

ROUSING, HARMONIOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION.

Roosevelt and Fairbanks Chosen by Acclamation as the Standard Bearers of the Party.

Speaker Cannon Made Permanent Chairman—Platform Adopted that Contains Several Clauses of Striking Interest.

Chicago, June 22.—Without a disturbing element to impede smooth operation the first day's program for the republican national convention was carried out like clockwork. Not a jarring sound was heard.

With three raps of the gavel Chairman Payne called the convention to order at 12:16.

He then introduced Rev. Timothy P. Frost, pastor of the First Methodist church of Evanston, Ill., who pronounced the opening prayer.

Senator Scott, on behalf of the Chicago citizens' committee which cooperated with the national committee on arrangements for the convention, then presented National Chairman Payne with a handsome gavel. It was large and made for business. A heavy gold band was inscribed "Mr. Henry C. Payne, chairman republican national committee, 1904."

Mr. Payne expressed his appreciation of the gift, and announced that Secretary Elmer Dover, of the national committee, would read the call of the convention. Mr. Dover delegated Mr. Malloy, of Ohio, one of the reading clerks, to do the reading.

Chairman Payne recognized Gov. Van Sant, of Minnesota, to present the table used by the presiding officer.

It was made by the members of the South Minneapolis high school and, he said, had been used at republican conventions in Minneapolis, St. Louis and Philadelphia. He asked the chairman to use it for this convention, which would nominate that invincible leader, Theodore Roosevelt. It was the first mention of the president's name in the convention, and the delegates rose to the sound as one man. Cheers rang through the hall, and many men sprang upon their chairs and waved hats, banners and handkerchiefs.

After the applause had subsided Chairman Payne in a few words expressed thanks for the gavel. He then said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, the national committee has selected for your temporary chairman Hon. Elihu Root, of New York."

There was another shout from the convention which was prolonged when Gov. Odell, of New York, rose to move that the action of the national committee be approved. Loud and continued applause greeted Gov. Odell and it was some moments before he could put his motion. It was at once adopted by the convention.



ELIHU ROOT.

The keynote of the campaign of 1904 was sounded by Hon. Elihu Root in his speech as temporary chairman. His address was a review of the accomplishments of the present administration and a defense of republican politics in general. Among other things he said:

The responsibility of government rests upon the republican party. The complicated machinery through which the 80,000,000 people of the United States govern themselves, answers to no single will. The composite government devised by the framers of the constitution to meet the conditions of national life more than a century ago, requires the willing co-operation of many minds, the combination of many independent factors, in every forward step for the general welfare.

When the course of the next administration is but half done the republican party will have completed the first half century of its national life. Of the eleven administrations since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, nine—covering a period of thirty-six years—have been under republican presidents. For the greater part of that time, the majority in each house of congress has been republican. History affords no parallel in any age or country for the growth in national greatness and power and honor, the wide diffusion of the comforts of life, the uplifting of the great mass of the people above the hard conditions of poverty, the common opportunity for education and individual advancement, the universal possession of civil and religious liberty, the protection of property and security for the rewards of industry and enterprise, the cultivation of national morality, respect for religion, sympathy with humanity and love of liberty and justice, which have marked the life of the American people during this long period of republican control.

With the platform and the candidates of this convention, we are about to ask a renewed expression of popular confidence in the republican party. Four years ago the business of the country was loaded with burdensome

internal taxes, imposed during the war with Spain. By the Acts of March 2nd, 1901, and April 12th, 1902, the country has been wholly relieved of that annual burden of over one hundred million dollars; and the further accumulation of a surplus which was constantly withdrawing the money of the country from circulation has been prevented by the reduction of taxation.

Between the 30th of June, 1900, and the first of June, 1904, our treasury department collected in revenues the enormous sum of \$2,203,000,000 and expended \$2,028,000,000, leaving us with a surplus of over \$170,000,000 after paying the \$50,000,000 for the Panama Canal and loaning \$1,500,000 to the St. Louis Exposition. Excluding those two extraordinary payments, which are investments from past surplus and not expenditures of current increase, the surplus for this year will be the reasonable amount of about \$12,000,000.

Four years ago the regulation by law of the great corporate combinations called "trusts" stood substantially where it was when the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was passed.

Our republican administration has taken up the subject in a practical, sensible way as a business rather than a political question, saying what it really meant, and doing what lay at its hand to be done to accomplish effective regulation.

The attorney general has gone on in the same practical way, not to talk about the trusts, but to proceed against the trusts by law for their regulation. In separate suits fourteen of the great railroads of the country have been restrained by injunction from giving illegal rebates to the favored shippers, who by means of them were driving out the smaller shippers and monopolizing the grain and meat business of the country. The beef trust was put under injunction. The officers of the railroads engaged in the cotton carrying pool, affecting all that great industry of the south, were indicted and have abandoned their combination. The Northern Securities Company which undertook by combining in one ownership the capital stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads to end traffic competition in the northwest, has been destroyed by a vigorous prosecution expedited and brought to a speedy and effective conclusion in the supreme court under the act of February 11th, 1903.

The right of the interstate commerce commission to compel the production of books and papers has been established by the judgment of the supreme court in a suit against the coal carry roads. Other suits have been brought and other indictments have been found and other trusts have been driven back within legal bounds. No investment in lawful business has been jeopardized, no fair and honest enterprise has been injured.

We have at last reached a point where the public wealth of farm land which has seemed so inexhaustible is nearly gone, and the problem of utilizing the remainder for the building of new homes has become of vital importance.

The present administration has dealt with this problem vigorously and effectively. Great areas had been unlawfully fenced in by men of large means, and the home-builder had been excluded. Many of these unlawful aggressors have been compelled to relinquish their booty, and more than 2,000,000 acres of land have been restored to the public. Extensive frauds in procuring grants of land, not for homesteads but for speculation, have been investigated and stopped, and the perpetrators have been indicted and are being actively prosecuted. A competent commission has been constituted to examine into the defective working of the existing laws and to suggest practical legislation to prevent further abuse. That commission has reported, and bills adequate to accomplish the purpose have been framed and are before congress.

The postal service has been extended and improved. Its revenues have increased from \$76,000,000 in 1895 to \$95,000,000 in 1899, and \$144,000,000 in 1904. In dealing with these vast sums, a few cases of peculation, trifling in amount and by subordinate officers, have occurred there as they occur in every business. Neither fear nor favor, nor political or personal influence has availed to protect the wrongdoers. Their acts have been detected, investigated, laid bare; they have been dismissed from their places, prosecuted criminally, indicted, many of them tried, and many of them convicted. The abuses in the carriage of second-class mail matter have been remedied.

We have brought our navy to a high state of efficiency and have exercised both army and navy in the methods of sea-coast defense. The joint army and navy board has been bringing the two services together in good understanding and the common study of the strategy, the preparation and the co-operation which will make the effective in time of need.

The first administration of McKinley fought and won the war with Spain, put down the insurrection in the Philippines, annexed Hawaii, rescued the legations in Peking, brought



President Theodore Roosevelt.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks.

Porto Rico into our commercial system, enacted a protective tariff, and established our national currency on the firm foundations of the gold standard by the financial legislation of the 56th congress.

The present administration has reduced taxation, reduced the public debt, reduced the annual interest charge, made effective progress in the regulation of trusts, fostered business, promoted agriculture, built up the navy, reorganized the army, resurrected the militia system, inaugurated a new policy for the preservation and reclamation of public lands, given civil government to the Philippines, established the Republic of Cuba, bound it to us by ties of gratitude, of commercial interest and of common defense, swung open the closed gateway of the Isthmus, strengthened the Monroe doctrine, ended the Alaskan boundary dispute, protected the integrity of China, opened wider its doors of trade, advanced the principle of arbitration, and promoted peace among the nations.

We challenge judgment upon this record of effective performance in legislation, in execution and in administration.

No dividing line can be drawn athwart the course of this successful administration. The fatal 14th of September, 1901, marked no change of policy, no lower level of achievement. The bullet of the assassin robbed us of the friend we loved; it took away from the people the president of their choice; it deprived civilization of a potent force making always for righteousness and for humanity. But the fabric of free institutions remained unshaken. The government of the people went on. The great party that William McKinley led, wrought still in the spirit of his example. His true and loyal successor has been equal to the burden cast upon him. Widely different in temperament and methods, he has approved himself of the same elemental virtues—the same fundamental beliefs. With faithful and revering memory, he has executed the purposes and continued unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country. And he has met all new occasions with strength and resolution and far-sighted wisdom.

And with McKinley we remember Hanna with affection and sorrow—his great lieutenant. They are together again.

But we turn as they would have us turn, to the duties of the hour, the hopes of the future; we turn as they would have us turn, to prepare ourselves for struggle under the same standard borne in other hands by right of true inheritance. Honor, truth, courage, purity of life, domestic virtue, love of country, loyalty to high ideals—all these combined with active intelligence, with learning, with experience in affairs, with the conclusive proof of competency afforded by wise and conservative administration, by great things already done, and all these we bring to the people with another candidate. Shall not these have honor in our land? Our president has taken the whole people into his confidence. Incapable of deception, Frankly and without reserve, he has told them what their government was doing, and the reasons. It is no campaign of appearances upon which we enter, for the people know the good and the bad, the success and failure, to be credited and charged to our account. It is no campaign of sounding words and specious pretences, for our president has told the people with frankness what he believed and what he intended. He has meant every word he said, and the people have believed every word he said, and with him this convention agrees because every word has been sound republican doctrine. Come what may here—come what may in November, God grant that those qualities of brave true manhood shall have honor throughout America, shall be held for an example in every home, and that the youth of generations to come may grow up to feel that it is better than wealth, or office, or power, to have the honesty, the purity, and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt.

The roll of temporary officers of the convention was then read by the clerk and approved by the convention. Senator McComas, of Maryland, then offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that the roll of states and territories be now called, and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the several committees, as follows: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials, resolutions; and further, that the chairman of each delegation send to the secretary's desk in writing the names of the persons selected from his delegation to serve on the aforesaid committees."

This was adopted. The chairman stated that the national committee had placed upon the roll the names of two delegates from

Porto Rico and six from the Philippines, with two votes, and asked the pleasure of the convention upon the action of the committee before ordering a roll call.

Senator Foraker moved that the action of the national committee be approved, and the motion was carried.

The secretary was then instructed to announce the committees, which were read to the convention.

The convention adjourned at 2:12.

Chicago, June 23.—Because Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was the central figure, the proceedings of the republican national convention yesterday took on a picturesqueness which was looked for in vain on Tuesday. From the moment he was escorted to the platform to wield the gavel as the permanent chairman, the entire atmosphere of the convention changed. Enthusiasm which had lain dormant burst forth and the applause rang true and hearty. He made a speech and the audience cheered whether he spoke jocularly or in serious vein. He was the entertainer; in fact, he was the convention.

Live party enthusiasm aroused by the hearty reception given "Uncle Joe" Cannon spread even to routine business and culminated in a contest over the number of delegates to which Hawaii was entitled.

THE PLATFORM.

Fifty years ago the republican party came into existence, dedicated among other purposes to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. In 1860 it elected its first president. During 24 of the 44 years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoln the republican party has held complete control of the government. For 18 more of the 44 years it has held partial control through the possession of one or two branches of the government, while the democratic party during the same period has had complete control for only two years.

This long tenure of power by the republican party is not due to chance. It is a demonstration that the republican party has commanded the confidence of the American people for nearly two generations to a degree never equalled in our history, and has displayed a high capacity for rule and government which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

A Review of the Past.

The republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added lustre even to the traditions of the party which carried the government through the storms of civil war.

We then found the country after four years of democratic rule in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, the standard of values was threatened and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893, hope was faint and confidence was gone.

We met these unhappy conditions vigorously, effectively and at once.

We replaced a democratic tariff law based on free trade principles and garnished with sectional protection by a consistent protective tariff, and industry, freed from oppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws, has expanded to a degree never before known, has conquered new markets and has created a volume of exports which has surpassed imagination. Under the Dingley tariff labor has been fully employed, wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered.

We firmly established the gold standard, which was then menaced with destruction. Confidence returned to business and with confidence an unexampled prosperity.

For deficient revenues supplemented by improvident issues of bonds we gave the country an income which produced a large surplus and which enabled us only four years after the Spanish war had closed to remove over \$100,000,000 of annual war taxes, reduce the public debt and lower the interest charges of the government.

The public credit, which had been so lowered that in time of peace a democratic administration made large loans at extravagant rates of interest in order to pay current expenditures, rose under republican administration to its highest point and enabled us to borrow at 2 per cent. even in time of war.

We refused to palter longer with the miseries of Cuba. We fought a quick and victorious war with Spain. We set Cuba free, governed the island for three years and then gave it to the Cuban people with order restored, free from debt and connected with the United States by wise provisions for our mutual interests.

We have reorganized the army and put it in the highest state of efficiency. We have passed laws for the improvement and support of the militia.

We have pushed forward the building of the navy, the defense and protection of our honor and our interests. Our administration of the great departments of the government has been honest and efficient and wherever wrong doing has been discovered the republican administration has not hesitated to probe the evil and bring offenders to justice without regard to party or political ties.

Laws enacted by the republican party which the democratic party failed to enforce and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital have been fearlessly enforced by a republican president, and new laws ensuring reasonable publicity as to the operations of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a republican congress. In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the republican party has fulfilled. We promise to continue these policies and we declare our constant adherence to the following principles:

The Tariff Plank.

Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the republican party.

The Gold Standard.

We believe it to be the duty of the republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the republican party, cannot safely be committed to the democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

Our Merchant Marine.

While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign governments has not for many years received from the government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last congress which created the merchant marine committee to investigate and report upon this subject.

The Trusts.

Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

Praise for Roosevelt.

The great statesman and patriotic American, William McKinley, who was re-elected by the republican party to the presidency four years ago, was assassinated just at the threshold of his second term. The entire nation mourned his untimely death and did that justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will confirm and repeat.

The American people were fortunate in his successor, to whom they turned with a trust and confidence which have been fully justified. President Roosevelt brought to the great responsibilities thus sadly forced upon him a clear head, a brave heart, an earnest patriotism, and high ideals of public duty and public service. True to the principles of the republican party and to the policies which that party had declared, he has also shown himself ready for every emergency and has met new and vital questions with ability and with success.

His administration has been throughout vigorous and honorable, high-minded and patriotic. We commend it without reservation to the judgment of the American people.

Chicago, June 24.—The swift, sure current of public opinion for the second time in the history of republican conventions resulted yesterday in the selection of a national ticket without a dissenting voice. Theodore Roosevelt for president and Charles W. Fairbanks for vice president received every vote in the convention.

No less than 10,000 men and women participated in the ratification of the party program, and the consequent roar of cheering and handclapping was deafening. The band stationed high among the girders of the hall was drowned by the tumultuous demonstration. Hats were tossed in the air, state emblems were waved, and flags—beautiful tri-colored shimmering silken flags—fluttered from every hand as though stirred by a gale.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Speaker Cannon called the convention to order. Without preliminaries of any kind he announced the order of the day and instructed the secretary to call the roll for nominations for president. By agreement Alabama, the first state on the roll, yielded to New York. That was the signal for the first outburst of applause. In the midst of the cheering ex-Gov. Black made his way to the platform and said in part:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: We are here to inaugurate a campaign which seems already to be nearly closed. So wisely have the people sowed and watched and tended, there seems little now to do but to measure up the grain. They are reaping themselves not for battle but for harvest. In one column reaching from the Maine woods to the Puget Sound are those people and those states which have stood so long together, that when great emergencies arise the nation turns instinctively

to them. In this column, vast and solid, is a majority so overwhelming that the scattered squads in opposition can hardly raise another army. The enemy has neither guns nor ammunition, and if they had they would use them on each other. Destitute of the weapons of effective warfare, the only evidence of approaching battle is in the tone and number of their bulletins. There is discord among the generals; discord among the soldiers. Each would fight in his own way, but before assaulting his republican adversaries he would first destroy his own comrades in the adjoining tents. Each believes the weapons chosen by the other are not only wicked but fatal to the holder. That is true. This is the only war of modern times where the boomerang has been substituted for the gun. Whatever fatalities may occur, however, among the discordant hosts now moving on St. Louis, no harm will come this fall to the American people. There will be no opposition sufficient to raise a conflict. There will be hardly enough for competition. There are no democratic plans for the conduct of the fall campaign. Their zeal is chiefly centred in discussion as to what Thomas Jefferson would do if he were living. He is not living and but few of his descendants are among the democratic remnants of to-day. Whatever of patriotism or wisdom emanated from that distinguished man is now represented in this convention.

But not alone upon the principles of the republican party are its members in accord. With the same devotion which has marked their adherence to those principles, magnificent and enduring as they are, they have already singled out the man to bear their standard and to lead the way. No higher badge was ever yet conferred. But great as the honor is, the circumstances which surround it make that honor even more profound. You have come from every state and territory in this vast domain. The country and the town have vied with each other in sending their contributions to this splendid throng. Every highway in the land is leading here and crowded with the members of that great party which sees in this splendid city the symbol of its rise and power. Within this unexampled multitude is every rank and condition of free men, every creed and occupation. But to-day a common purpose and desire have engaged us all, and from every nook and corner of the country rises but a single choice to fill the most exalted office in the world.

Whether we wish it or not, America is abroad in this world. Her interests are in every street, her name is on every tongue. Those interests so sacred and stupendous should be trusted only to the care of those whose power, skill and courage have been tested and approved. And in the man whom you will choose, the highest sense of every nation in the world beholds a man who typifies as no other living American does, the spirit and the purposes of the twentieth century. He does not claim to be the Solomon of his time. There are many things he may not know, but this is sure, that above all things else he stands for progress, courage and fair play, which are the synonyms of the American name.

There are times when great fitness is hardly less than destiny, when the elements so come together that they select the agent they will use. Events sometimes select the strongest man, as lightning goes down the highest rod. And so it is with those events which for many months with unerring sight have led you to a single name which I am chosen only to pronounce. Gentlemen, I nominate for president of the United States the highest living type of the youth, the vigor and the promise of a great country and a great age, Theodore Roosevelt of New York.

Senator Beveridge was recognized by the chairman for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for president. He was followed by George A. Knight, of California. Mr. Knight has a voice which fairly thundered through the hall.

The seconding speeches following that of Mr. Knight were made by Harry Stilwell Edwards, of Georgia; Ex-Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky; Joseph B. Cotton, of Minnesota, and Harry S. Cummings, of Maryland. Mr. Cummings is one of the colored delegates and he told of the colored man's service to the republican party and his interest in President Roosevelt.

The roll was called and the unanimous vote of delegations was recorded for Mr. Roosevelt without incident until New Jersey was reached. New Jersey asked unanimous consent that the roll be dispensed with and that the secretary of the convention be instructed to cast the entire vote for Mr. Roosevelt. This was done.

Pandemonium broke loose when Speaker Cannon announced that in the convention there were 994 votes and 994 had been cast for Roosevelt. A great picture of the president was carried about through the hall. It was followed by a banner carried by the Oregon delegation, bearing the words:

"First gun, Oregon, 23,894, Roosevelt. Forty per cent. republican gain."

Alabama again yielded its place at the head of the list when the roll call was started for nominations for vice president. The rank was this time given to Iowa and Senator Dolliver, taking the platform, named Senator Fairbanks. The speech was an eloquent endorsement of the candidate's qualifications and was received with tremendous applause. Seconding speeches were made by Senator De-pew, Senator Foraker, ex-Senator Carter, of Montana, and Gov. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania. All were applauded to the echo and the great popular demonstration which greeted the unanimous nomination by the convention was an enthusiastic tribute to the Indiana statesman whose name was thus joined with Roosevelt.

The usual resolutions of thanks to officers of the convention and to committees on arrangement were adopted and the great body was adjourned.