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THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1904.

16 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS ARE THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARERS

DEFEATS HEARST; LIND WILL QUIT

Victorious at Duluth Convention, He Announces His Proposed Retirement.

HE IS ELECTED A DELEGATE-AT-LARGE

Three of the Four Delegates Are Anti-Hearst - Delegation Uninstructed.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

- John Lind, Minneapolis. C. D. O'Brien, St. Paul. L. A. Rosing, Cannon Falls. H. L. Buck, Winona. DISTRICT DELEGATES First—L. E. Virtue, Steele; Dr. W. W. Mayo, Olmsted, Alternates: Walter Gorgens, Carl Cook. Second—F. A. Day, Martin; C. T. Taylor, Mankato. Alternates: George P. Jones, Rock; Alfred Steinholzer, Brown. Third—J. W. Craven, Le Sueur; H. H. Gress, Alternates: A. J. Schaller, Dakota; J. J. McFale, Scott. Fourth—J. A. Adams, Washington; R. T. O'Connor, Ramsey. Alternates: John E. Stryker and P. J. Metzdorf. Fifth—F. D. Larrabee, J. J. Corrigan, Hennepin. Alternates: Peter Weingart, John Burns. Sixth—C. E. Vassaly, Morrison; S. J. Mealey, Wright. Alternates: W. G. Graham, Todd; Con O'Brien, Crow Wing. Seventh—D. H. Evans, Lyon; P. H. O'Hair, Traverse. Alternates: J. H. Williams, J. T. T. Powers. Eighth—Charles D'Autremont, St. Louis; S. W. Sanford, Kanabec. Alternates: H. H. Hawkins, J. M. Stowles. Ninth—Alex. Thompson, Polk; C. A. Nye, Clay. Alternates: John Morgan, W. F. Kelso.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

CONVENTION GOES WILD OVER TICKET

Black's Nomination of Roosevelt Followed by 23 Minutes of Cheering.

DOLLIVER PRESENTS NAME OF FAIRBANKS

Delegates Press Work to Enable Early Adjournment Today.

Chicago, June 23.—The name of Theodore Roosevelt again on the republican ticket—this time in first place, and with it, in second place—where four years ago the name of Roosevelt appeared—is that of Charles W. Fairbanks, now United States senator from Indiana. President Roosevelt's name was presented to the convention by former Governor Black of New York and the nominating speech was followed by one of those demonstrations characteristic of a national convention—a gigantic concert of cheers, a paroxysm of flag-waving, with a frenzied march of usually staid delegates about the aisles, subsiding after twenty-three minutes of unceasing enthusiasm to give way to the succeeding speeches. The roll call of states followed the last of these, and at 1:20 Chairman Cannon announced the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt of New York for the presidency. Followed another whirlwind of enthusiasm, and then the appearance of Senator Dolliver of Iowa to nominate Charles W. Fairbanks for the vice presidency. Senator Dewey followed, seconding the roll call of states—and a national ticket was named. The formal nomination of President Roosevelt of his nomination will be made on June 27 at Oyster Bay. Speaker Cannon will be chairman of the nominating committee. The nomination of Senator Fairbanks will take place a week later at Indianapolis. Former Secretary Root will be chairman of the vice presidential committee.

DUNN MEN TALK THIRD CANDIDATE

Sentiment Is Heard Among Minnesotans at the Chicago Convention.

From a Staff Correspondent. Chicago, June 23.—Not over half a dozen of the Minnesota delegation will join the convention junket to the St. Louis exposition. The junketeers leave this evening by special train over the Wabash. In the party will be C. A. Smith of Minneapolis, E. G. Rogers of St. Paul, Frank C. Rice of Park Rapids, J. M. Rowley of Rochester, Amos Marckel of Perham and George R. Perley of Moorhead. The delegation was still intact today, and the fear of empty benches for the delegates of today was dispelled before the gavel fell. Two or three Minnesota delegates gave up their seats to friends, and conspicuous in the former section today was William H. Eustis, seated beside Thomas Lowry. The entire state contingent will leave on the evening trains, either for St. Louis or home. Most of the delegates are anxious to get back to the state, to get into the game before the primaries. Third-candidate talk is much heard, especially among those who have leaned to Dunn. —Charles B. Cheney.

MURDERER IS HOTLY PURSUED

Slayer of Wisconsin Sheriff Evades Posse Near Taylor and Is Making South.

Special to The Journal. Black River Falls, Wis., June 23.—The man followed by the posse from Augusta and reported to have been surrounded near Taylor last night, succeeded in evading his pursuers and is making south. He was reported as being seen near Beaver Creek in Trempealeau county, this forenoon. The fugitive has stolen three horses. He rides one until it shows symptoms of exhaustion, and then he turns it out and steals another to add him in his flight. Near Hixton yesterday, Smith pressed a gun to the head of a farmer and forced him to take a horse from his plow and saddle it for his benefit. As a result of Smith's terrorizing escapades along the route of his flight, women and children look upon him as a Black Donald or a Tracy.

Hudson, Wis., June 23.—Petitions have been numerously signed all over St. Croix county asking Governor La Follette to appoint Deputy Hans Hagstad sheriff of St. Croix county to succeed the late Harry Harris. It is understood also that Thomas Walby, a La Follette man, is a candidate.

SHAFFER IS FOUND GUILTY. Washington, June 23.—Augustus L. Shaffer, a former employe of the government printing office, who shot and killed divorced wife in this city last August, today was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in the district criminal court.

DEAD BODY IN A WELL. Marshalltown, Iowa, June 23.—The body of William Schnappik was found in a well near Clutier. There is some talk of murder, but the general belief is that he committed suicide because his sweetheart accepted the attentions of another man. He was 42 and prominent.

REPUBLICANS INTRUST REVISION OF TARIFF TO THE PRESIDENT

From a Staff Correspondent. Chicago, June 23.—The meaning of the tariff plank of the republican national convention continues to be a subject of dispute between the revisionists and the "standpatters," both claiming to have won a victory. The latter point to the fact that the committee was dominated by the most pronounced high tariff men in the country and say that the phrase "at least," added to the Nelson amendment, nullifies the effect of that amendment. They say further that the general protection statements of the platform are stronger than those of four and eight years ago and that no ultra-high tariff man can find any fault with them. They wink the other eye when told that the revisionists find cause for comfort in the tariff plank, and say that some people are very easily pleased. On the other hand, the revisionists insist that the platform is more of a concession to the middle west than they had hoped to secure, and that the president will be at liberty, at his pleasure, to write a revision message, since he is left, with congress, to be the sole judge of when the time has arrived when revision is necessary. They say that the original draft, thru their efforts, and that while they did not get as much as they wanted, they did secure recognition and a statement which they can take to the people of the west who favor a readjustment of schedules and ask them to support. In short, the tariff plank appears to be a two-faced thing. When looked at from one point of view it wears a face that is pleasing to the ultra-protectionists and when looked at from another it has the aspect of revision. Governor Cummins, in the middle west, is the one man whose opinions regarding the tariff plank will be read with most interest. He was quoted in these dispatches yesterday, when he indorsed it. Speaking to The Journal this morning he dictated the following as supplemental to yesterday's statement: "As a whole the platform is admirable. It is as strong and persuasive a statement of the title of the republican party to the confidence of the people as I have ever heard. With respect to the tariff and reciprocity it leaves the subjects of recent discussion absolutely open. That is to say, it leaves those who believe in a modification of the tariff schedules at perfect liberty to urge their views; and with respect to reciprocity, it leaves those who favor reciprocal arrangements at perfect liberty to urge their views. In either competitive or non-competitive products, free to advocate their opinions. I assume that no republican or any other sane and loyal American has ever favored a reciprocal arrangement that would injure agriculture, labor or industry. It is, therefore, fair to say that as regards the general struggle between the 'standpatters' and the followers of the so-called 'Iowa idea,' the platform is not a defeat for either. "When, however, the platform just adopted is compared with the one announced a few weeks ago in my own state, it is obvious that we have won a distinct victory. The fight in Iowa covered two points: first, the 'standpatters' refused to recognize the desirability of revision at any time or under any circumstances. The national platform does recognize it. The Iowa platform expressly confined reciprocity to non-competitive things; the national platform contains no such restriction. "I would have been glad to have seen these disputed questions settled at this time, but as that was impossible, I am glad that the way is still open for their proper settlement in the future. The republicans of the country can all stand comfortably on the platform and can work enthusiastically for the success of the republican ticket. Iowa will give Roosevelt 100,000 majority and will elect a solid republican delegation to congress. So far as the major portion of the Minnesota delegation is concerned there is not the optimism which characterizes Governor Cummins. Those gentlemen decline to be quoted, but they freely say, speaking privately to The Journal, that the tariff plank is disappointing. It does not mean anything for revision, they insist, and the 'standpatters' have made their point clear and clean. This opinion in the delegation is so general as to be worthy of some attention. So far as I have been able to learn, after talks with leading men in the party, in Chicago during this convention, and earlier, it is the plan of the president, if elected, to have the tariff revised, perhaps by the congress which will be elected this year. Even Senator Aldrich, the high priest of protection and its accomplished by the next congress. It is deemed unwise, however, with business sagging a trifle and with a presidential campaign at hand which will tend to increase the sag, to inject the tariff as an issue in the campaign. To do that would not make the president more ready to act at the proper time, nor would it be of practical benefit anywhere. On the contrary, the effect of such a policy might easily be to frighten business and bring on a situation resembling a panic. For this reason the president is presumed to be satisfied with the tariff statement of the platform. But perhaps by next spring revision sentiment will begin to assume a definite form. The president, without previous announcement, will call congress in special session with a message that will tend to quiet the fears of capital, and the work of revision or readjustment will be accomplished with all possible speed. In this way the president thinks the least amount of harm will be done the country. The trouble with revisionists of the middle west is that they are so eager to accomplish their purpose as at times to lose sight of the business interests which must be consulted. The viewpoint of the president includes the entire country. He favors revision, but he wants to bring it about in his own way. From his point of view, the worst possible way to go about it would be to herald it in a national platform a year and more before the actual work could be taken up. During that year business would suffer tremendously, and the republican party might have to answer for a panic. To this extent the president agrees with the 'standpatters.' Both opposed any early revision declaration in the Chicago platform, but for widely different reasons. —W. W. Jermaine.

INDIAN BABIES KILL THEIR INFANT BROTHER

Modena, Utah, June 23.—Two Indian children of Eagle Valley, Nev., have murdered their 8-year-old brother. The oldest of the fratricides is 7 years, a girl, and the other is but 4 years, a boy. Indian Jack, the father of the three children, and his wife left their tent to haul wood, and on returning to their tent found their youngest child with its ribs caved in and its backbone almost severed from its natural fastenings. Owing to the fact that the two older children had shown a strange aversion to the dead child, they were at once accused of the crime.

PORTE READY TO REDRESS ARMENIAN PERSECUTIONS

Paris, June 23.—The foreign office has been advised that the Porte has yielded completely to the demands of the powers for redress of the wrongs inflicted in the Armenian persecutions. Evicted Armenians will be returned to their old homes, indemnified for loss and protected for the future. The sultan, however, has thus far declined to ratify the Porte's decision. The concessions followed a definite intimation that the powers were preparing to make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters. JUSSEURAND OFF FOR FRANCE. New York, June 23.—J. J. Jusseurand, ambassador of France to the United States, was a passenger on the steamer La Savoie, which sailed today for Havre.

MILLIONS FOR CREDITORS IN ANGLESEY CASTLE

New York, June 23.—Anglesey castle, which was recently taken possession of by bailiffs, following an action by the creditors of the marquis of Anglesey, is declared to be a veritable treasure-house, says a Herald dispatch from London. One report is current to the effect that gems to the value of \$125,000 were found lying in a drawer and it is now stated that the castle contains property affirmed to be in the aggregate worth more than \$5,000,000. Scores of objects of the richest art are said to have been found just as they arrived from Paris—simply opened and put aside unpacked.

KUROKI BATTLES WITH KUROPATKIN

Russian General Forced Back—Said to Have Suffered Heavy Loss.

Shanghai-kwan, June 23.—Probably the greatest battle yet fought on the Liao-tung peninsula has just taken place, the main armies of Kuropatkin and Kuroki having been engaged. The principal fighting was in the vicinity of Hal-cheng and while details are lacking there are reports of a severe reverse and heavy losses to the Russians. Chi-fu, June 23, 2:30 p.m.—It is reported here that the Japanese made a determined attack upon Port Arthur from land and sea yesterday, June 22, and also during the night. Two steamers, just arrived, passed Port Arthur at 1 o'clock this morning, some distance off shore. The captains, both reliable men, say they did not hear any firing at that hour.

RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK JAPS Weight of Numbers Gains Position for Army of the Czar.

New York Sun Special Service. Feng-huang-cheng, June 23.—The advancing Russians came into collision with the Japanese first army yesterday. A superior force of Russians, aided by artillery, attacked and drove back the Japanese. The Japanese defended their position vigorously, but after a gallant stand the weight of numbers prevailed, and the Japanese were driven back. Further fighting is expected.

FIGHTS DAILY AT KAI-PING Japs and Russians Race to Reach Stakeberg First.

New York Sun Special Service. Chi-fu, June 23.—General Stakeberg is maintaining his position on the railway about Kai-ping, and a fighting occurs daily. Trains are being sent down to take guns and stores north. If practically the Siberian army reaches the Japanese front, the Japanese will cover the entrainment of the men. It is a race between the latter force and the Japanese to reach Stakeberg first. It is reported that brief engagements took place to the north of Port Arthur on the 14th, 18th and 20th inst., but no details have become known.

OYAMA IN SOLE COMMAND Marshal Is Made Viceroy and Commander in Manchuria.

Special to The Journal. Tokyo, June 23.—Marshal Oyama, who has been appointed viceroy and commander-in-chief in Manchuria, has left Shimoniseki on route to the front to deliver the morning speech in behalf of President Roosevelt, immediately started for the platform amid the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the people. At Governor-tencho will cover the entrainment of the men. It is a race between the latter force and the Japanese to reach Stakeberg first. Oyama also has been ordered to modify his original plan, and instead of marching northward, to reinforce the armies of Oku and Nodzu.

Russians Find Japs Too Strong. General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field via Fusan, Korea, June 23.—(Afternoon.)—Rusians from Sammak attacked the Japanese outposts in force yesterday, apparently to test their strength. The Russian force consisted of two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry and one battery of artillery. The enemy was defeated and retired toward Shintaling. They are supposed to have sustained continued on Third Page.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER

It was exactly 10:30 when Chairman Cannon, wielding the immanent wooden gavel in his left hand and with a resounding whack on the table in front of him, commanded the convention to be in order. Mr. Cannon abandoned the huge gavel and opened a handsome leather casket and secured a smaller one. With this in his hand and holding the other up to command silence, he advanced to the front and commanded the delegates to take their seats. The command was at once obeyed. "The convention will be opened with prayer," he announced. Rev. Thaddeus A. Sniely, rector of St. Chrysostom's church, was presented, and at Mr. Cannon's suggestion advanced to the front of the platform. As he spread forth his arms to evoke divine blessing, the delegates, with an animated hum of conversation ceased and absolute silence prevailed. By this time the hall was completely filled. The rise in temperature was decidedly apparent, and fans, hats and papers were brought into use. At the conclusion of the prayer, Chairman Cannon presented the following announcements thru the reading clerk: "On the sixth day of July at Jackson, Mich., there will be celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the republican party (applause). The time when and the place where it received its name. Secretary Hay will deliver the address. Mr. Senator Fairbanks and others will address the meeting." Then followed an announcement that the republican national committee would meet in the Coliseum annex immediately on the adjournment of the convention.

Roll Call of States.

Chairman Cannon at once announced that the next order of business would be a roll call of the states for the nomination of president of the United States. The clerk called "Alabama," and immediately Oscar Rundhead of that state mounted a chair and announced that Alabama requested the honor and privilege of yielding its place on the roll to the state of New York. Instantly the convention was in an uproar. The New York delegation was on its feet like one man, waving flags and shouting wildly. Ex-Governor Frank Black of New York, who was to deliver the nominating speech in behalf of President Roosevelt, immediately started for the platform amid the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the people. At Governor-tencho will cover the entrainment of the men. It is a race between the latter force and the Japanese to reach Stakeberg first. Oyama also has been ordered to modify his original plan, and instead of marching northward, to reinforce the armies of Oku and Nodzu.

Black Commenced Speech.

Then Mr. Black commenced his speech in behalf of President Roosevelt. Mr. Black dwelt for a while on the contrast between the two great parties—the pictured democratic discord and the depicted republican harmony, as the two terms bear upon acceptance or rejection of party principles. Declaring the republican party "needs no new name or platform. At Governor-tencho will cover the entrainment of the men. It is a race between the latter force and the Japanese to reach Stakeberg first. Oyama also has been ordered to modify his original plan, and instead of marching northward, to reinforce the armies of Oku and Nodzu. But not alone upon the principles of that party are 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. He is no stranger waiting in the shade to be called suddenly into public light. The American people have seen him for many years and always where the fight was thickest and the greatest need was felt. He has been alike conspicuous in the pursuits of peace and in the arduous stress of war. No man now living will forget the spring of '98, when the American mind continued on Second Page.