Compromise Injunction Plank After a Long Fight

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MENTION OF THE PRES. CAUSES DEMONSTRATION

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

he leaves behind him his policies."

The statement, "We believe in the support of the courts in all their dignity," caused additional applause, as did the declaration in favor of protection.

As Senator Lodge concluded, he was cheered to the echo.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, extending greeting to John Ade, of Indiana, a veteran of the Republican party since its inception, and tendering him a seat on the platform.

Mr. Ade, who is the father of Geo. Ade, was heartily applauded as he mounted the rostrum. A similar motion for like reasons was offered in behalf of J. H. Tripp, of Janesville, Wis., and he also was conducted to the platform.

WILL NOT CUT DOWN REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH

Burke Leads Vigorous, but Losing Fight, for His Minority Reports on the Subject.

Chairman Lodge directed that the CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 17.—Chairman Lodge directed that the names of the newly chosen members of the national committee and that of the honorary vice-presidents be read to the convention. This was done, many of the spectators leaving the hall while the reading was in progress.

The names of the members of the national committee brought the State delegations to their feet in enthusiastic tributes to their political leaders. Indiana gave Chairman Harry New a cheer; Massachusetts shouted wildly for Senator Murray Crane; New Jersey gave the tribune to Franklin Murphy; Ohio to Vorys; Pennsylvania to Senator Penrose; West Virginia to Senator Scott, and Tennessee to Nathan Hale, the last an appointee announced for the first time.

Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, moved that the national committee be empowered to fill vacancies occurring on the committee. This brought out an amendment from a Michigan delegate that the State committee of the respective States be empowered to fill vacancies on the national committee should they occur. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Clayton, and the proposition agreed to.

The report of the committee on rules and order of business thereupon was presented by Senator Warren, of Wyoming, its chairman. He announced that with but a few changes the rules of the last National Republican Convention were adopted. Those which were changed provided for a grouping of Arizona, New Mexico and Hawaii as Territories with a representation of six delegates each, and also give to the national committee authority to determine the mode of electing delegates to national conventions.

Not Reduce South's Representation.

When it came to the adoption of the report of the committee, Representative Burke, of Pennsylvania, who on yesterday introduced a resolution to cut down representation in the national convention to a basis of Republican votes cast in the State, was recognized to present a minority report. The committee had voted down the resolution by 23 to 17.

"As the representative of the seventeen States against the twenty-three," said Mr. Burke, "I wish to present the following minority report."

Mr. Burke was cheered as he asked one of the clerks to read the report, as follows:

"It is moved that the report be amended to include the following:

"That the basis of representation in the Republican National Convention hereafter shall be as follows: Each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes or majority fraction thereof cast at the last preceding presidential election for Republican elector, four delegates from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and that methods for the enforcement of this rule shall be proved by the Republican national committee chosen by the delegates to this convention."

The reading of the amendment called out cries of "No, No," and "Yes, Yes," from all parts of the floor.

The Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Utah members of the committee joined in the minority report.

Representative Burke was then recognized to speaker on behalf of the minority report. He claimed that inasmuch as the Republican party was founded upon the idea of equal justice to all, it could do no less than adopt the minority report. He brought forth cheers by his assertion that if Pennsylvania had equal representation with South Carolina on the basis of votes cast at the last presidential election it would have 680 delegates on to the floor to South Carolina's eighteen.

Representative Burke made an impassioned appeal for the adoption of his report, and was greeted with tremendous applause.

Opposed by Wilson.

When Representative Burke had concluded, Augustus E. Wilson, one of the delegates from Kentucky, took the floor in opposition.

"This is no new proposition," he declared, "and I want to sound a note of caution to you against acting hastily in this matter. It is not a vital question in Kentucky, for under the 10,000 vote rule we would have the same number of votes as at present. If you adopt this rule, you will do more to make the Republican party a sectional party than the negro question has done to make the Democratic party a sectional party.

"No good will come of it, if you adopt this rule," continued Mr. Wilson, amid applause, "and after all, isn't South Carolina a member of the sisterhood of States?"

At the conclusion of Governor Wilson's remarks, the chair recognized J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, who declared the adoption of the minority report "would be a stepping stone to a long needed reform."

Mr. Keifer said he was talking for himself alone.

Ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio, who followed General Keifer, suggested that the matter was one which called for the consideration of Congress as to the elections in the South. He urged against hasty action on the minority resolution as it was too important to be passed upon on so short a deliberation.

H. L. Remmel, of Little Rock, Ark., spoke for the majority report and was followed by George T. Buckingham, of Illinois, who favored the minority. Other speakers were, for the majority, Henry L. Johnson, of Georgia, a negro, and for the minority, James Wadsworth, of New York; ex-Governor H. C. Warmouth, of Louisiana, and Representatives James E. Watson, of Indiana, M. H. de Young, of California, moved the previous question.

Burke is Beaten.

It was seconded by New Hampshire, Minnesota and Indiana. The vote was then announced by the chairman to be on the substitution of the minority for the majority. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, demanded a roll call and he was seconded by New York, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Alabama, Arkansas and California, the first three States on the roll call voted no, and Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana, voted aye; Iowa was the first State to split its vote, giving —— for minority report, and twenty for the majority report. Michigan also divided, as did Minnesota and Missouri. The vote went about equaly divided as a rule, until New York was reached. It cast a solid vote for the minority report, which at once put it into the lead. Ohio cast eight votes for the minority and thirty-eight for the majority. This caused an outburst of applause, which lasted for a full minute. Pennsylvania went solidly for the minority report, and the vote passed the 800 total almost even. The vote of Washington put the matter beyond doubt, the totals at that time being 428 for the minority to 491 for the majority report.

No vote for New Mexico was recorded, the delegation being absent at the time. One delegate was absent from Minnesota, and the total was therefore 977 the minority report received 471, and the majority 506.

The majority report was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

The Southern delegations in their applause and cheering gave credit to the Ohio delegation for saving them. Calls "Ohio!" rang from the delegates gathered under the Southern banners.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, moved that a recess be taken until 9 o'clock to-night. Governor Fort, of New Jersey, offered an amendment making the hour 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The amendment was adopted and the convention adjourned.

STILL FIGHT OVER INJUNCTION PLANK

(Continued from First Page.)

matter to the attention of the complete organization.

Work Hard to Get Votes.

The time during the recesses, as well as the time in which the committee was engaged, was devoted to strenuous efforts by both sides to increase their strength on the full committee. For the first time since the fight began the friends of the administration apparently became fully awakened to the seriousness of the situation, but being aroused, they were just as zealous as their opponents in presenting the situation to their fellow committeemen.

During the day they received telegrams from Washington expressing the views of both the President and the Secretary of War as to the necessity for the injunction plank, and these telegrams were sent to all doubtful members of the committee. In one of these telegrams the President is reported to have urged the wisdom of the injunction resolution and to have said that the convention should not yield any more to the extremists among the manufacturers than to the extremists among the laboring men.

Fight a Desperate One.

The opponents of the plank who are members of the committee called to their assistance a number of outsiders, and neither element lost any opportunity to advance the interests of the anti-injunction clause side. The President's friends cite an occurrence in the subcommittee as indicative that their opponents are willing to subordinate everything else to the injunction question. At its session yesterday the subcommittee hand under consideration a resolution declaring in favor of single statehood for the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and laid it on the table by an affirmative vote, which included most, if not all, of their antagonists. To-day when the subcommittee met one of them moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was lost, and all of them cast their votes in favor of reconsideration. This has been interpreted to indicate that when test vote comes in the full committee on the injunction plank, the members of the committee from those two Territories will be with their friends, the opponents of the provision.

Many Changes Made.

The formal proceedings of the subcommittee during the day consisted of the consideration of the various planks of the platform as presented to the committee. All these were carefully gone over and many changes in phraseology were made. There were also some alterations of an essential character in some of the more important declarations, so that if the subcommittee's draft is accepted, the platform will be found to be in some particulars, though in no essentials, different from the draft of the document which was prepared in Washington. All the proceedings, except a few hearings, were conducted behind closed doors, and none of the details were given to the public.

GOMPERS PRESENTS PLANKS FOR BENEFIT OF LABOR

Asks for Declarations on Injunction and Other Subjects of Commanding Interest to Wage Earners.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 17.—When the subcommittee of thirteen of the resolutions committee began business at 10 o'clock to-day, the doors of the assembly room were thrown open temporarily for the purpose of granting a twenty minute hearing to representatives of the American Federation of Labor and to those of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. President Samuel Gompers and Vice-Presidents Kefe and Duncan appeared for the federation, and Mr. Gompers suggested the following as a plank in the platform, saying that it contained the embodiment of the federation's views:

"The Republican party is in accord with the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, when he declared that 'Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much more consideration.' Through his wise and humane policy the shackles were stricken from the limbs of 4,000,000 chattel slaves. The Republican party has been the staunch defender of property and property rights, yet holds and declares that personal rights and human liberty are and must of necessity be entitled to the first and highest consideration.

"Recognizing the new conditions arising from our marvelous industrial development, our people and our nation realize the fact that the wheels of industry and commerce of our time require that new law and new concepts of law must be enacted to conform to modern industry and commerce, and advance freedom in line therewith.

"We therefore pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law by Congress guaranteeing to the wage-earners, agriculturists and horticulturists of our country the right of organized effort, to the end that such associations or its members shall not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

The Injunction Clause.

"We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed; and, that in no case shall an injunction be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary process of law and which act shall provide that in the proceedure for the punishment of contempt of court the party cited for contempt, shall, when such contempt was not committed in the actual presence of the court, be entitled to a trial by jury.

"We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of an amendment extending the existing eight-hour law to all government employes and to all workers, whether employed by contractors or subcontractors, doing work for or on behalf of the Federal government.

"We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employer's liability act, for injury to body or loss of life of employes.

"We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law, to the extent of Federal jurisdiction, granting women suffrage, and to submit a constitutional amendment for ratification to the States for the absolute suffrage of women coequal with men.

"We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, separate from any existing department, with a secretary at its head having a seat in the President's Cabinet.

"We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law for the creation of a Federal bureau of mines and mine, preferably, under the proposed department of labor, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to thoroughly investigate the cause of mine disasters, so that laws and regulations may be recommended and enacted which will prevent the terrible maiming and loss of life in the mines.

"We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law for the establishment of United States government postal savings banks."

Will Have Fair Treatment.

Mr. Gompers followed the reading of the planks he presented with an argument, which was extended from time to time by the committee, ten and five minutes at a time until half an hour had been consumed. He described the labor movement, its high ideals and the patriotism and ture American spirit possessed by members of labor organizations.

"We do not want to eat an employer as an appetizer for breakfast or as dessert for dinner," he ejaculated, "but we want fair treatment, and we are going to have it.

"We are not anarchists or destroyers of property," he continued. "I do not believe there is in existence in this country a force and power that is such a conservator of peace as the American labor movement. But you might just as well destroy the organizations of labor as to prevent their normal activities.

"I ask you to compare the influences which this movement is exerting in the United States with the revolutionary movements that are going on in foreign countries.

"If you outlaw our movement and make it impossible and destroy the incentive for men to belong to labor organizations, you will find the expression of discontent take some other form, and you will have to deal with that."

Gompers and Emery Clash.

A somewhat lively colloquy resulted when Mr. Gompers took up the record of injunctions. He disputed the statement made yesterday to the full committee by Mr. Emery, representing the National Manufacturers' Association, to the effect that eighteen injunctions on labor was the Federal record for fifteen years. Mr. Gompers charged that Mr. Emery knew this to be a misrepresentation. To this Mr. Emery, who was present, strenuously objected, and when Mr. Gompers had concluded he was given an opportunity to be heard again. He said in his previous statement he had taken the record furnished Congress by Mr. Gompers. His own figures were, he said, twenty injunctions in labor disputes in five years. Mr. Emery took occasion to repeat his points of yesterday. Mr. Van Cleave, who heads the Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. Smith, of the Illinois Association, were both given a word in conclusion in opposition to the injunction plank. Both called attention to previous failures of labor to accomplish results on election day, and urged the committee to look at the question without fear.

PURSUE POLICIES LAID DOWN BY ROOSEVELT

Senator Lodge Says While President Retires, the Party Is Pledged to His Policies.

CHICAGO, June 17.—With the declaration that to elect the nominees of the convention "we must defeat our opponents, whose exclusion from power is desired by the country and deserved by them," Senator Lodge opened his address as permanent chairman.

"No political party in modern times," he went on, "can show such a record of achievement during the last fifty years as the Republican party. Upon that record we can stand and challenge all comers to the lists. But it is well to remember that the test we have to meet is much less severe. This is a comparative world. We do not go forth to contest the great prize with an ideal party, which we sometimes see beautifully depicted by persons of self-confessed superiority and chronic discontent. The glittering abstraction which they present never existed yet on sea or land. It gleams upon us in printers' ink, but it has neither substance nor organization nor candidates, for organizations and candidates must be taken from the ranks of men, and cannot be the floating phantoms of an uneasy dream. The American people must choose next November between us and the Democratic party. With the Democratic party, and with that alone, must the comparison be made. We differ from that party in some important particulars. We both, it is true, have a past and a history, but we treat those possessions very differently. They wish to keep their past a profound secret. We seek by all means to publish ours to the world. If we refer to their history they charge us with calumny. We regard ours, truthful and undistorted, as our greatest glory. To the youth of the country they say, 'Judge us solely by our undiscovered future.' We say, 'Read our record; judge us by our past and our present, and from these learn what we are—what we have been and what we mean to be.'

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, Addressing the Convention.

"It is the huge size of private fortunes, the vast extent and power of modern combinations of capital, made possible by present conditions, which have brought upon us, in these later years, problems portentious in their possibilities, and threatening, not only our social and political welfare, but even our personal freedom, if they are not boldly met and wisely solved.

"The great body of the American people, neither very rich nor very poor, the honest, the thrifty, the hard-working, the men and women who earn and save, have no base envy, no fanatic hatred of wealth, whether individual or corporate, if it has been honestly gained and is wisely and generously employed with a sense of responsibility to the public. But this great body of our people, by habit and instinct alike wisely conservative; these people, who are the bone and sinew of our country, and upon whom its fortunes and its safety rest, began to observe, with deep alarm, the recent manifestations of the new economic conditions.

"The policy of the Republican party in dealing with the new and formidable questions which have taken concrete form in enormous combinations of capital and in great public service corporations, has been formulated and determined. That policy 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 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.

"It is in pursuance of this policy, shaped and settled during the past few years, that old laws have been enforced and new one entered."

What Roosevelt Has Done.

"The work has not ceased with the enforcement of existing laws. A Republican Congress and a Republican President have placed new laws upon the statute books, designed to carry out the Republican policy of government regulation on a safe, reasonable and effective manner. The Elkins law, aimed at preferential rebates, which have been the curse of our transportation and our business; the railroad rate law, which made the supervision of railroads more effective, and the pure food law, which has been in the highest degree, beneficient to the masses of our people, are all monuments of the policy and the labors of the Republican party.

"The President, who has led his party and the people in this great work, retires, by his own determination, from his high office on the fourth of March next. His refusal of a renomination, dictated by the loftiest motives and by a noble loyalty to American traditions, is final and irrevocable. Any one, who attempts to use his name as a candidate for the presidency, impugns both his sincerity and his good faith, two of the President's greatest and most conspicuous qualities, upon which no shadow has ever been cast. That man is no friend to Theodore Roosevelt and does not cherish his name and fame, who now from any motive, seeks to urge him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally declined. The President has refused what his countryman would gladly have given him; he says what he means and means what he says, and his party and his country will respect his wishes as they honor his high character and great public service.

"But, although the President retires, he leaves his policies behind him. To those policies the Republican party stands pledged. We must carry out as we have begun, regardless, alike of the radicals of reaction and the radicals of revolution. We must hold fast to that which is good while we make the advances which the times demand."

ALL THAT OCCURRED HEARD BY TEDDY THROUGH 'PHONE

Reported From Chicago to Have Had His Ear to Long Distance Instrument.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 17.—It is said to-night that President Roosevelt himself was an actual listener to the wild demonstrations of enthusiasm which greeted his name in the convention this afternoon.

Remarkable as this may seem, it was accounted for by the following circumstances: Hanging ten feet above the heads of the delegates and immediately in front of the platform are four black discs, looped by wires and joined by a small central cable leading from the hall. Many have wondered at these discs, believing them to be a part of the system for electrical display. As a matter of fact they are a combination of telephone and phonograph, taking up the proceedings as they occur and transmitting each swell of oratory and each throb of enthusiastic applause.

According to the reports to-night one of the wires was cut into the White House early this afternoon, and the President in person, with the receivers to his ears, caught the words of Lodge as he electrified the vast assemblage and the echoing shouts which ebbed and flowed for fully forty-five minutes.

PUT LIMIT ON SPEECHES.

Only One Seconding Speech for Each Candidate.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 17.—An agreement was reported to-night by representatives of all the candidates by which the nominating and seconding speeches for President will be materially curtailed. This agreement is that only one nominating and one seconding speech shall be made for each candidate, and that the long list of seconding speeches which have been heretofore announced will be abandoned.

The speeches for Secretary Taft will be by Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, placing the secretary in nomination, and George A. Knight, of California, seconding the nomination. The speakers who have relinquished the honor of seconding the nomination are Senators Dolliver, of Iowa; Burkett, of Nebraska; Borah, of Idaho; George H. Williams, of Oregon, who was Attorney-General in the Grant Cabinet, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro orator of Georgia.

A similar curtailment occurs in the long list of seconding speakers of the other candidates, but the exact list of those who retire from the oratorical arena are not definitely arranged to-night.

United States Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, will be placed in nomination for President by C. B. McCoy, of Coshocton, Ohio, and the nomination will be seconded by W. O. Emery, of Macon, Ga.

THOUGHT HUGHES A DOCTOR.

Mistake Made by a Virginian Visiting His Headquarters.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, June 17.—Above the door of the Hughes headquarters in the auditorium there is a five-foot portrait of the Governor of the Empire State. Under it, in big electric letters, appears his name. A Virginia delegate, who studied the sign closely to-night, entered the room and accepted a handful of pamphlets handed out by Mr. Humphrey, the manager of the Hughes boom.

"The mischief," he said, after studying the literature for a minute, "I thought this fellow Hughes was a doctor. Down in Virginia we've been yelling for him because we thought he could cure everything in the world. Now it turns out he's a lawyer. We don't care very much for lawyers down our way."

KEPT WELL INFORMED ON WHAT WAS GOING ON

President and Secretary Taft Receive Detailed Report of Proceedings Over Direct Wires and Later Take Drives.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—With every incident in the great gathering at Chicago flashed to them on direct wires, President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft kept in constant touch to-day with the Republican National Convention, had a brief conference, and each wound up the afternoon by driving into the suburbs while the convention was still in session.

All day long the wires brought news of what was transpiring in the convention. There were direct telegraph circuits from the convention hall into the executive office of the White House and the private office of Secretary Taft, and a long distance 'phone in Mr. Taft's office as well. Apparently disinterested in the closing hours of the day's proceedings, President and Mrs. Roosevelt drove from the White House late in the afternoon to the vicinity of Rock Creek, northwest of the city, where they mounted horses and cantered over the smooth bridle paths amid the wild scenery that characterizes the park. They left just after the great ovation to Mr. Roosevelt had exhausted itself, following forty-five minutes of continued cheering. The President received bulletins from the convention while dressing for his ride and after Secretary Taft, who had come to see him while the excitement in the Coliseum was at its height, had gone back to the War Department.

Mr. Taft also went driving without waiting for the convention to adjourn.

One sentence in the President's bulletin's impressed him very forcibly, indicating that the delegates were not all, in fact, carried away by the excitement. That was a statement that two-thirds of the delegates had retained their seats. Mrs. Taft manifested her keen interest in the Republican convention proceedings at Chicago to-day by joining the secretary in his private office and getting at first-hand the reports from Chicago. She remained throughout the session of the convention and scanned closely all of the dispatches received.