

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT

BECAUSE:
1-It aims to publish all the news possible.
2-It does so impartially, wasting no words.
3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS

BECAUSE:
4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans.
5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique.
6-It asks no support but the people's.

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ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS

Unanimously Selected as Republican Party's
Candidates for President and
Vice President.

Both Nominations Are Greeted by Demonstra-
tions of Approval—The Platform Is
Unanimously Adopted.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT of New York.
For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS of Indiana.

Chicago, June 22.—Without disturbing element to impede smooth operation, the first day's program for the Republican national convention was carried out like clockwork. Not a farrier sound was heard, not a false step taken. It was an assembly of non-combative delegates which carried into effect, without the thunderous demonstration usually attendant upon political conventions, a purpose that had been clearly defined.

An organization was perfected preparatory to the adoption of a platform and the making of nominations on the succeeding days of the convention. From the enthusiasm provoked by Senator Fairbanks' arrival at the Coliseum, his nomination for vice president is little less assured than the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president.

Keynote of the Campaign.
The keynote to the campaign of 1904 was sounded by 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 policies in general. When that had been delivered and the various working committees dispatched to their labors the business of the first day's session was completed.

Incidents which are destined to live long after the spasmodic demonstrations have been forgotten are Mr. Root's tribute to President McKinley. The temporary chairman spoke of McKinley's

Administration of Progress.
his gentleness of character and those qualities so beloved by the nation, and in that connection said: "And with McKinley we remember Hanna," a hush, almost oppressive, spread over the 7,000 or more persons present. The speaker had paused expectantly. As he started to resume the full force of the tie stretched between the two great political heroes went home to the delegates. The applause started, and in a sympathetic wave was carried to every part of the hall. The demonstration was unlike any that had preceded it or that came after. An indefinable dignity was attached to the demonstration that seemed foreign to a political gathering.

Makes First Speech.
The first speech of the convention was by Senator Scott, who informally presented to Chairman Payne a beautiful gavel. It was the gift of the Chicago citizens' committee, which cooperated with the national subcommittee in making arrangements for the convention. Later Graeme Stewart, present member of the national committee from Illinois, on behalf of the Chicago committees, presented a similar gavel to Temporary Chairman Root.

It was left to Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota first to place the president's name before the convention. He found the occasion in presenting to the convention a table which had been built by the manual training school connected with the South Minneapolis high school. The

Applause Was General,
but not long continued, and in that set a precedent that was followed in succeeding demonstrations.

Yesterday's program of the convention was not of a nature to attract more than ordinary interest. The affair of greatest importance was the presenting to the convention of the platform to admit the delegations from the Philippines and Porto Rico. Mr. Root asked for a ruling on the question of calling the names of the new possessions in the roll for naming of members of the various committees.

The convention ordered the seating and recognition of six delegates from the Philippines with two votes, and two delegates from Porto Rico.

La Follette Makes No Contest.
The La Follette faction of the Wisconsin Republicans declined to make a contest before the credentials committee yesterday afternoon, declaring that it refused to do so on the ground that the committee on credentials was not an unprejudiced body; and making the flat statement that they understood some members of the committee had been "approached." What the nature of the "approach" might be or by whom made the La Follette people declined to state. They entered no particulars, simply making the broad and general charge of an "approach," and withdrew after stating that they preferred to submit their case to the people of Wisconsin at the election next November.

Cannon Was Whole Show.
Chicago, June 24.—Proceedings of the Republican national convention, with Joseph G. Cannon in the chair, yesterday took on a picturesqueness and demonstrativeness which Tuesday were lacking.

From the moment Speaker Cannon was escorted to the platform to wield the gavel as 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 a serious vein. He was the entertainer; in fact, he was the entertainer.

The report of the committee on credentials interested the convention only so far as it dealt with the Wisconsin situation. Senator McComas of Maryland, chairman of the committee, read a report of the investigation of the contest. He took the delegates into the confidence of the committee and explained in detail that a thorough canvass was made into the

Merits of the Contest
despite the fact that the contestants had withdrawn their claims on the ground that fair treatment could not be had. He said the imputation was directed at the convention itself, and, though resented deeply by the committee, the inquiry was exhaustive and patient. The report closed with the declaration that the "stalwart" faction, led by Senators Spooner and Quarles, Representative Babcock and Judge Emil Baensch, as delegates at large, is the regular Republican party in Wisconsin. This national indorsement of the faction headed by the two United States senators from Wisconsin evoked prolonged applause.

The platform had been the subject of administrative scrutiny and national interest for many weeks, and it was accepted

Without a Dissenting Vote.
Visitors were not so early about the convention hall yesterday, but when Mr. Root called the convention to order shortly after noon the Coliseum presented a more inspiring appearance than on the preceding day. The galleries were crowded for the first time, and a large number of women were present. After prayer by the Rev. Thomas E. Cox, the business of the day began.

The announcement of the permanent organization for the convention started the continuous demonstration which followed the introduction of Speaker Cannon as permanent chairman. He was escorted to the platform by a committee consisting of John D. Long, Senator Cullom and Representative Burton of Ohio. The scene that followed was inspiring; flags waved, hats were thrown into the air, delegates jumped to their feet and then to chairs, shouting wildly.

Loudly and Continuously.
Speaker Cannon's story was distinctly to the liking of the convention. He opened with a delightfully refreshing and humorously frank avowal. Each of the thousand listeners received a confidential tip. The speaker had written his first speech, and had tried to memorize it. But he did not show the slightest intention of following it. He knew the inspiration that would come, that had come, and he just wanted a free hand to cut loose.

The Resolutions.
The preamble calls attention to the fact that since the organization of the party and the election of Lincoln in 1860 the party has been in entire or partial control of the government with the exception of two years. The party entered upon the present period of complete supremacy in 1897. It found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, in an evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future.

It replaced Democratic tariff laws based on free trade with a consistent protective tariff, and industry, freed from oppression and stimulated and encouraged by wise laws, expanded to a degree never before known.

Public Credit Rose.
Public credit rose under the Republican administration to its highest point, and enabled the government to borrow at 2 per cent in time of war. The preamble of the platform takes credit for the suppression of the Philippine rebellion, the purchase of the Panama canal, etc.

In this record of achievement for the past eight years may be read the pledges which the Republican party has fulfilled.

We promise to continue those policies and declare our constant adherence to the following principles:

The Platform.
Protection, which guards and develops our industries, is the cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always be at least equal to the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

We insist on the maintenance of the principle of protection, therefore, and the rates of duty should be readjusted

THE CONVENTION

The Story of the Great Meeting at
Chicago told in Terse Paragraphs.

The decorations were pretty, simple and effective and their arrangement was artistic. This feature of the preparations was under the control of the local committee on arrangements, of which Sam B. Raymond was chairman. Mr. Raymond was warmly praised for his work by everybody who had the good fortune to see it. He exercised good taste without being extravagant and gave the convention results that were never before equaled. The acoustic properties were as nearly perfect as they could be in so large a structure. The platform was thrust out into the center of the great building, so that the voices of speakers carried with a distinctness never before known at similar functions, to the most remote corners. Every seat in the building was a good seat. That is something new in the experience of national conventions.

Georgia sent a fine lot of Afro-American delegates to the convention, headed by Hon. J. W. Lyons, Augusta, reg-

se, who has been re-elected as New Jersey's member of the Republican National Committee, has, however, for years been governor of his state, chairman of the state committee, and member of the National Committee. In addition to this Gov. Murphy was anxious to be selected as chairman of the Republican National Committee in this campaign before George B. Cortelyou was selected.

Senator Scott, on behalf of the Chicago citizens' committee, which cooperated with the National Committee on Arrangements for the convention, presented National Chairman Henry C. 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.

The first delegate to appear before the subcommittee of the committee on resolutions was Dr. Robert Reyburn,

President Roosevelt as a man and president, and it was so eloquent, and rang so true that it brought the delegates to their feet cheering and waving flags, and incited the spectators to furnish a mighty chorus which seemed to shake the building.

Before adjourning sine die, the old National Committee passed resolutions thanking the Chicago committee of arrangements, of which Samuel B. Raymond is chairman; Secretary Dover, of the National Committee and Sergeant at Arms Williams F. Stone and his principal assistants, D. C. Owen and others.

It was felt that it would be unjust to seat only two of the Filipino delegates after six had made the long trip for the convention, and it was decided to give seats to all and to limit the voting strength to two, the number allowed Porto Rico and the territories.

The delegates never let the chance



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,

Unanimously Nominated at Chicago Thursday, and Will be Triumphantly
Elected in November President of All the People.

ister of the treasury, delegate at large and member of National Committee; Hon. H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, delegate at large; J. H. Devereaux, Savannah, collector of customs; J. S. Styles, Dawson; S. S. Humbert, Montgomery; P. A. Allen, Numan; Hon. H. A. Rucker, Atlanta, collector internal revenue; P. S. Arnold, Fayetteville, U. S. gaffer; Rev. A. Maxwell, Marietta; M. B. Morton, Athens; A. W. Wimberly, Augusta, deputy collector internal revenue; W. H. Matthews, Brunswick, deputy collector internal revenue; S. S. Mincey, Ailey.

One of the most disappointed men at the convention was John M. Switzer, who made the journey here from the Orient. He came all the way from Cebu, in the Philippines, to see that the tariff on goods imported into the United States from the Philippines be reduced to 25 per cent of the Dingley rate and that there be a declaration in favor of ultimate free trade. The far Eastern visitor thought it was the great question of the hour, but the committee did not see it in the same light and passed the matter up.

In theatrical manner Theodore Roosevelt in oil came in view of the delegates at 12:30 Tuesday. Just as Elihu Root, friend of the president and temporary chairman, was introduced, the sergeant-at-arms placed a life-size oil painting of the president on one side of the stage. The sight of Mr. Root and the president's picture electrified the convention. There was a cheering which could be heard a block away.

Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jer-

member of the new National Committee from the District of Columbia, who wanted the subcommittee to recommend the adoption of a plank giving to the District of Columbia the right of suffrage and representative government. The proposition was turned down.

The District of Columbia delegates made the following assignments for committees of the convention, after naming J. F. Cook chairman of the delegation: Honorary vice president of the convention, permanent organization, credentials to notify nominee for President, Mr. Cook; committee on resolutions, rules and order of business, to notify vice president, Dr. Reyburn.

A number of "lives" of the President are being sold on the street in front of the hall. One of these is called "The Triumphs of the Roosevelt Administration," and another is a tiny book, "The Candidate," not more than an inch square. The men selling it called out: "Smallest life of the greatest man. Put Roosevelt in your vest pocket."

President Roosevelt requested that the country newspapers have seats in the convention and the editors of the following newspapers made applications for seats: Bean Hollow, "Once a Week" (sometimes); Slab Center, "Times"; Bangtown, "News"; Stingville, "Star"; Birds Corners, "Reporter"; Hog Flats, "Review"; Slamville, "Gazette."

Secretary Root's prostration was a glowing tribute to the qualities of

go by to applaud when McKinley's name is mentioned. They seem to do it spontaneously and with feeling. There is something very touching about it. Lincoln's name, too, came in for handclapping when the speakers referred to him.

Conservatism started with the smallest details in the arrangements. There never was a great gathering of men which allowed so much comfort in seating plans or gave the delegates so much room. Aisles were free. Entrance and exit were easy. Confusion was lacking.

When Alexander McDowell, the clerk of the House of Representatives, came in and took his seat with the Pennsylvania delegation several of his friends made fun of his resemblance to the popular conception of Uncle Sam, and he certainly does look the part.

Senator Depew was asked his opinion as to the probable nominee of the coming St. Louis Democratic Convention. "I hope it will be David R. Francis," he said. "He is the nearest approach to a bad Republican that a good Democrat can be."

Winston Churchill, the novelist, was the only literary delegate at the convention. He came from New Hampshire, which he has made his home for several years. He entered politics in a legislative campaign two years ago, and he likes it.

During the convention Chicago women, under the leadership of Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Gertrude B. Blackwelder, and Mrs. Catharine Waugh Mc-

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only when the conditions have so changed that public interest demands an alteration, but this work can safely be committed to no other hands than those of the Republican party.

To a Republican congress and a Republican president this great question can be safely entrusted. When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection, the chief productive country should not fail in maintaining it.

Reciprocity.
We have widely extended our foreign markets, and we believe the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity whenever rec-iprocity arrangements can be effected, consistent with the principles of protection, without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry.

Gold Standard.
We believe it is the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard of integrity and value of national currency.

Merchant Marine.
We favor legislation which will encourage and build up an American merchant marine and cordially approve the legislation of the last congress which created a commission to investigate and report on the subject.

Powerful Navy.
A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe doctrine and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the Republican party.

We cordially approve the attitude of the president and congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor and promise a continuance of the Republican policy in that direction.

Civil Service.
The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party. We renew our former declarations that it shall be thoroughly enforced.

Always mindful of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, we believe in making ample provision for them by liberal pension laws.

Labor and Capital.
Combinations of capital and labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe on the rights and interests of the people.

The concluding paragraph mourns the untimely death of William McKinley. The American people have been fortunate in his successor. Roosevelt has justified the confidence placed in him.

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

Nominations Are Made.
Chicago, June 25.—For the second time in the history of Republican conventions selection of a national ticket was made yesterday without a dissenting vote. Theodore Roosevelt for president received every vote in the convention, while Charles W. Fairbanks, for vice president, was named by acclamation.

Regardless of the fact that the nomination of president had been assured for months and the vice president for days, the announcement of the accomplishment was accompanied by resounding demonstrations, which attested the candidates' popularity. The cheering was led by figures known through the breadth of the land and

Echoed by a Mighty Throng
of enthusiastic men and radiant women assembled in the Coliseum to witness the crowning feature as well as the close of the thirteenth national convention that marks the semi-centennial of the Republican party in the United States. No fewer than 10,000 persons participated in the ratification of the party program, and the consequent roar of the cheering and handclapping was deafening. When Gov. Black of New York made his speech nominating Theodore Roosevelt for president, the delegates in the Republican convention proved there was no absence of enthusiasm in their ranks when occasion justified evidence of that quality. For twenty-five minutes the great throng showed its approbation of the convention's choice for president. The name Roosevelt

Came From Every Throat.
The New York delegates paraded the aisles, shouting at the top of their voices. Other delegations joined the throng, and the well ordered body of half an hour before was a shifting mass, every semblance of organization gone. While the demonstration was at its height Chairman Cannon stepped to the front of the stage. He held in his hand a flag which was waved in 1860 when Lincoln was

nominated, and which had been used in every convention since. The flag showed the wear and tear of many similar contests.

"Uncle Joe" waved it vigorously and kept time with his body. Soon the whole convention was swaying in exact measure. The chairman tired and his place was taken by a young man, who grasped the flagstaff firmly in one hand and with a megaphone

led the yelling.

At the conclusion of every seconding speech the performance was partly duplicated and the speakers themselves were generously applauded.

When Senator Fairbanks had been nominated for vice president there was no diminution in the demonstration. Voices were hoarse, but the noise for the choice was just as unanimous as it was in filling the first place on the ticket.

When the convention was called to order yesterday the galleries were filled for the first time. Tiers of the people were standing in the aisles and back of the rows of seats. It was 10:30 o'clock when Speaker Cannon called the convention to order. Without preliminaries of any kind he returned to the order of the day and instructed the secretary to call the roll for nominations for president.

Black Nominates Roosevelt.
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 Former Gov. Black made his way to the platform. Speaker Cannon took him to the front and characteristically introduced him to the audience. But the orator chosen to present the name of Roosevelt needed no introduction. The delegates proved this, and also that they knew his mission by giving him a rousing reception before permitting him to proceed.

Mr. Black entertained his audience by a discussion of party principles. He compared Republican standards with those of other parties. With his keen sense of humor and the deep thought displayed in his address the

Orator Fascinated
always, and frequently electrified his listeners. He led up to the nomination gradually by defining the type of man best suited for the party color bearer. As he named Theodore Roosevelt as the best example of that type the convention rose. The New York delegation led in the cheering, which almost immediately spread to every part of the floor, to the galleries and to the crowd which filled the entrances and overflowed into the streets. When from sheer exhaustion the throng lessened its tumult Speaker Cannon found his opportunity and restored order.

Senator Beveridge was recognized by the chair to second the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for president. He was followed by George A. Knight of California, Harry Stillwell Edwards of Georgia, Former 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 votes of the delegations were recorded for Mr. Roosevelt. Pandemonium broke loose again when Speaker Cannon announced that in the convention there were 994 votes and 994 had been cast for Roosevelt.

Fairbanks Is Named.
Alabama again yielded its place at the head of the list when the roll call was started for nominations for vice president. The honor was this time given to Iowa, and Senator Dooliver, taking the platform, named Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana. The speech was an eloquent indorsement of the candidate's qualifications and was received with tremendous applause.

Seconding speeches were made by Senator Depew, Senator Foraker, Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania and Senator Carter of Montana. All were applauded to the echo and the great popular demonstration which greeted the unanimous nomination by the convention was a tribute to the Indiana statesman whose name was thus joined with Roosevelt's.

When Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri and Georgia were called announcement was made that the candidacies of favorite sons had been withdrawn. Senator Fairbanks was then declared nominated by acclamation. The usual resolutions of thanks to officers of the convention and to committees on arrangements were adopted and the great body adjourned.

The selection of Hon. Henry F. Cummings of Baltimore as one of the orators to second the nomination of President Roosevelt is a well deserved compliment to one of the brightest young men of the race. He is a good speaker and will hold his own with the other "seconders" at the National Convention.