

VERMONT IS FOR TAFT; ROOSEVELT GETS MAINE

Neither State Convention Instructs Its Delegates-at-Large Explicitly, However.

1,000 KENTUCKY CONTESTS

President's Followers in Control and His Wing of Party Rules in Michigan, Where Newberry Is Ousted.

Republican state conventions were held in Vermont, Maine, Kentucky and Michigan yesterday. Delegates to the national convention were elected in New England, but in the Kentucky and Michigan meetings contests prevented action.

In Vermont the administration was endorsed. The four delegates-at-large, however, were not instructed. They are favorable to Mr. Taft. It is known in the 1st Vermont District Taft delegates were elected; in the 2d Roosevelt men won.

In Maine, delegates-at-large favorable to Roosevelt were named, and in the 2d, 3d and 4th districts his followers won.

In Kentucky more than one thousand contests were filed. Taft men were in control, and at once began to settle the disputes. The convention meets again to-day.

In Michigan almost a like condition existed. Truman H. Newberry, Roosevelt supporter, was rejected for temporary chairman, and the convention fight to-day may be lively. The 10th and 11th Michigan districts elected Taft delegates.

ROOSEVELT WINS IN MAINE

Delegates Not Instructed, but Pledged to His Candidacy.

Bangor, Me., April 10.—The candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt will be supported by Maine's twelve delegates in the Republican National Convention. Ten were chosen at the Republican State Convention and at three of the four district conventions, held this afternoon and to-night in the City Hall. The other two were elected a week ago in the 1st District.

Instructions were not formally given to the 4th District delegates, but all those chosen were named on ballots headed "Roosevelt delegates."

The Roosevelt leaders had a good working majority in the state convention, the vote for delegates-at-large being 739 to 457. The delegates-at-large are Morrill N. Drew, Portland; Aretas E. Stearns, Rumor; Charles S. Hitchcock, Augusta; and Halbert P. Gardner, Patten.

VERMONT INDORSES TAFT

Delegates-at-Large Favor Him—District Delegates Divided.

Montpelier, Vt., April 10.—Of the eight Vermont delegates to the Chicago convention of the Republican party, two district delegates will be instructed for Taft and two for Roosevelt. The four delegates-at-large are unpledged, although the state convention to-day endorsed President Taft's administration and all four delegates expressed a personal desire for his re-nomination.

The platform condemns the principles of recall of judges and of decisions, advocated by Colonel Roosevelt. The suggestion of a popular review of the decisions of the court in a particular case is declared to be "a subtle and dangerous attempt upon the foundation of free government itself."

Two of the delegates were chosen without opposition and the other two after spirited contests between the Taft and Roosevelt forces. In which the Taft majorities were 54 and 53, respectively. The Vermont delegation to Chicago will be as follows:

Delegates-at-large—United States Senator Carroll S. Poole, of Hyde Park; J. Gray Eaton, of Brattleboro; and Governor John A. Mead, of Rutland—uninstructed.

First District—William F. Warren, of Vergennes; J. L. Southwick, of Burlington—uninstructed for Taft.

Second District—W. M. Gibson, of Brattleboro; Fred B. Thompson, of Boston—uninstructed for Roosevelt.

Chairman Williams, of the Republican State Committee, and the principal Taft leader in Vermont, said to-night that while the delegates-at-large were uninstructed, he was sure they would vote for President Taft. Chairman Hitchcock, of the Roosevelt committee, was equally sure that the four were uninstructed.

No opposition developed to the selection of Senator Dillingham as chairman at the opening of proceedings, and for half an hour the convention listened to an exposition of Republican principles in which many former Presidents were mentioned by name. The names of Roosevelt and Taft omitted. The convention was a very noisy one and the proceedings were frequently interrupted by hoots, yells, clanging of cowbells and cheering by both the delegates and spectators.

The convention then adopted a platform which included a memorial on the death of Representative Foster and an endorsement of President Taft, with references to the tariff and several other Republican issues. The platform was adopted by a close vote, although a Roosevelt leader protested and asked for a ballot. Chairman Dillingham decided against them.

VOTES TO OUST NEWBERRY

Michigan State Committee Seats Taft Delegates.

Bay City, Mich., April 10.—A bitter fight between Taft and Roosevelt forces for control of the Republican state convention to-morrow started actively to-night at a special meeting of the Republican state central committee, attended by seventeen out of twenty-four members, at which Robert A. Shields, of Houghton, acted as chairman.

MURRAY A TAFT DELEGATE

Trenton, N. J., April 10.—At a meeting of local Republican leaders this evening C. Edward Murray, quartermaster general of the state, was unanimously selected as a Taft candidate for delegates from the 4th Congressional District to the national convention. The other Taft candidate, already decided upon, is C. Leoyard Blair, a New York banker, who lives near Bernardsville.

NINTH MISSOURI FOR TAFT

Mexico, Mo., April 10.—Republicans of the 9th Congressional District in convention to-day selected Clarence A. Barnes and O. E. Meyersleick delegates to the Chicago convention and instructed them for Taft.

DELEGATES, IN A MERRY MOOD, FIND MANY LAUGH PRODUCERS

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Rochester, April 10.—Job Hedges furnished the best laugh-producer of the convention, when he affirmed that the Controller, when he affixed his words on the matter of the "political patent medicine man" mentioned by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. The Controller had expressed his surprise and grief that such a term should be applied to Theodore Roosevelt by the chairman of a Republican State Convention.

"The patent medicine man referred to was Dr. Woodrow Wilson," Mr. Hedges explained, with a gleeful grin and with explicit authority for the statement. The delegates howled with joy.

A man with a long fur-collared overcoat and a campaign hat, wearing glasses and displaying a flamboyantly dental smile, walked into the Hotel Seneca last night and registered in a bold and flowing style as "Theodore Roosevelt."

"Give me Room 212," he demanded, and the resulting laugh from those near by brought almost every one in the crowded lobby up to see the signature and enjoy the joke.

Room 212 was Temporary headquarters at the Democratic State Convention of 1910. It was from that room that Charles F. Murphy handled the situation, and the slogan of "Room 212" as the seat of power over the Democratic delegates of 1910 was first raised as a campaign war cry by Colonel Roosevelt. "Room 212" during this Republican convention has been occupied by a salesman for a wholesale millinery house.

The delegates discovered a close copy of the famous old "Amen Corner" of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, in an odd corner of the Seneca last night. At the north wall of the lobby, makes a corner which is taken up with two big leather settees placed at a right angle. Timothy L. Woodruff, known at this convention as "Come-back Tim," made the discovery, and was so tickled over it that he rounded up a lot of friends to occupy the seats while they sang a few songs, told a few stories, and talked over the odd days when the original "Amen Corner," Moses M. McKee, leader of the 51st Assembly District; Frank Bowers, Representative Calder, ex-Sheriff John Shea and a man of Rochester who concealed his name but who looked enough like Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler to fool a lot of people were among those who "sat in."

The little black skullcap which William M. Ivins always wears was very much in evidence. It bobbed up and around at each session of the convention, and it was equally prominent at the sessions of the all-party committee on resolutions. Up-state delegates and townfolk thought it was "some sight," and Hiram H. Edger-ton, the Mayor of Rochester, was heard to remark that "it looked good to him."

William L. Ward, of Westchester, occupied an aisle seat in the third row from the front at both sessions of the convention. He was squarely in front of the chairman's seat on the platform and about as close to it as any delegate in the hall. The Westchester leader didn't say a word at yesterday's session, and all through to-day's session he maintained the same reticent air, though his pleased smiles radiating around when Controller Prendergast took the platform for his speech of protest. When the proceedings were drawing to a close, however, Mr. Ward began to brighten up, and after the routine resolutions required by law had been disposed of—such matters as resolution that the Republican emblem—"Mr. Ward unrolled a sufficiently large and offered the motion that "we do now adjourn."

"You have heard the motion made by Mr. Barnes, of Albany," said Dr. Butler. "What is your pleasure?" and Mr. Ward joined heartily in the laugh that followed.

The reports that reached here last night of Colonel Roosevelt's success in Illinois brought a blessing to Controller Prendergast. His room had not been up to that time anything like a "mecca" for the politicians, but it speedily became so. Within a half hour after the dispatches from "Chicago" began to circulate through the hotel lobbies Mr. Prendergast had to get up so many times to let in politicians that he left the door open and let them walk in and out.

Chairman, Frank Knox, who declared the meeting illegal, members of the committee voted to unseat the ex-Secretary of the Navy, Truman H. Newberry, of Trenton, a Roosevelt leader, as temporary chairman. The meeting then took up the question of contested delegates to the state convention and voted to seat Taft delegations as against Roosevelt delegations from Detroit (Wayne County) and Battle Creek (Cahoon County). The Detroit delegation is admitted to hold the balance of power.

Despite the overwhelming majority of the state central committee and the apparent sweeping advantage given to President Taft in the selection to-morrow of six delegates-at-large from Michigan to the Republican national convention, Roosevelt leaders maintain that the situation will be reversed on the floor of the convention.

Leaders on both sides of the stubborn contest said that almost anything may be expected when the convention is opened formally to-morrow.

The 10th Congressional District elected these delegates to the Republican national convention: Henry B. Smith, Bay City, and Colonel Frankbach, Cheboygan. Both are instructed for Roosevelt.

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STATE CONVENTION SUPPORTS MR. TAFT

Continued from first page. The audience, however, didn't really wake up until Mr. Prendergast took the platform. He had hardly declared it his duty to dissent from some of the platform statements and the speeches made when there came a burst of applause from the gallery and some hooting from delegates.

"Quiet in the gallery!" yelled a delegate, interrupting the speech.

"The people sometimes sit in the gallery," interposed Mr. Prendergast, addressing the protestant. "Sometimes they are represented there more than on the floor," and this brought hisses from many delegates.

"The people elect the delegates," shouted a gallery enthusiast, at which there was more handclapping and hissing.

"I'm not in favor of the renomination of Mr. Taft," went on the Roosevelt spokesman.

"Neither is Illinois," came a response from the rear of the convention hall.

"Illinois is all right," assented Mr. Prendergast.

"Well, you'd better go there," directed a Taft delegate, and the laughter, cheers and catcalls which followed forced Dr. Butler to use his gavel in an effort to restore order.

Says Socialism Is No Bogie. A belief in the initiative, the referendum and the recall, the Controller insisted, did not make an individual an agitator or a socialist. It did not seem to him sufficient grounds on which to read anybody out of the Republican party.

Job Hedges struck another unpopular note when he opened with something like this: "This begins to look like a real convention, and my admiration for Prendergast was never greater than it is to-day."

Mr. Hedges made it perfectly plain, however, that his admiration was all for the courageous attitude of the Controller in facing such united opposition, and not at all for the doctrines he espoused. In characteristic phraseology he explained that "whether a man is a Progressive or not depends largely upon which way he was facing when he started," and in taking up his doctrines of the initiative, referendum and recall, he said, was not a bogie with which to scare people. He cited the growth of socialist doctrine and socialist practice in the German Empire and Great Britain. It was not so very many years ago in Great Britain, he said, when in Parliament opposition was made to proposals to stop harnessing women to wagons in the coal pits as an invasion of property rights. Yet in the present coal strike there, he reminded the delegates, the government itself introduced a bill for a minimum wage scale. He added:

We live in a different age now, an age when the people recognize their rights, and those rights are respected under the laws of the land. Socialism has only made headway in this country because the two great parties have been too cowardly to economic demands by the people. They want something to look forward to from one or the other of the great parties.

The Republican party, Mr. Prendergast insisted, was not taking the right course in attempting to stuff its ears so it wouldn't hear fair criticism, and blind its eyes so it wouldn't see true conditions. Worst of all, it was denying the men of its own faith, who tried, with human fallibility, perhaps, but still with sincerity and honesty of purpose, to better conditions. He exclaimed:

We want remedies, not rhetoric, and if there are some men who offer remedies don't turn your backs on them, even in the heat of a campaign. I am a conservative. I know that from that can come a knowledge of what elements in the party are thinking, and so real progress depends on it.

Taking up the arguments of Mr. Wadsworth against direct legislation and the recall, Mr. Prendergast illustrated the workings of Congress, with special rules limiting debate on tariff bills.

"But let's come nearer home," he continued. "We've got our own Legislature—God bless it!—and a fervent 'Amen' from the gallery convulsed the assembly. He described the end of a session, with the Rules Committee in charge, releasing such bills as it chose and sitting on the others, and the quick roll-call system.

"I see Ray Smith blushing," said Mr. Prendergast. "He was an able clerk of the Assembly, and I know how he must have worked. And that is representative government, as we have it," he added.

The functions of representative government have been circumscribed and limited, that's why representative government is not popular just now. And I'll tell you a secret in some ways, have been given only by our courts. We've told the courts to interpret the laws, but I say they actually make them sometimes.

Mr. Prendergast discussed the Arizona constitution, with its veto of judges and President Taft's veto of the constitution on that account, California's subsequent adoption of a recall provision, the admission of Arizona as a state minus the recall feature of the constitution, and the election of a Legislature with Republican and Democratic members alike pledged to adopt a constitutional amendment for the recall.

"That's the way you stop this progressive doctrine," the Roosevelt delegate exclaimed, turning to Dr. Butler and shaking a finger at State Chairman Barnes. "In my judgment you can't re-elect President Taft, for many reasons which you know as well as I do."

Howls of derision resounded from all sides, but didn't stop the speaker, who continued:

The time has come for us to consider such things, and we are told conventions are deliberative assemblies. This is a nice little family party, so let's talk things out right. The tariff plank in your platform falls to make any allusion to the only original policy the President has annunciated actually. Why this silence? If you are going to run on his record, why don't you stand by it? Why pick and choose and keep this significant silence?

Cheers for the President. When Mr. Prendergast remarked that "the New York County organization supported President Taft at the primaries" the New York men cheered again and again and then gave three cheers for the President. "Yes, you cheer," started the speaker, "but I've seen some of you smile at me, and I'll tell you what those smiles mean."

"Tell the truth," admonished a New York delegate, while the galleries cheered and hooted as the Controller went on.

I'll tell the truth, honor bright. Those smiles meant that the organization was for Taft, but many of its members doubted the agency of that course. Two of them

GIVES COLONEL 115,000

Illinois Piles Up Big Majority for Roosevelt in State. Chicago, April 10.—Theodore Roosevelt defeated President Taft in the preferential primary held in Illinois yesterday by approximately 115,000 voters and Speaker Champ Clark received a majority of more than 140,000 over Governor Woodrow Wilson, according to fairly complete returns.

Charles S. Deneen has been nominated for Governor for the third consecutive term by the Republicans, his plurality being estimated at 75,000. Edward F. Dunne, ex-Mayor of Chicago, received the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket by a plurality close to 30,000.

Due to the length of the ballot, it is expected that another day will be required to complete the count.

Practically complete returns from the city of Chicago and estimates based on a count one-half the vote in the state outside of this city give the following totals:

For President—Republicans—Theodore Roosevelt, 234,000; Taft, 115,000; Democrats—Clark, 220,000; Wilson, 80,000 (city's majority, 140,000).

Lawrence V. Sherman, president of the state board of administration, received the endorsement of the Republicans for United States Senator over Shelby M. Cullom by a plurality estimated at 25,000. Mr. Cullom, on hearing of Mr. Sherman's victory, in the preferential vote of the state, had only to say:

"I will abide by the decision."

Senator Cullom will have completed thirty years in the United States Senate when his term expires March 4 next. Prior to that he was twice Governor of Illinois, member of the House of Representatives and member of the Legislature, serving one term as Speaker.

James Hamilton Lewis had no opposition on the Democratic ticket for the Senatorship endorsement.

President Taft carried the 5th District in this city, giving him two delegates. Mr. Taft's managers announced to-night that they will fight for an endorsement of the administration in the platform to be adopted in the Republican State Convention in Springfield on April 19.

Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Speaker of the House, was renominated for Congress by a vote of 2 to 1 over his nearest competitor.

W. B. McKinley, President Taft's campaign manager, also was renominated for Congress in the 1st District.

The Socialists and Progressives nominated full state and Congressional tickets.

ILLINOIS ISSUES LOCAL

Taft Manager Says Result of Primary Not Unexpected. Washington, April 10.—Representative W. B. McKinley, director of Taft's national headquarters, to-day issued the first official comment from the Taft side on the Presidential primary in Illinois yesterday. He said:

The result in Illinois was not unexpected. Those reduced to a condition where they had little to say in the people of the state were so peculiarly local as to cause the President to be lost sight of in an effort that branch might make in protecting the minority of the people from the oppression of the majority.

Public Will Supreme. The foundations of our government are laid in the principle that a people can best govern themselves by selecting from their midst representatives who shall act for them and bear the responsibility in the broad light of day. At no time have our people been so conscious of their duty as at this juncture.

By means of these twin weapons, known as the initiative and referendum, the legislative branch is being deprived of its power and sense of responsibility, and is being reduced to a condition where it has no inducements to men of ability and self-respect, and furthermore, it is being reduced to a condition where it is being reduced in an effort that branch might make in protecting the minority of the people from the oppression of the majority.

Among other things Mr. Hedges said: "I have the people rule? I answer 'Yes.' Have the people rule? I reply that they will, because the government still exists. Will the people rule? I reply that they will, because the government still exists. Will the people rule? I reply that they will, because the government still exists."

Senator Elio Root, William Barnes, Jr., William Bert, of Brooklyn, and Edwin A. Merritt, Speaker of the State Assembly, Alternates: Senator Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga; Charles W. Anderson, of New York; George W. Whitehead, of Niagara Falls; and R. W. Brown, of New York.

After Mr. Hedges had been heard the motion on the adoption of the platform was put and carried. The delegates-at-large and alternates were then named.

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