

# A PEERLESS PAIR.

## McKinley and Roosevelt are Chosen to Lead Republican Hosts.

### Three Harmonious Sessions are Concluded with a Political Love Feast.

#### Wild Scenes of Enthusiasm Evoked by the Oratory of Famous Spellbinders.

#### A Platform Adopted that Breathes Patriotism and Wisdom in Every Paragraph—Senator Hanna Is Re-elected Chairman of National Committee.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Chairman Hanna, with a rabbit's foot suspended from a miniature of McKinley in the lapel of his coat, surveyed an imposing spectacle when he called the twelfth republican national convention to order in the Export Exposition building in West Philadelphia yesterday. In the valley below him were crowded the 1,800 delegates and alternates, and stretching away to the four corners of the immense hall were endless vistas of people rising in terraced seats to the walls. He looked into the faces of fully 15,000 men and women. Opposite, in a broad

of the national committee in 1896. "There is no such word as fail." Hanna was cheered enthusiastically as he concluded, and announced that the national committee presented Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, for temporary chairman. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. The motion carried.

**Senator Wolcott's Speech.**  
Senator Wolcott then came forward and with a pleasant nod of acknowledgment to Senator Hanna, addressed the convention. His speech in part follows:

Since the first party convention in these United States, there was never one gathered together under such hopeful and auspicious circumstances as those which surround us to-day. United, proud of the achievements of the past four years, our country prosperous and happy, with nothing to regret and naught to make us ashamed, with a record spotless and clean, the republican party stands facing the dawn, confident that the ticket it shall present will command public approval, and that in the declaration of its principles and its purposes, it will voice the aspirations and hopes of the vast majority of American freemen.

We need "no omen but our country's cause;" yet there is significance in the fact that the convention is assembled in this historic and beautiful city, where we first assumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers, acutely and a quarter ago, promulgated the immortal Declaration of Independence.

While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly government, the same spirit lives to-day in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their homes in the veldts of South Africa. It prompts us in our determination to give to the dusky races of the Philippines the blessings of good government and republican institutions, and finds voice in our indignant protest against the violent suppression of the rights of the colored man in the south. That spirit will survive in the breasts of patriotic men as long as

a commission appointed by the president under the act of congress has made careful investigation and will soon present a full report of the best method of dealing with this intricate question.

For twelve years the platform of the republican party has declared in favor of the use of gold and silver as money. The logic of recent events, together with the attempt of the democracy to drag down the question from its intrinsic character to associate it with every vagary of populism and socialism, and to drive this country to an alliance with Mexico and China, as an exclusively silver-using country, has impelled our people to this settlement of this problem, and the recent action of congress has eliminated the danger which its further agitation menaced.

Through the wisdom of a republican administration, we have not only made stable and permanent our financial credit, at home and abroad, are utilizing more silver as money than ever before in our history, but we have left to the public conscience a dead issue which can never again galvanize into life, and compelled them to seek to create new issues growing out of a war which they were most eager to precipitate.

The laws which will be enacted into law, legislation which shall revivify and uphold our ocean merchant marine, and enable us to compete on fair terms with the subsidized ships of foreign nations which now so largely monopolize the carriage of American goods. And also the great canal project, the one which we shall build and own a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world shall pass. If we shall be unhappily engaged in war, the canal shall carry our warships and shall exclude those of the enemy, and under conditions which shall violate no treaty stipulations.

During the weeks and months preceding the outbreak of hostilities with Spain the president of the United States stood firmly by the great republican principle of non-intervention. And when that awful occurrence took place in the harbor of Havana, and a hot frenzy of indignation swept over our people, he faced popular clamor and still believed that the wrongs of Cuba could be redressed without appealing to the arbitrament of war.

The folly of Spain and the indignation of the American people forbade a peaceful solution. Then the president, seconded by a republican congress, before a gun was fired, declared to the world the lofty and unselfish motives that alone actuated the nation.

In August, 1898, a preliminary protocol was executed at Washington, followed by the sessions of the peace commissioners of the United States and Spain, in Paris, commencing in October of that year. Public interest in this country concerning these negotiations was intense.

The Treaty of Paris was ratified by the vote of two-thirds of the senate, and the territory we acquired under it became lawful and legal possessions of the United States. The responsibility for the war rests upon the policy of the republican party, and that party avows the wisdom of the treaty and declares it to be the policy of the party to adhere to its terms and to accept the responsibilities it imposed.

We assumed dominion of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines for reasons differing as to each of them.

We took to ourselves the little island of Porto Rico because it lay under the shadow of our own shores, and because its continued occupancy by Spain or by any foreign government would be a constant menace to our peace.

There has been much discussion during the past few months in respect to the extent of the power of this country to deal with Porto Rico and our other possessions, and it has been frequently contended by the democracy that as soon as we became the owners of any of these islands the constitution of the United States at once extended over them, or in the oratorical but misleading phrase, "The constitution follows the flag." The argument is specious, but it will not stand investigation.

The insurrection against our legitimate authority, which, for the time, impedes our efforts to establish a government for the Philippines, involves us in a sacrifice of lives and of treasure. The difficulties we encounter in the question was raised in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana purchase, and the doctrine then established by congress that we could acquire foreign soil by purchase, that congress had the right to establish there such government as it saw fit, and that the owners of any of these islands the constitution of the United States at once extended over them, or in the oratorical but misleading phrase, "The constitution follows the flag." The argument is specious, but it will not stand investigation.

We are dealing with Cuba in a spirit not only of fairness but of generosity and of absolute unselfishness, and whenever the inhabitants of that island evince and declare their ability to take over the government and control, that day they shall receive it.

The insurrection against our legitimate authority, which, for the time, impedes our efforts to establish a government for the Philippines, involves us in a sacrifice of lives and of treasure. The difficulties we encounter in the question was raised in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana purchase, and the doctrine then established by congress that we could acquire foreign soil by purchase, that congress had the right to establish there such government as it saw fit, and that the owners of any of these islands the constitution of the United States at once extended over them, or in the oratorical but misleading phrase, "The constitution follows the flag." The argument is specious, but it will not stand investigation.

The wise statesmanship of the president and the able secretary of state has brought from the countries of Europe a recognition of our rights to share in the vast commercial advantages which will follow the opening of the Chinese empire to foreign trade, and if counsels of fear do not prevail, this generation will see the American nation girdling half the globe with its flag.

In the readjustment of world-conditions, where we must take our place with the other great nations of the earth, we shall move with caution, but not with fear. We seek only to lift up our people to better things, to build and to destroy. The fathers of the republic accepted with courage such responsibilities as devolved upon them. The same heavens bend over us, and the same power that shielded them will guard and protect us, for what we seek to do is still more firm, always upon foundations of probity and of virtue, the glorious edifice of the republic.

Whatever else in the past has suffered change or decay, the republican party, which for forty years has been identified with everything noble and uplifting in our history, was never as vital, as virile, and as vigorous as to-day. And the heritage we shall transmit to the new century, to the coming generation and to their children, and to their children's children, shall be a record clear and unblemished, an unquenchable faith in free institutions, an unalterable belief in the patriotism of the people, and an undying love of liberty and of country.

Senator Wolcott's speech was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

The convention then proceeded to its temporary organization, the chairman naming Hon. Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota, as secretary. He also named a number of assistant secretaries, clerks, etc. The chairman then recognized Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, and invited him to the platform. He was loudly cheered as he proceeded to the platform and seconded the nominations of the various officials who had been announced. The nominations were made unanimous.

Sereno Payne, of New York, was recognized. He moved that the convention be governed by the rules of the last convention. Carried.

Sewell, of New Jersey, was recognized. He moved that the roll be called and the chairman announce the names of the men selected to serve on committees.

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon at 2:55 o'clock moved that the convention take a recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Before putting the motion Chairman Wolcott introduced the Rev. Dr. Levy, now white haired and feeble, who delivered the invocation at the first republican convention in this city forty-four years ago to-day. The convention arose and received his blessing.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

#### SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Philadelphia, June 21.—After the report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted by the convention yesterday, Gov. Roosevelt escorted the permanent chairman, Senator Lodge, to the platform. Senator Lodge spoke in part as follows:

**Senator Lodge Sounds a Key-note.**  
Dominant among the issues of four years ago was that our monetary and financial system. The republican party promised to uphold our credit, to protect our currency from revolution, and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done more. We have done better than our promise. Failing to secure, after honest efforts, the recognition for international bimetalism, we have passed a law strengthening the gold standard and planting it more firmly than ever in our financial system. We have our banking laws, buttressing our credit, and refunding the public debt at 2 per cent interest, the lowest rate in the world. It was a great work well done.



SENATOR MARK A. HANNA. (Chairman of the National Republican Committee.)

But there were still other questions in 1896. We had already thwarted the efforts of the Cleveland administration to throw the Hawaiian Islands back to their deposed queen and to give England a foothold for her cables in the group. We then said we would settle finally the Hawaiian question. We have done so. The traditional American policy has been carried out. The flag of the Union floats to-day over the crossroads of the Pacific.

We promised to deal with the Cuban question. Again comes the reply, "We have done so." The long agony of Cuba is over. Cuba is free. But the great work brought with it events and issues which no man had foreseen, for which no party creed had provided a policy.

Was ever a war more justly entered upon, more quickly fought, more fully won, more thorough in its results? Cuba is free. Spain has been driven from the western hemisphere. Fresh glory has come to our arms, and the American people, but the republican party was their instrument.

But, however, it is ever like the sword of Alexander. It cuts the knots. It is a great solvent and brings many results not to be foreseen. The world forces united to perform in four hours the work of years of quiet.

So much for the past. We are proud of it. Living in these times, the most content of prosperity and activity in business, of good wages and quick payments, of labor employed and capital invested, of shipping in the market place, of the stir of abounding life in the workshop and on the farm, it is with this that we have replaced the dull business, the low wages, the idle labor, the frightened capital, the dark clouds which overhung industry and agriculture in 1896. We seek to preserve, so far as sound government and wise legislation can do it. This is what we brought to the country four years ago. This is what we carry away. Again we promise that the protective system shall be maintained and that our great industries shall go on their way unshaken by the dire fear of tariff agitation and of changing duties. Again we declare that we will guard our national credit, uphold the sound currency based on gold and keep the wages of the workman and the enterprise of the man of business free from the menace of a fluctuating standard of value. The deficit which made this great country in a time of profound peace pay for its money to foreign countries, and the current expenditures have been replaced by abundant revenue, bringing a surplus, due alike to prosperity and to wise legislation for carrying American industry and commerce to new heights, we promise a large reduction of taxation without impairing our credit or risking a resort to loans.

We are prepared to take steps to revive and build up our merchant marine and thus put into American pockets the money that has been pouring into the pockets of foreign nations. Out of the abundant resources which our financial legislation has brought us, we will build up a merchant marine and lay the cables which will be turned to the current of eastern trade to the Golden Gate. We are on good terms with all nations and mean to remain so, while we promise to insure our peace and safety by maintaining the Monroe doctrine, by ample coast defenses, and by building up a navy which no one can challenge with impunity.

The new problems brought by the war were solved with confidence in the American people, who will deal justly and rightly with the islands which have come into their charge. For carrying American new possessions is as empty as the cant about "militarism" and "imperialism" is devoid of sense and meaning. Regard for the rights of the black man only, but of the whites, and which seeks to extend the same system to North Carolina and Missouri? Has it come suddenly to pass that the democratic party which to-day aims whenever it acquires power to continue in office by crushing out honest elections and popular rule—has it, indeed, come to pass, I say, that that party is the chosen protector of liberty? If it were so, the outlook would be black indeed. No! The party of Lincoln may best be trusted now, as in the past, to be true,

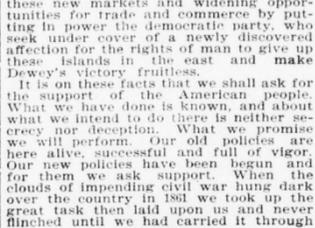
even as he was true, to the rights of man and to human freedom, whether within the borders of the United States or in the islands which have come beneath our flag. The liberators may be trusted to watch over the liberated. We who freed Cuba will keep the pledge we made to her and will guide her along the road to independence and stable government until she is ready to settle her own future by the free expression of her people's will. We will be faithful to the trust imposed upon us, and if among those to whom this great work is confided in Cuba, or elsewhere, wrongdoers shall be found, we will not only banish them but we will punish the basest of criminals to the extent of the law.

For the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico the political problem has been solved, and by republican legislation they have been given self-government, and are peaceful and prosperous under the rule of the United States.

In the Philippines we were met by rebellion, fomented by a self-seeking adventurer and usurper. The duty of the president was to repress that rebellion, to see to it that the authority of the United States, as rightful and as righteous in Manila as in Philadelphia, was acknowledged and that the country should be restored to its former condition. We do not mean that they shall, under our aegis, learn to govern themselves and remain under our flag with the largest possible measure of home rule. We make no hypocritical pretense of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the welfare of these people as a sacred trust, we regard the welfare of the American people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others.

We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and legislation we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and to open new markets. Greater than any markets is Cuba. Our trade there is growing by leaps and bounds. Manila, the prize of war, gives us inestimable advantages in developing that trade. It is the cornerstone of our eastern policy, and the brilliant diplomacy of John Hay in securing from all nations a guarantee of our treaty rights and of the open door in China rests upon it. We ask the American people whether they will throw away these new markets and widening opportunities for trade and commerce by putting in power the democratic party, who seek under cover of a newly discovered affection for the rights of man to give up these islands in the east and make Dewey's victory fruitless.

It is on these facts that we shall ask for the support of the American people. What we have done is known, and about what we intend to do there is neither secrecy nor deception. We will perform. Our old policies are here alive, successful and full of vigor. Our new policies have been begun and we will carry them to their logical end. We will finish until we had carried it through



SENATOR WOLCOTT. (Temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention.)

to victory. Now, at the dawn of a new century, with new policies and new opportunities opening before us, in the bright sunshine of the republican party, we ask the American people to entrust us with their future. We have profound faith in the people. We do not distrust their capacity of meeting the new responsibilities even as they met the old, and we shall await with confidence, under the leadership of William McKinley, the verdict of November.

Senator Lodge's address was received with long continued applause.

**The Platform.**  
Following is the full text of the platform adopted:

The republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the democratic party, trusted power four years ago to a republican chief magistrate and to a republican congress has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden and its labor distressed and unemployed. The democrats had no other plan with which to improve the miserable conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the republican party a commission to

enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government's obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation upon earth. The country is everywhere profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of 107 years from 1790 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$25,029,000, there has been in the short three years of the present republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$327,397,000. And while the American people, sustained by this republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, there has been conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement, no thought of national glory, which American standards were ungrudgingly resisted, but when it came the American government met the challenge, and cleared for action. Its armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors, and to the skill and foresight of republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "A new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen. In asking the American people to endorse this republican record and to renew their commission to the republican party, we remind them of the fact that the republic has been prospering since it resided in democratic principles and no less in the general incapacity of the democratic party to conduct public affairs. The republic's prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity when democratic success at the polls is announced halts and ceases in mere anticipation of democratic blunders and failures.



SENATOR LODGE. (Permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention.)

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further qualifying and of further lowering the rate of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation will never so greatly benefit the people as it is to-day.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end can be consistently maintained without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a democratic president could not fail to impair the stability of the monetary system. We more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money, and we believe that the American people must be convinced that the American party will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to meet the needs of rapidly increasing trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, to restrict competition, to favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the capacity of meeting the new responsibilities all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. This policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the interests of our labor we have stimulated and pruned and cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in the domain of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better condition of life from the masses of labor in competing countries. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protection, we will enable us to take our place in the world's markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world. We favor the association of labor with the farmer, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

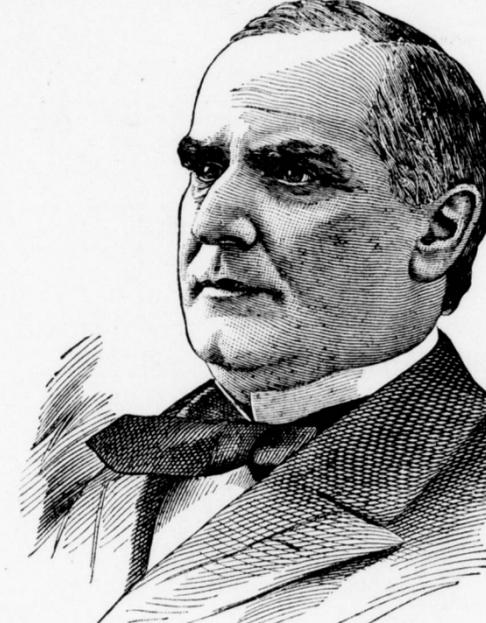
In the further interest of American workers we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying trade is a great loss to the industry of this country, and also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war could seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The nations of the world and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to take our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world.

The nation owes a profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal and should be liberally administered and preference should be given, wherever practicable with respect to the raising of the age limit for service, to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

We commend to the attention of the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its course for public service. Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as possible to the black population.

It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution to



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

gallery, were massed 100 musicians, their leader a mere pigmy in the distance.

The platform on which he stood jutted out like a huge rock into an ocean of humanity. Below him and flanking the stage was an embankment thronged with the representatives of the press of the country. Above was a riot of flags, bunting, eagles, shields, the whole scheme of the elaborate decorations culminating in a huge portrait of McKinley nesting in the folds of the American flag. About him were the working leaders of his party and behind, among the dignitaries and honored guests of the convention, were white haired men who had been present at the party's birth in this city almost half a century ago.

It was not a riotous convention. There were no wild outbursts of enthusiasm from the frenzied partisans of rival candidates, no entrance of delegations with banners to set the multitudes cheering, no fierce skirmishing and clashing of candidates' managers over rules of procedure and contesting delegations. The chieftain in the coming battle had already been selected by the unanimous voice of the republicans of the country. The man who had stood at the helm of the ship of state for four years was their unbroken choice. The platform was the record of his administration. The only question that remained for the convention to decide was the vice presidency.

**An Ovation for Roosevelt.**  
Chairman Hanna called the convention to order at 12:35.

After the invocation by Rev. J. G. Boston of Philadelphia, Senator Hanna called upon the secretary of the national committee to read the call for the convention. When Mr. Dick had finished reading the document Mr. Hanna stepped to the front of the platform and in a clear voice welcomed the visitors and said the national committee made no mistake when it brought the convention to Philadelphia. He alluded to the city as the cradle of liberty and the birthplace of the republican party. This greatly pleased the Quaker City folks and they cheered lustily. He spoke of the hospitality of the city and thanked everybody, including Mayor Ashbridge. Mr. Hanna said it was the most successful convention in the history of any political party. Then he began to touch on the work to be done. He told the delegates that their duty here was one of deliberation. The country, he said, was on the eve of another great national struggle and that the party was forming its battalions under the leadership of that great patriot, William McKinley. Delegates and spectators jumped up and cheered with enthusiasm at the mention of the president. Mr. Hanna waited, smiling, until the applause died away and then continued:

"I was about to order the battalions to march when you interrupted me. In the fight to come, leave everything to the people and follow the motto

of the national committee in 1896. "There is no such word as fail." Hanna was cheered enthusiastically as he concluded, and announced that the national committee presented Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, for temporary chairman. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. The motion carried.