

TAFT AND SHERMAN RENOMINATED; "RUMP" CONVENTION NAMES ROOSEVELT

Assemblage in Orchestra Hall Attended by About 150 Regular and Many Cast Out Delegates Meets to Form New Party.

EFFORT TO CLAIM REGULARITY

No Name Selected by "Progressives" and Attempt Will Be Made to Take Over Republican Electors and Organizations in Several States Beginning with Illinois—Great Crowd Watches Proceedings.

[By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Chicago, June 22.—Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech in Orchestra Hall to-night, started a movement for the formation of a new national party. As many of the Roosevelt delegates and alternates as could be got together adopted resolutions previously prepared under the direction of Mr. Roosevelt and in which they said: "We hereby nominate Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of our party for the office of President of the United States."

In reply the colonel said there were those who asked him and his friends to stay in the party "which has just fraudulently nominated for the Presidency a man who inspired and profited by the fraud." He declared that the convention had provided a means for a "fraudulently elected" national committee which four years from now might again overthrow the will of the voters at the primaries.

The colonel said that while he recognized in those who addressed the resolutions to him the "lawfully elected delegates to the Republican convention," he accepted their nomination on only one condition:

"I feel that the time has come when not only men who believe in progressive principles but all men who believe in those elementary maxims of public and private morality which must underlie every form of successful free government should join in one movement. I therefore ask you to go to your several homes to find out the sentiment of the people at home and then again come together, I suggest by mass convention, to nominate for the Presidency a Progressive candidate on a Progressive platform."

It is planned to take advantage of any friction which may be generated among the Democrats at Baltimore to swing into the new Progressive movement members of that party. Representatives of the colonel have already started for Baltimore to make overtures to the Progressives there. It was suggested to-day that the name of the new party be the National Progressive party.

Ormsby McHarg, who framed up the Southern contests, has enlisted in the new party.

"It is not true that I have had a break with the colonel," he declared. "I saw him to-day and offered my services. If the Democrats turn Mr. Bryan down in Baltimore we will have the chance of a century to unite with the Progressive Democrats in the formation of a real people's party. I would suggest the name of the Liberal party."

Representative George C. Curry, of New Mexico, is one of the scouts sent to the Baltimore convention to see what can be done toward splitting some of the Progressives away from the Democratic party. He is a former Rough Rider and an old friend of Colonel Roosevelt, by whom he was appointed Territorial Governor of New Mexico. He is now a Representative from that state, but declares that he will resign his seat, as he was elected as a Republican, and will work for the colonel's party.

PRENDERGAST DOES NOMINATING.

The speech nominating Colonel Roosevelt was made by Controller William A. Prendergast, of New York, who was to have presented the colonel's name to the regular Republican convention.

Dean William Draper Lewis, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, who was to make one of the seconding speeches, delivered to-night's address which he had prepared for the Republican convention.

Representatives of twenty-two 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 Controller Prendergast, of New York; Meyer Lisner, of California; ex-Representative Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina; Frank Knox, of Michigan; Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts; A. R. Garford, Ohio; David Browning, Kentucky; Everard Bierer, jr., Utah; Walter Thompson, Vermont; Judge Oscar R. Hundley, Alabama; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Colorado; Andrew Rahn, Minnesota; Judge Stevens, Iowa; Judge Lowder, North Dakota; William Allen White, Kansas; John C. Greenway, Arizona; ex-Governor John Franklin Fort, New Jersey; Colonel E. C. Carrington, Maryland; Pearl Wight, Louisiana; Lorenzo Dow, Washington; Walter Clyde Jones, Illinois, and Frank Frantz, Oklahoma.

About one hundred and fifty regular delegates and many cast out delegates attended the meeting.

The meeting, late in starting, was delayed by the regular delegates to the convention at the Coliseum, who remained until their states had been called on the Presidential nomination. All the delegates instructed for Roosevelt wished to record their refusal to vote in the Taft convention.

Governor Hiram Johnson of California, who presided at the "rump" convention, arrived early with Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester; Amos Pinchot and Governor Robert P. Bass, of New Hampshire.

Among Roosevelt champions to arrive early were E. C. Carrington, of Baltimore, leader in the Maryland Roosevelt campaign; Robert C. Novario, 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; Alexander P. Moore, of Pennsylvania; James R. Garfield, of Ohio, and Senator Dixon, of Montana, Mr. Roosevelt's manager in the pre-convention campaign.

CALIFORNIA FIRST TO ARRIVE.

Wild enthusiasm broke out when the California delegation, fresh from the convention, marched into the hall. They bore their banner before them, and the cheers that greeted their appearance drowned out the music of the big pipe organ. Governor Johnson escorted the California delegates to the stage.

Another round of cheers was given when Representative George Norris, of Nebraska, one of the "insurgent" Republicans in the House, ascended to the platform and took his place beside James Wickersham, delegate to Congress from Alaska.

Just before Governor Johnson called the meeting to order the crowd sang patriotic songs and imitated a steam roller. When news of the nomination of President Taft reached the hall, all the Roosevelt leaders seemed pleased. The information that Vice-President Sherman had been renominated appeared to add to their delight. Governor Johnson and Gifford Pinchot shook hands and both turned to Frank A. Munsey, who had just arrived with the news, and patted him on the back.

The delegates from the Coliseum convention arrived in a body and marched

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WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Renominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention.

DELEGATES WHO DID NOT INDORSE PLATFORM.

Table listing delegates who did not endorse the platform, including names like Alabama, California, Indiana, etc.

JANITOR SAVES \$150,000

Retires at 75 Through Favor of Boston Financier.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, June 22.—Alphonso L. Sherburne, seventy-five years old, for the last twenty-four years janitor of the apartment house known as the Hotel Agassiz, announces his intention to retire, having accumulated \$150,000 through the friendship of Major Henry L. Higginson, financier and owner and chief tenant of the hotel.

It was in the days when Osceola copper stock was beginning to boom that Major Higginson demonstrated his friendship for his faithful old servant and gave to him his start toward fortune. He advised Sherburne to buy Osceola and personally guaranteed him against loss. Sherburne invested his savings of \$6,000 in 1,000 shares at \$6 a share. He still has those shares, their value being \$126,500. In addition, he owns a home in Roslindale and a fine farm in Stoneham.

"I don't know just what I shall do," said Mr. Sherburne to-day. "I shall have to find something to occupy my time, but just what that will be I don't know. I may settle down on the farm in Stoneham and enjoy myself for the rest of my life."

"I never drank a drop of liquor, although I have always voted for license; nor have I ever smoked a pipe or a cigar. My advice to all young men is to save their money and not to spend it foolishly, as it may be useful in their declining years."

HOW STATE DELEGATIONS VOTED ON NOMINATIONS

Table showing how state delegations voted on nominations for Taft, La Follette, Cummins, Roosevelt, and Absent.

"GREAT VICTORY"—TAFT

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 22.—President Taft made the following statement to-night when notified of his nomination:

"A national convention of one of the great parties is ordinarily important only as a preliminary to a national organization for the election of a President. The Chicago convention just ended is more than this, and is in itself the end of a pre-convention campaign presenting a crisis more threatening and issues more important than that 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 representative government and was to weaken the 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 these rights."

Poll of Vote Gives Taft 561; Roosevelt, 107; La Follette, 41; Cummins, 17; Hughes, 2; Present, but Not Voting, 344.

COLONEL'S MEN GIVE A "SILENCE"

But Many Disregarded His Order Not to Vote at All and Followed Primary Instructions—Great Confusion in Convention Toward End, but Plans Go Through as Scheduled.

[By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Chicago, June 22.—William Howard Taft was renominated for President of the United States to-night by practically a two-thirds vote of the national convention, his total vote being 561, and James Schoolcraft Sherman was renominated for Vice-President by a vote of 597 immediately thereafter. Ex-President Roosevelt received 107 votes; Senator La Follette, 41; Senator Cummins, 17, and Justice Hughes, 2.

This has been the big day in the national convention. All the contests before the committee on credentials and the reports of that committee had been adopted by varying, but always safe, majorities.

A broad, progressive and sane platform was reported by ex-Vice-President Fairbanks for the committee on resolutions, and was adopted by a vote of 666 to 396, with sixteen absentees. Of those opposed to the platform, and indeed to everything else which would promote the nomination of Mr. Taft, 343, obeying the mandate of Colonel Roosevelt, solemnly announced when their names were called that they were "present, but not voting." This was as near to administering the "silence" proposed by James R. Garfield and Gifford Pinchot as the Roosevelt people came.

The delegates who refused to vote because Colonel Roosevelt had asked them not to constitute majorities in ten states, as follows: California, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and West Virginia.

ALLEN SINGS COLONEL'S SWAN SONG.

Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, was chosen to sing to the convention Colonel Roosevelt's swan song. He did it well, and strongly indorsed the colonel's plea to his supporters not to vote on any motion which might thereafter be put.

Colonel Roosevelt's denunciation of the convention and his impassioned plea for support stiffened up several delegations. New York voted 85 for the platform to 5 against it. Illinois, which had voted as strongly against the President at 51 to 7, swung around and voted 46 for the Taft platform to 9 against, with three absent. Idaho came over in a body, and so did Missouri. Gains were made in several states, and the Taft total—666—made it so obvious that the President was in full control of the convention and constantly gaining that the Roosevelt people became more ugly than ever.

Colonel Bryan, who threw up his job as a reporter and left for the Democratic convention in Baltimore this afternoon, admitted he believed the success or failure of the Roosevelt third party movement depended wholly on the wisdom with which the Democrats chose their Presidential candidate. Mr. Bryan would not indicate what course he regarded as the wisest for the Democrats to pursue, but he intimated that the nomination of a conservative would surely pave the way for the success of the proposed New Nationalist party. He was cheered by a large section of the galleries and by most of the Roosevelt delegates as he left the Coliseum.

Theodore Roosevelt, who cannot bring himself to a realization of the fact that the "overwhelming demand" for his nomination is a myth, utilized his last opportunity in the convention when he asked Allen, of Kansas, to read his denunciation of the convention because it had failed to nominate him.

MANY WOUNDS ARE LEFT.

As a result of the reiteration of Colonel Roosevelt's cries of "fraud" and "thieves," no Republican convention ever adjourned leaving so many sores and with so little prospect that the wounds would be healed. But his determination to start a third party which he can dominate and which can be made first to serve his ambition may send thousands of Republicans back into the Taft camp.

For the present it is difficult to make any predictions based on the action of this convention. One thing is certain, however, as well as interesting. George W. Perkins assured Colonel Roosevelt to-day that he would finance the third party scheme and would continue to do so as long as it seemed to him that he could thereby promote the defeat of President Taft. And Amos Pinchot said that he and his brother could be counted on to contribute their share.

The Roosevelt policy is to organize committees in every county in every Republican state and to arouse the resentment of the people and to excite a sympathy for himself which he realizes cannot by any possibility effect his election, but which will, he believes, prevent President Taft from being elected.

Had Mr. Roosevelt had care for the Progressive movement he could easily have accomplished the nomination of Governor Hadley of Missouri for Vice-President to-day. But even when this was proposed to him he would have nothing of it.

G. G. H.

LIVELY SCENES MARK FINAL DAY'S SESSION

[By a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Chicago, June 22.—President Taft was renominated to-night at the end of a wild and riotous day which had produced everything from argument to fist fights.

Nearly one-third of the convention, at the behest of Theodore Roosevelt, refused to vote on the nomination. The same portion and its supporters in the galleries shouted jeers and catcalls at the mention of the President's name. It interrupted the speaking of nomination several times, once compelling a threat to clear the galleries if the disturbance did not cease. When Senator Root at another time tried to restore a semblance of order the galleries turned on him and twitted him with the fact that he once served as counsel for the notorious Tweed. That was the one side of the affair. The other was a 15-minute outburst of enthusiasm when Warren G. Harding, in his nominating speech, first mentioned President Taft's name. The fact that the Roosevelt men ostentatiously refused to cheer, remaining in their seats and trying to

States in a Wild Parade.

State standards were wrenched loose and a parade started around the hall, the marchers yelling "Four years more for Taft." As if by magic there appeared a big red silk banner with the President's picture and the legend "Our Candidate" on it. Presently that found its way to the platform and Mrs. John A. Logan, the widow of General Logan, grabbed it from the man who was carrying it and waved it in time to the cheering. It took Senator Root five minutes to gavel the convention into something remotely resembling quiet after that incident.

Vice-President James S. Sherman was nominated for Vice-President.