

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION NOMINATES TAFT AND SHERMAN



WILLIAM H. TAFT

JAMES S. SHERMAN

For President: William Howard Taft, of Ohio
For Vice-President: James S. Sherman, of New York

Republican National Convention Hall, Coliseum, Chicago.—James Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, N. Y., Representative in Congress, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot.

The Republican national ticket therefore is: For President—William Howard Taft. For Vice-President—James S. Sherman.

The fourth and final session of the convention got under way slowly. The day was hot and made the Coliseum a sweltering box of listless and uncomfortable humanity. When Chase Osborne, of Michigan, moved that nominating speeches be limited to ten minutes and seconding speeches to five minutes there was an outburst of genuine approval. The motion was carried by a roar of approval. The convention was called to order at 10:18, and after prayer had been offered by Rabbi Schonfayer nominations for the Vice-Presidency were called for by Chairman Lodge.

The New York delegation marched into the hall bearing banners of Representative Sherman and preceded by a band. Their entry aroused considerable enthusiasm. State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff nominated Sherman and seconding speeches were made by Dennis Flynn, of Oklahoma, and Speaker Cannon.

Governor Willson, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Sherman. Frank E. Dennison, of Illinois, took the chair, and Senator Lodge walked to the platform and nominated Governor Guild, of Massachusetts.

Chase Osborne, of Michigan, seconded Guild's nomination. Mississippi seconded Sherman's nomination. T. N. McCarter, of New Jersey, nominated ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey.

There were so many States eager to second the nomination of Sherman that finally Chairman Lodge cut the scramble short by ordering the calling of the roll.

Sherman had 66 votes when Connecticut gave its 14 to Murphy. The New Yorker's tally was 291 to 12 for

Guild and 31 for Murphy when Massachusetts gave its solid 32 votes.

Sherman had 420, Guild 48 and Murphy 32 when New Jersey gave its ex-Governor its whole 24.

New York's solid 78 votes then nominated Sherman and there was great cheering. His vote ran up steadily to 816 out of the total 980.

The official vote was as follows: Fairbanks, 1; Sherman, 816; Guild, 75; Murphy, 77; Sheldon, of Nebraska, 10.

Senator Lodge was appointed chairman of the committee to notify Taft and Senator Burrows headed the committee to notify Sherman.

Chairman Lodge, who is going abroad during the summer, requested that Senator William Warner, of Missouri, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, be substituted in his place. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The convention adjourned at 11:47 a. m., adjourned without day.

At 10:19 a. m., Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, led his gavel and called the third session of the fourteenth Republican National Convention to order. The hall was filled. The vast crowd which had gathered to witness the proceedings of the convention's most important day was interspersed with many brightly gowned women, and almost all of the spectators carried flags.

Senator Lodge introduced the Rev. John Wesley Hill, of the Metropolitan Temple, New York, who delivered the opening prayer, the delegates standing.

Then after a few minutes' delay, while the late delegates found their seats, Senator Fulton, of Oregon, made a motion to the effect that George H. Williams, the last surviving member of Grant's Cabinet, have a seat on the speakers' platform, and this was done.

Senator Lodge at 10:30 exactly introduced Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, who at once, having been greeted with applause, read the platform.

"The question now is," said Chairman Lodge, "on the adoption of the majority report." The adoption of

the resolutions was by a viva voce vote, no voice being raised in the negative.

It was 12:45 when the platform had finally been disposed of. Senator Lodge announced the next business on hand to be the call of States for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and the cheering was resumed. The hall was jammed now with 20,000 persons in a grand swelter. Delegates had removed their coats and, vigorously fanning themselves, were mopping the perspiration from their brows. The orators began to limber up. The supreme moment was at hand.

Alabama headed the list of States. It had been expected that Alabama, having no favorite son to present, would yield to Ohio. That is the general custom. To the surprise of everybody, Alabama did not yield and the call went on to Illinois, and Congressman H. S. Boutell took the platform amid cheering to place Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon in nomination. Mr. Boutell concluded at 1:13 o'clock, and two minutes later the applause had subsided.

J. W. Fordney, of Michigan, seconded the Cannon nomination. Mr. Fordney took only five minutes.

Indiana sent Governor J. Frank Hanly to the platform to name Fairbanks. The Hoosier delegation gave him a one-minute send-off and the galleries helped a little. When Governor Hanly, after thirty-

Secretary of War there occurred the real demonstration of the day.

The galleries caught from the Ohioans the refrain, "Taft, Taft, Big Bill Taft," and marked time with it. It was not until the delegates had exhausted their energy by twenty-five minutes of continued cheering that Chairman Lodge succeeded in restoring comparative order, a task in which he was materially assisted by the extraordinarily powerful voice of George A. Knight, of California, who had taken the platform to second the nomination of Mr. Taft, and who spoke with his customary force and eloquence.

The Taft demonstration lasted just a fraction less than twenty-five minutes, but it had registered itself as possessing greater and steeper volume than the previous tribute accorded President Roosevelt just twenty-four hours previously. More people yelled themselves hoarse for the Ohioan than did for Roosevelt, and the cheers rang with greater spontaneity and genuineness.

When the cheers following the speech of Mr. Knight were finished, Chairman Lodge introduced C. B. McCoy, of Coshocton, Ohio, to place in nomination the name of Senator Joseph B. Foraker.

W. O. Emery, of Macon, Ga., a negro, made the seconding speech for Senator Foraker.

Lieutenant-Governor Murphy, the silver haired and silver tongued ora-



JAMES S. SHERMAN AT HIS DESK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, N. Y., was born in Utica, October 24, 1853, and graduated from Hamilton College. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. He is president of the Utica Trust Co., and the New Hartford Canning Co., president of local ice company, and director in many corporations. He is rated as the richest man in Utica. He was Mayor of Utica in 1884, and then was elected to the 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th Congresses.

five minutes of stormy going, closed his address by naming Mr. Fairbanks and declaring: "Nominate him and victory in November will be ours," there was a demonstration in the Indiana delegation, in which several of the Ohio delegates generously took part.

Mayor Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, then made his way to the stage and seconded the Fairbanks nomination. He spoke extempore.

When Mr. Bookwalter had finished the call of the States was resumed, and there was no response until New York was reached.

Then General Stewart L. Woodford rose to nominate Governor Hughes. He was cheered lustily by members of the New York delegation, in which several other sections of the hall joined.

The conclusion of General Woodford's address was the signal for the unfurling in the New York delegation of a great silken banner bearing the likeness of Governor Hughes. Flags blossomed out in waving color and scattered delegates of a half dozen other States aided the noise batteries of the New York men. In less than three minutes, however, quiet reigned again and the call of States continued.

"Ohio," shouted John R. Mattheis in his finest megaphone voice at 2:17 o'clock. In an instant most of the delegates were on their feet. Indiana, Illinois and most of New York sat still, but even Wisconsin took up the Taft cry. The galleries did their share, but they were not so demonstrative that Theodore E. Burton, of New York, the nominator, did not have perfect silence in three minutes.

When Representative Burton ended his speech nominating the

tor of Pennsylvania, placed in nomination Philander C. Knox. Mr. Murphy and his candidate got one minute of applause. James Scarlet, of Danville, Pa., used three minutes to second the Knox nomination.

Continuing the call of the roll from Rhode Island down, there came no responding voice until Wisconsin was reached, and Henry F. Coehms, of Milwaukee, came forward to nominate Senator La Follette.

The nomination of La Follette was seconded by C. A. A. McGee, of Wisconsin. A wild cheer greeted him as he closed, and the demonstration that which had greeted the presentation of any other candidate except Taft.

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

The call was completed at 5:10 and at 5:16 Senator Lodge announced that William H. Taft had received 701 votes. At 5:23, on the motion of General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, the nomination was made unanimous.

Senator Penrose and Senator Beveridge and William O. Emery, of Georgia, the colored delegate who seconded the nomination of Foraker seconded the motion, and the nomination was made unanimous. The convention then adjourned.

LEADING PLATFORM FEATURES

Leading Declarations of Republican Belief From the Platform.

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

It then goes on to praise what the party has done, and proceeds to declare for certain things, chief among which are the following:

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.

Suspected of Early Frivolity. A young Harvard man, through family influence, obtained a position as confidential clerk in the office of a well-known railroad president. The first morning he got down to the office at 9 o'clock. He found the president hard at work.

On the second morning he presented himself at 8:30 o'clock. Again he found his chief there ahead of him, working diligently. The third day he managed to make the office at 8 o'clock. There was the president, already buried in business.

That night on his way home the young man took counsel with himself and determined to be ahead of his boss at any cost. Accordingly he set his alarm clock for 6:30, and by great exercise of will power managed to show up at the office before 7:30 o'clock. But there was his chief working away as if he had not left his desk at all.

As the clerk entered the president looked up at him with a quizzical air. "Young man," said he, "what use do you make of your forenoons?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

It would be difficult to find a more modest man in high places than M. Fallieres, the French President.

Former United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, was operated on in Los Angeles on account of a growth on his neck.

At Birmingham, Ala., General Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

Brigadier-General Godfrey (retired) has the distinction of being one of the last of the high commissioned officers who saw service in the Civil War.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles (retired) is living in Boston with his daughter, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Rober. General Miles is writing a book.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, the famous English clergyman, is now in Venice, but is so much better that he will probably within the next year entirely regain his health.

W. N. McMillan, a young American millionaire, and the son of the late Senator from Michigan, has a 20,000-acre farm in British East Africa on which he lives now. He hopes to make it one of the best farms in the world.

David B. Hill sailed on the steamship Baltic for his first visit to England and the Continent. He expects to spend six weeks in traveling in England, France and Germany, and to return to this country about August 1.

H. H. Harriman has gone into residence for the summer at Arden. That is the only place in the world where the people can call him Uncle Hank with impunity, and where the children dare to "catch behind" his motor car.

The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson resigned as pastor of Tremont Temple, in Boston.

WOULDN'T SUIT HER. Mrs. Spenders—I wonder how you'd like it if I ever got 'new-womanish' and laid upon wearing men's clothes?

Mr. Spenders—Oh, I haven't any fear of you ever doing that. Men's clothes are never very expensive.—Catholic Standard and Times.



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SECRETARY AND MRS. TAFT IN PRIVATE LIFE.

(Born at Cincinnati, September 15, 1857; son of the Hon. Alphonso Taft, Attorney General in President Grant's Cabinet; graduated at Yale, 1878; married at Cincinnati, June, 1880, Helen Harron; assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, 1881-2; collector of internal revenue, first district of Ohio, 1882-3; assistant county solicitor, Hamilton County, 1885-7; judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, 1887-90; Solicitor-General of the United States, 1890-2; United States Circuit Judge, sixth circuit, 1892-1900; president of the United States Philippine Commission, March 13, 1900-February 1, 1904; first civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, July 4, 1904-February 1, 1904; Secretary of War of the United States since February 1, 1904.)

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