

TAFT ACCEPTS NOMINATION

Pays Tribute of Admiration to the Present Administration
—Strong for Upholding Powers of the Courts—
Trial by Jury in Contempt Cases Would Paralyze
Justice—Favors Tariff Revision, Some Schedules
Up, Some Down—Philippines Not Ready for Inde-
pendence—For Bigger Army and Navy.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 28.—William Howard Taft today accepts the Republican presidential nomination. His official notification combines a political jubilee for the city of Cincinnati and its environs, a historic gathering of national party leaders and an occasion for the announcement by the candidate of his political tenets, designed as the text of Republican oratory throughout the campaign.

Although showers had been predicted, the sun broke on a cloudless sky when the early morning haze had lifted from the city today and was shining undimmed when at the precise hour the notification program was begun with a salute of bombs fired from the hilltops and far into the country, giving notice that the day Cincinnati had long awaited as a time of holiday and merrymaking had at last arrived.

CITY MASS OF COLORS.
Probably never before in its history has the city been more profusely decorated. By day the streets were a mass of waving colors, while at night countless electric bulbs outlined tall buildings in vari-colored splendor and form decorative designs of unusual beauty. Following the suggestion of the local committee in charge of notification day arrangements, the American flag has been almost exclusively used in the decorations of the city and from practically every downtown building the Stars and Stripes were fluttering throughout the day. Several of the taller "skyscrapers" of the city, rising 16 stories and more above the sidewalk, displayed a flag at every window, the effect being the most striking of any employed in the general scheme of beautifying the city.

The downtown district and the thoroughfares that lead to the residence of Charles P. Taft, at Fourth and Pike streets, early were thronged with visitors, sight seers and residents of the city anxious to witness and take part in the day's celebration. A military band in Government square began at 9:30 o'clock this morning on the concert for the entertainment of the downtown crowds.

HITCHCOCK'S ARRIVAL.
Frank H. Hitchcock, national chairman of the party and a member of the notification committee from Alaska by proxy, arrived from Chicago during the morning. Before he had had breakfast application to see him had been made by several of the Ohio state leaders who yesterday attended the meetings of the state central committee and who remained over to participate in the ceremonies at the Taft home.

Mr. Hitchcock's time in the city is limited, however, for he leaves at 6 o'clock this evening for Washington where he has a number of important engagements. From Washington, Mr. Hitchcock goes to New York formally to open the national headquarters at that city. The national chairman went early to call upon Mr. Taft and expected to be near him throughout the day.

Mrs. William H. Taft arrived from Hot Springs this morning.

CEREMONIES OF THE DAY.

The ceremonies of the day at the Taft residence began at 9:30 a. m. with the raising of a large American flag to the top of a 50 foot staff. This was largely a neighborhood affair, for the flag was presented by Mr. Taft's neighbors and fellow citizens of Cincinnati. The conditions of the gift are that the flag shall be raised when ever the candidate is in the city. Judge Jacob H. Brown, who made the presentation speech after an invocation by Bishop David H. Moore, declared that the demonstration was in no sense partisan or political.

"For the time being," he said, "we have obliterated party lines and ignored national platforms. We are here simply as citizens of Cincinnati, and as friends and neighbors and admirers of William Howard Taft."

The flag was accepted by Charles P. Taft at whose house the candidate will make his campaign headquarters during September and October.

"America" was sung by the assemblage, and selections by a band and by members of the Yale and Woodward alumni formed a part of the program. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. George A. Thayer.

Candidate Taft was an interested, although invisible listener to the flag-raising exercises from just in front of the doors of the Taft residence. To adhere strictly to the program he could not respond to the repeated calls for his presence when the speeches had been concluded.

Mrs. Taft, tastefully gowned in black voile, black hat with white plumes and tiger lilies at her waist, sat on the veranda and heartily applauded.

The escort of citizens gathered early at the Hotel Sinton from which place moved toward the Taft residence at 10:45 a. m. to partake of a notification breakfast.

After the reception to the veterans stand over the sidewalk and expressed regrets that time would not permit him to shake hands with the Spanish war veterans and sons of veterans. He then entered the house and after accepting from Sydney O. Bigney on behalf of

discrimination by railways, the accumulating evidence of the violation of the anti-trust law by a number of corporations, the overissue of stocks and bonds on interest and the unlawful enrichment of directors and for the purpose of concentrating control of railways in one management, all quickly to the consciousness of the people and brought on a movement to restrain and punish that horded well for the future of the country.

WHAT ROOSEVELT HAS DONE.

The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the high violator of the law should be amenable to restraint and punishment as the offender without wealth and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action, to make that principle good in actual performance. He secured the passage of the so-called rate bill, designed more effectively to restrain excessive and its reasonable rules and to punish secret rebates and discriminations which had been general in the practice of the railroads and which had done much to the business their competitors. It secured much closer supervision of railway transactions and brought within the operation of the same statute express companies, sleeping car companies, fast freight and refrigerator lines, terminal railroads and pipe lines and forbade in future the combination of the transportation and shipping business under one control in order to avoid discrimination. President Roosevelt directed suits to be brought and prosecutions to be instituted under the anti-trust law to enforce its provisions against the powerful and the industrial corporations. He pressed to passage the pure food law and the meat inspection law in the interest of the health of the public and the methods and great ultimate benefit to the trades themselves. He recommended the passage of a law which the Republican convention has since specifically approved, restricting the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways to such as may be authorized by federal authority. He demonstrated to the people by what he said, by what he recommended to Congress, by what he did, the sincerity of his efforts to command respect for the law and to secure equity of all before the law and to save the country from the danger of a plutocratic domination. In this work Mr. Roosevelt has had the support and sympathy of the Republican party and the hope of success rests upon the confidence which the people of the country have in the sincerity of the party's declaration in its platform, that it intends to continue the policies.

TO SECURE PROGRESS MADE.

President Roosevelt has set high the standard of business morality. The railroad rate bill was more useful possibly, in the immediate effect of its passage than even in the legal effect of its very useful provisions. From its enactment dates the voluntary abandonment of the practice of rebates and discrimination by the railroads and the return by their managers to obedience to law in the fixing of tariffs. The pure food and meat inspection laws and the regulation of interstate commerce and the return by their managers to obedience to law in the fixing of tariffs. The pure food and meat inspection laws and the regulation of interstate commerce and the return by their managers to obedience to law in the fixing of tariffs.

But we should be blind to the ordinary working of human nature if we do not recognize the fact that the great set by President Roosevelt will not continue to be observed by those whom cupidity and a desire for financial power may tempt to neglect the machinery introduced into the law which shall in its practical operation maintain these standards and secure the country against a departure from them.

PUNCTION OF NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

The chief function of the next administration in my judgment is distinct from any previous one. It is the maintenance of what has been performed by President Roosevelt. The chief function of the next administration is to perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained by the law breaker may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to make it impossible for the business as little as possible. Such machinery is not now adequate. Under the present rate bill and under all its amendments the burden of the interstate commerce act is placed upon the investigating and regulating the operation of the railroads of this country has grown so heavy that it is utterly impossible for the tribune to hear and dispose in any reasonable time of the many complaints, queries and issues of its jurisdiction as an executive, directing body and its functions should be limited to the jurisdiction of the great department of the government charged with the operation of supervising the operation of the railroads that very small percentage of industrial corporations having power and opportunity to effect illegal restraints and to the great variety of cases which are constantly arising, of the principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt, and with respect to which only typical instances of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such legislation should and would greatly promote the great business by enabling those anxious to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bounds of their lawful action. The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt is to devise ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

The field covered by the industrial combinations and by railroads is so very extensive that the interests of the public and the interests of business concerned cannot be properly supervised except by a permanent bureau in the department of commerce and labor, of agriculture and the development of justice, and a change in the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. It does not assist matters to prescribe new duties for the interstate commerce commission, which it is practically impossible for it to perform or to denounce new offenses with drastic punishment unless subordinate and ancillary legislation shall be passed making possible the quick enforcement of the great variety of cases which are constantly arising, of the principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt, and with respect to which only typical instances of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such legislation should and would greatly promote the great business by enabling those anxious to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bounds of their lawful action. The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt is to devise ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he

REPUBLICAN STRENGTH.

"Gentlemen, the strength of the Republican party in the change at hand is the fact that we represent policies essential to the reform of known abuses to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on. For more than 16 years this country has passed through an epoch of material development far beyond any that ever occurred in the world before. In its course certain evils crept in. Some prominent and spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity and the limitations imposed by law upon their action. This became known as the revelations of the breaches of trust, the disclosures as to rebates and

(Continued on page nine.)

HARRIMAN AND GOULD SYSTEM

George J. Gould Says He Would Like to Have Him as One Of Its Directors.

NEEDS HELP OF ABLE MEN

Delighted With Reversal of Standard Oil Case—Marks Turn in Business Situation.

New York, July 28.—George J. Gould, head of the Gould system of railroads, on returning from Europe today said that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have E. H. Harriman in the directorate of the Gould roads. Replying to a question whether Mr. Harriman would become a director of the Gould system, Mr. Gould said:

"I cannot say except that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have Mr. Harriman with us. We need all the help of able men that we can secure. The railroad managers' lot is not a particularly happy one. Some of the diamonds have dropped from our crown."

Mr. Gould said that he knew nothing concerning an arrangement for the payment of \$8,000,000 of notes of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad which falls due on August 1st concerning his own property he said:

"We are not yet out of the woods." While business had not yet reached the bottom of its depression, Mr. Gould was now doing nearly a normal business. The receiverships of some of his roads, he stated, were of a friendly nature and were designed to keep the roads out of the hands of hostile state interests.

Mr. Gould laid much stress upon the excellence of crop conditions which he expected to arrive at Yokohama during the week ending August 1st.

Concerning the Standard Oil decision, Mr. Gould expressed unqualified satisfaction. "I think," said Mr. Gould, "that the foreign investor in the business situation. Looking at it from the standpoint of railroad credit, nothing did more to hurt this credit abroad than the case assessed by Judge Landis. The foreign investor felt that at any time his property might be confiscated through no fault of his own. Judge Grosscup's decision again affirmed the American motto of fair play."

Mr. Gould added that he thought the one to answer for corporate misdeeds was some individual, not the innocent stockholders.

It was reported today that following Mr. Gould's return there will be a series of conferences between representatives of the Gould interests, E. H. Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and that as a result the Gould roads will receive strong financial support. Mr. Gould said that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will have a share in the management of the Gould system. Negotiations looking to that end are said to have taken place before Mr. Gould went abroad.

Property owners, don't forget that Wednesday next, the 29th, is the day to vote on the bonds. Register your NO and see that your neighbor does the same.

REMARKABLE CASE OF A MAN'S BLINDNESS

New York, July 28.—On a cot in the Manhattan eye, ear and throat hospital, is a patient suffering from an extraordinary case of blindness. The man, who is in all other respects is not only a healthy and vigorous, but a trained athlete. While he is standing or sitting in an upright position he is able to see his way about the room, and in all other respects is not only a healthy and vigorous, but a trained athlete. While he is standing or sitting in an upright position he is able to see his way about the room, and in all other respects is not only a healthy and vigorous, but a trained athlete.

That has been his strange condition for about six months. He is a young man whose name the hospital physicians refuse to reveal, was a member last winter of a well known team of basketball players. In the course of the match he was struck on the eye, and his sharp on the eye, causing a brief suspension of play, but the blow seemed neither serious nor painful.

The young athlete made light of his misfortune, and for a time appeared to suffer no ill effects. Later his eyesight began to trouble him and then the peculiar condition developed which made him sightless except when lying down. As soon as he noted his failing sight the young man consulted specialists and when the condition of sightlessness developed, it was decided that the cause was the blow on the eye, and that the retina and other parts of the inner eye as to disturb the delicate adjustment of those organs and thus cause the peculiar result. It is proper relation when the patient held his head in certain positions.

For six months the young man has been under special treatment by an X-ray process known as the X-ray "flash," and the results are reported to be so encouraging as to warrant the belief that within a brief period of six months his sight may be completely restored.

BLACK HAND LEADER.

Chicago Police Believe They Have Him in Custody.

Chicago, July 28.—The Chicago police believe they at last have in custody one of the leaders of the "Black Hand" society, who is also accused of being a manufacturer of bombs, a murderer and a white slave agent. The suspect is Joseph Ruffino, announcement of whose capture has been investigated by the police. Ruffino's wife, Isabella, also was arrested.

He is a native of Italy, is said to be wanted by the police of many cities in this country and Italy.

Information leading to the arrests was furnished to the police of Milwaukee by Chicago detectives who had been searching for Ruffino and his wife since July 15.

At that time Francesco Ruffino, a brother of Joseph, took Enricoetta Vaccaro, 21 years old, to Rochester, N. Y., and attempted to murder her. It is alleged that the police of Milwaukee are about their "Black Hand" dealings. A woman was a white slave, brought to this country five months ago by the Ruffino brothers, according

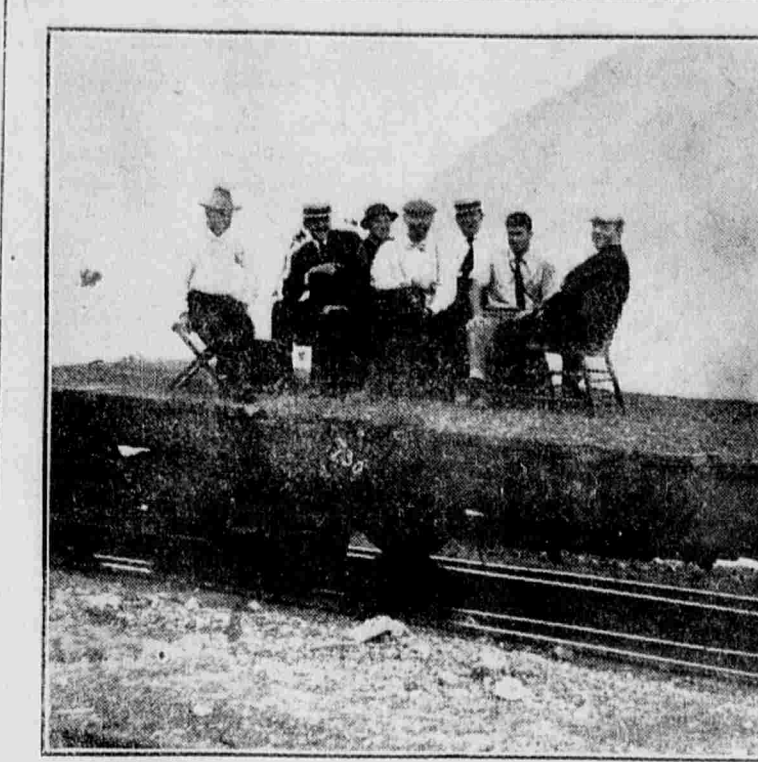


Photo by W. F. Burlison.
KINGDON GOULD AND PARTY VIEWING BINGHAM CAMP.

Reading from right to left—Sidney Bamberger, Kingdon Gould, Asst. Sup't. Apperson of the Rio Grande, Prof. J. F. Kemp, of Columbia university, Rush, Estee, Mr. Kates and Geo. Daney.

to the police, had killed a wealthy Italian at San Francisco, later, a Sicilian city, because he refused to submit to blackmail.

The woman was brought to Chicago and placed in a resort where she remained until July 10 when she went to Rochester with Francesco Ruffino. Soon after to his brother to "do away" with the woman, "because she knew too much."

Francesco cut her throat but before he could finish the crime she fled to a police station.

He left Rochester and has not been captured.

The Vancian woman revealed many "Black Hand" plots and the murder also gave a detailed account of the various ingredients used in making bombs, and dies and stamps used by the "Black Hand" in signing threatening letters.

Transients, hoboes and Commercial street denizens cannot vote at next Wednesday's bond election. There will be challenges at every polling place to see that property owners only are admitted.

JAPANESE PREPARING TO WELCOME ATLANTIC FLEET

Tokio, July 28.—In anticipation of the visit of the American fleet to Japanese waters the municipal bodies of more than one port have already taken initial steps to receive the fleet.

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FIGHT AGAINST STANDARD OIL CO.

Atty-Gen. Bonaparte is Working Out the Plans for Another Great Battle.

TO BE CARRIED OUT PROMPTLY

Frank B. Kellogg, Who Conducted Anti-Trust Cases, and Legal Experts Will Assist Him.

Lenox, Mass., July 28.—Plans for another great battle in the courts with representatives of the Standard Oil company will be worked out here in the Berkshire Hills within the next few days. Under the direction of Atty-Gen. Bonaparte, who is passing his vacation time in Lenox, the first move in the new action, which, it is understood, is to be brought by the government against the Standard Oil company, will be made here and the machinery of the department of justice set in motion.

This action, following the recent decision of the United States court of appeals at Chicago, setting aside the judgment of \$29,240,000 rendered by Judge Landis against the company, indicates that the announced intention of the administration to renew the proceedings is to be carried out promptly.

Mr. Bonaparte will be joined today by Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, whose conduct of anti-trust cases for the government brought him national renown and they will review together the present legal status of the case and decide the details of further action. For assistance they will have the service of half a score of trained legal experts from the department of justice in Washington.

What does a sensible business man do when confronted with a deficit? He retrenches. What does an "American" City Council majority do? It increases its expenses, mortgages and shifts the load on posterity.

CHINESE STEAMER FOUNDERS.

Three Hundred Persons Known to Have Been Drowned.

Canton, July 28.—The Chinese steamer Ying King, engaged in the local passenger trade, foundered yesterday during the typhoon. Three hundred Chinese are known to have drowned. Only 12 of those on board were rescued.

The Ying King was of 738 tons, 200 feet long and owned in Hongkong.

NEGRO BURNED TO DEATH.

Dallas, Tex., July 28.—A negro named Smith was burned to death in the public square of Dallas, Texas, today. He had, it is alleged, attempted a criminal assault on a white woman.

A vote for bonds is a vote for boodle.

REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

The credentials committee prepared its report late in the morning declaring that no contests existed. The announcement was made that Judge Samuel Zabner, of the Independence fair, was not entitled to a seat in the convention. The committee based its action on that of the New York delegation which decided Judge Seabury was not entitled to a seat. It was declared by the committee that if Judge Seabury desired to file a protest he could do so. There was so far no indication that the protest will be made.

Judge Seabury declared that he had never attempted to be a delegate. He was asked to be a delegate, said the judge, "but refused because I did not have the time."

The committee on credentials also declined to grant a seat in the convention to E. A. Gerry-Brown, of Massachusetts. It is claimed he made no application to the Democratic party claiming that he would be an available candidate for the organization because of strength he possessed in the Independence fair.

This action the committee believe placed him outside the party. The sub-committee which has in charge the drafting of the platform, announced last night that it would be prepared to report to the full committee at 11 o'clock today. This did not seem to be probable during the early part of the morning, as the members of the sub-committee, after a hard night's work, had not reassembled at 10 o'clock, and their report was not then formulated.

PARTY PRINCIPLES.

Clarence J. Shearn, chairman of the sub-committee which is preparing the platform, said today that the platform as a whole would follow closely the principles laid down at the February meeting of the Independence party. The only new plank which it is expected will be incorporated are those relating to anti-injunction, Asiatic immigration and for a stronger navy. A proposition from the Society of Equity to nationalize the farm mortgages by allowing farmers to borrow money direct from the national treasury by offering their land as security was rejected. The committee, however, gave extended consideration to the request of the society of equity for federal inspection of grain.

The plank providing for the physical valuation of railroads and closely following the LaPolite plank rejected by the Republican convention will probably appear in the platform draft.

The committee on rules today held an extended debate deciding that in making nominations the two-thirds rule shall prevail. The western delegates were strongly in favor of nominations by a majority vote, but they were overwhelmed by the delegates from the east and south. It was also decided that all seconding speeches should be limited to five minutes. No limit was put to the number of seconding speeches.

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