of his delegates, namely E. C. Carrington, Jr., Galen L. Tait, A. A. Moreland, Lewis E. Melis, J. P. Evans, colored, and Theodore W. Weis, represented by William G. Albrecht as alternate, respected Theodore Roosevelt's request and upon the call of the convention for the nomination of President answered 'presented and not voting'; one delegate voted for Taft; while nine, including the governor, the embodi-

ment and symbol of the law and sovereignty of Maryland having, as to seven of them voted on vital questions against Theodore Roosevelt, now against his wishes voted for him in a belated and futile effort to appear to support a primary statute whose letter and spirit they had theretofore wilfully and impudently violated.

Roosevelt Is Nominated.

"That night immediately following the adjournment of the Taft convention legally elected Roosevelt Republican delegates, both contested and uncontested from the various States, without the stolen delegates, gathered together and nominated Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency.

"We desire to say that our position has not changed since the people declared on May 6 that Maryland Republicanism was for Roosevelt. We do not recognize as binding upon us as Republicans and citizens the action of an arbitrary, dishonest, illegal and revolutionary Republican national convention which by the aid of fourteen delegates from Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia; of 219 delegates from Southern States that do not go Republican and seventy-five stolen votes, has forced the nomination of an already beaten candidate discredited by every primary into which he has entered.

"We therefore declare it to be our purpose to do all in our power to carry out the will of the Republican party of Maryland as declared in the May primary by supporting Theodore Roosevelt, the only legal nominee of the Republican party, for President of the United States. We ask approval and support of our actions at Chicago from all Republicans and citizens. We invite the assistance and co-operation of the nominated Roosevelt Presidential electors of each and every Republican, of all progressive Democrats, and of every decent and law-abiding citizen, whatever his political belief, in carrying the State of Maryland for Theodore Roosevelt next November in order that the expressed will of the people shall be respected and the integrity of our popular institution preserved."

The Lie That Was Told About the Steerage Passengers of the Titanic.

In an editorial in the July American Magazine on the Titanic disaster, F. P. Dunne says, in part:

"Of all the criminal things published after the sinking of the Titanic, by far the worst was the story of the riot of the steerage passengers. We can't get this abomination out of our mind. As the truth has come out, we can see these poor things huddled together hoping against all possibility that they may be saved; then we can see them trooping up in silent procession through the mysterious passages of the great ship— young Irish boys and girls whispering their 'pater-an-aves' as they walk, women hooded by their shawls like the mother of the Saviour— some carrying children in their arms, others helping along the old and infirm; meek Russian peasants bent with toil; poor, tired and hopeless creatures all. They find their way to the upper decks not without a certain feeling of apology for venturing on this hitherto prohibited territory, but there is no need of this now. And no need is there for the brave officers to dispatch them with bullets. 'No bullet wounds were found on the bodies,' reports the captain of the cable ship. The officers are either in the small boats paddling to safety or they are with the others patiently awaiting the inevitable.

"And these poor people are the very same who in the papers and the gossip of the New York clubs were reported to be raging, blood-thirsty madmen! What writer who penned such a monstrous falsehood must not hang his head in shame forever? How incredible the coarse surmise that a man will not meet death with dignity because his hands are stained with work? Is there in the minds of many of us the disastrous belief that different standards of personal honor in the supreme tests of life exist with the rich and with the poor?"

GOBBLER STOLE TURKEY HEN'S NEST.

Roxboro Courier.] Squire Coleman, of Hurdle Mills, tells us the following turkey story and vouches for the truth of same: Mr. Tug. Obriant has a turkey hen which laid 50 eggs, and while laying an old Tom stole a part of the eggs and proceeded to set on them in due and regular form, hatching them all. But the old hen, nothing daunted, picked out another nest and is now setting.

THE EIGHT HOUR RULE FOR THE FARMERS.

Monroe Enquirer.]

The folks who are growing crops are working eight hour rule now— eight hours before dinner and eight hours after dinner.

COL. ROOSEVELT IS NOMINATED BY THE PROGRESSIVE FACTION

Was Nominated for President in Orchestra Hall Saturday Night by the Roosevelt Delegates After Leaving the Coliseum.

Col. Roosevelt was Notified of his Nomination and Escorted to Hall Where he was Greeted With Much Enthusiasm—He Accepts Nomination on Condition That Another Convention be Called Later to Nominate a Progressive Candidate on a Progressive Platform.

Chicago, Ill., June 22.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for President on an independent ticket to-night in the dying hours of the Republican National Convention in which he had met defeat.

The followers of Colonel Roosevelt gathered in Orchestra Hall, less than a mile from the Coliseum and pledged their support to the former President.

In accepting the nomination, Colonel Roosevelt appealed to the people of all sections, regardless of party affiliations to stand with the founders of the new party, one of whose cardinal principles, he said, was to be, "Thou shalt not steal."

The informal nomination of Colonel Roosevelt was said to be chiefly for the purpose of organizing a temporary organization.

Beginning to-morrow when a call is to be issued for a State Convention in Illinois the work of organization will be pushed forward rapidly, State by State. At a later time, probably early in August, it is intended that a National Convention shall be held. Colonel Roosevelt accepted the nomination and said to-night he had an understanding that he would willingly step aside if it should be the desire of the party when organized, to select another stand-bearer.

The speech nominating Colonel Roosevelt was made by William A. Prendergast, of New York, who was to have presented the Colonel's name to the Convention. Dean William

of Louisiana; Lorenzo Dow, of Washington; Walter Clyde Jones, of Illinois; Frank Frantz, of Oklahoma.

Among others present who claim to have felt the crush of the "steam roller" were Robert C. Navario, of Cleveland, Ohio, who painted the portrait of Roosevelt which was suspended in the rear of the stage; Frank Knox, of Michigan, secretary of the State Committee; Harry A. March and D. C. Henderson, of Ohio; William Flinn, of Pittsburg recently resigned from the Republican National Committee; Francis J. Heney, of California; Governor Stubbs, of Kansas; Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia; Alexander P. Moore, of Pennsylvania; James R. Garfield, of Ohio; and Senator Dixon, of Montana, Mr. Roosevelt's manager in the pre-convention campaign.

When the doors were opened the surging crowd held in check by the police were ushered first to the balcony and galleries. These were quickly filled and the police had difficulty in handling the throng. The crowd extended for blocks in a line four deep.

Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, who presided at the convention, arrived early with Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester; Amos Pinchot and Governor Robert F. Bass of New Hampshire. Governor Johnson, the most belligerent of all the anti-Taft leaders, was the first to leave the Republican Convention today.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Draper, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, who was to make one of the seconding speeches, delivered to-night the address which prepared for the Republican Convention.

Representatives of 21 States composed the notification committee which informed Colonel Roosevelt of his nomination and in a sense stood as sponsors for the movement.

The committee consisted of Comptroller William A. Pendergast, of New York; Imyer Lissner, of California; former Congressman Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina; Frank Knox, of Michigan; Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts; A. D. Gaford, of Ohio; David Browning, of Kentucky; Everard Bier, Jr., of Utah; Walter Thompson of Vermont; Judge Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Colorado; Andrew Rahn, of Minnesota; Judge Stephens, of Iowa; Judge Lowder, of North Dakota; William Allen White, of Kansas; John C. Cregway, of Arizona; ex-Governor John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey; Col. E. C. Carrington, of Maryland; Pearl Wight,

A Rousing Demonstration. Mr. Prendergast then made the nominating speech.

"I second the resolution presented by the courageous Senator from Minnesota."

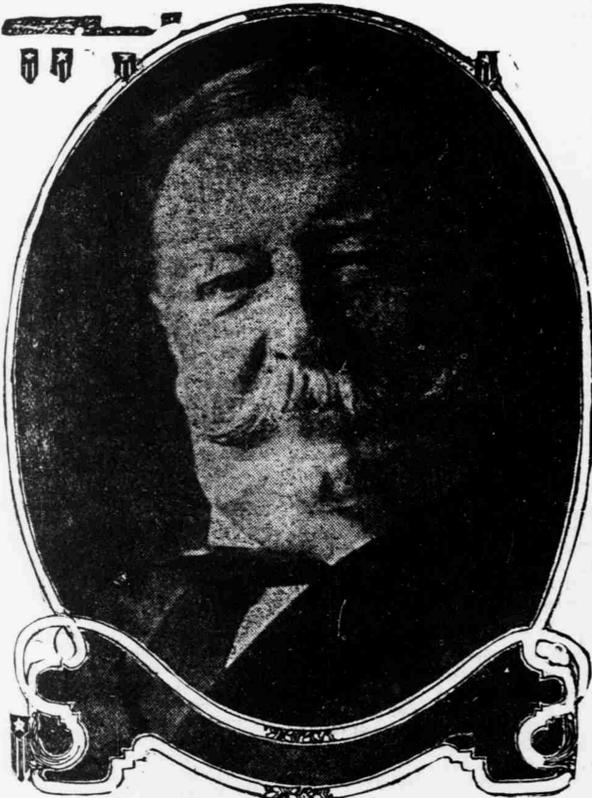
This was a signal for a rousing demonstration for Senator Clapp. "We place him in nomination to-night—we, the people of the United States—the sovereign voters of this land, will elect him in November," Mr. Prendergast concluded.

Dean Lewis followed Mr. Prendergast, seconding the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt was escorted to the hall by the notification 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.

Colonel Roosevelt mounted the platform and waved his hands, smiling with delight at the reception.

(Continued on page 2.)



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

early today that Mr. Taft would be nominated without great difficulty, the leaders in control of the convention decided to give him as a running mate his companion on the ticket in 1908.

All others dropped from the race and Mr. Sherman was the only candidate regularly placed before the convention. A motion from New Hampshire to make the nomination by acclamation was declared out of order. There were many scattering votes on the roll call that ensued.

The convention amid much confusion adjourned sine die.

At no time was there an indication of a walk-out of the Roosevelt delegates. They expressed their revolt by silence.

In the confusion just before adjournment, a resolution was adopted giving the National Committee power to declare vacant the seat of any man on the committee refusing to support the nominees of the regular convention of 1912.

Sherman's vote was 597.



JAMES S. SHERMAN.

try patriotic people to-night are breathing more freely that a most se-