



THE WEATHER.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, June 22: San Francisco and vicinity—Fair Wednesday; warmer; light southerly winds, changing to fresh westerly. A. G. McADIE, District Forecaster.

THE CALL

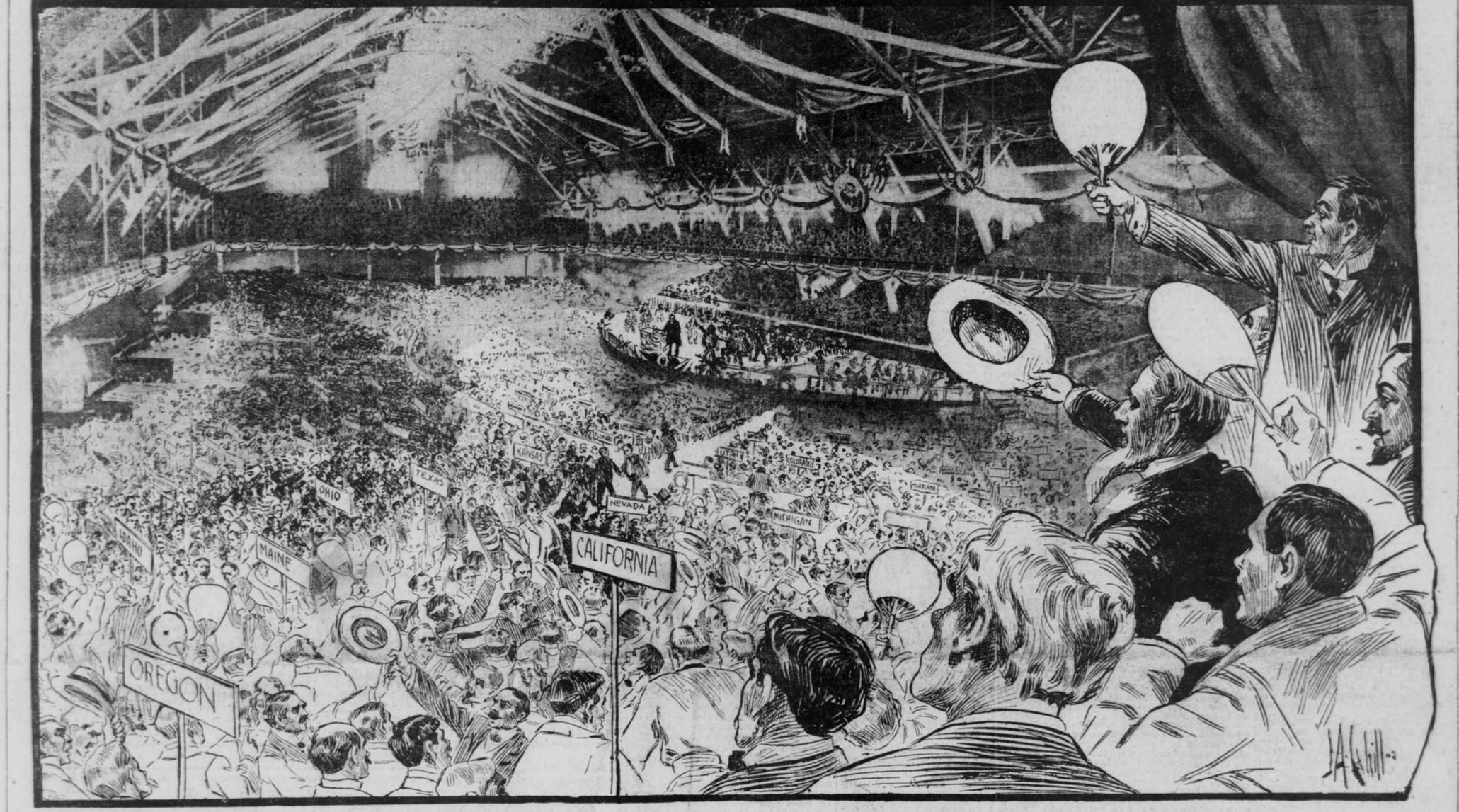
San Francisco, Wednesday, June 22, 1904. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE THEATERS.

Alcazar—"Lovers' Lane." California—"A Prince of Liars." Central—"Lights of London." Columbia—"The Grand Prince." Cigars—"Vaudeville." Fischer's—"The Mormons." Grand—"Du Barry." Matinee To-Day. Orpheum—"Vaudeville." Matinee To-Day. Tivoli—"Robin Hood."



REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ORGANIZES AND CLEARS WAY FOR NOMINATIONS



SCENE IN THE GREAT AUDITORIUM AT CHICAGO WHEN THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY CHAIRMAN PAYNE.

With Their Purposes Well Defined, Leaders of the Party Are in Full Accord.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Without a disturbing element to impede smooth operation, the first day's programme of the Republican National Convention was carried out like clockwork. Not a jarring sound was heard, not a false step taken. It was an assembly of non-combatant 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 in the succeeding days of the convention. From the quiet, yet unmistakable, enthusiasm provoked by senator Fairbanks' arrival at the Coliseum, his nomination for Vice President is but little less assured than the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President. 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 to-day's session was completed. CROWD NOT A NOISY ONE. Another picture was presented by the opening day, so different from the customary convention scene as to attract marked attention. It was the failure of the delegates and the spectators to warm to the spirit of the occasion. The mention of President Roosevelt was responded to with hearty, though not prolonged, applause. The lack of contest eliminated the necessity for enthusiasm and the mild cheering and rather listless handclapping which was the greeting given impartially to national figures of the party was probably all that could be expected under the circumstances. The lack of public interest in the convention was evidenced by the large number of spectators' seats vacant. Seats at former Republican conventions have usually brought a premium. To-day spectators offered them, but there were few takers and as the hour approached for the convention to assemble they sold them for a song. A wilderness of vacant seats was in

the gallery and on the mezzanine floor, where not more than two-thirds of the chairs were occupied. The first floor was well filled. The picture was one of good order, where sergeants at arms and policemen were not needed. The Fairbanks boom for the Vice Presidency flourished unrestricted during the convention proceedings. Its impetus was gained when the Indiana delegation entered the Coliseum and led by the two Senators, Fairbanks and Beveridge, proceeded down the aisle to their seats near the stage. The ovation given Senator Fairbanks was greater than was received by any of his distinguished colleagues. To-day's proceedings afforded no opportunity for the advancement of other candidates. No mention was made of the names of favorite sons whose ambitions are not taken seriously beyond the boundaries of their own States. The applause for Senator Fairbanks appeared to be general. The placidity of political opponents as they sat in the hall, welded into a substantial party citizenship unanimously agreeing on principles and differing only on non-essentials, was one of the features of the convention. The New York delegation, which occupied a position of honor directly in front of the platform, supplied a good example of the prevailing harmony. On the opposite side of the center aisle, in equal command of the platform, was the Illinois delegation, which had a bitter fight within its ranks as late as yesterday. To-day, if any soreness remained, to all outward appearances it had been healed. LODGE SLIPS IN UNNOTICED. State pride figured strongly in the convention. Each State had its friends in the galleries, who showered plaudits upon their delegation as they entered the Coliseum. The floor filled with delegates so rapidly that many prominent figures slipped, in unnoted. Among these was Senator Lodge, who is accredited with having a more intimate knowledge of what the convention is doing than any other man. Before the gathering was called to order by Postmaster General Payne, chairman of the Republican National Committee, Senator Lodge moved about among the delegations and his ear was sought continually by embryonic platform makers. The Massachusetts Senator never stopped long enough, however, to grow intimate. The first speech of the convention

CONVENTION'S TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The incident of the day which is destined to live long in the memory of convention spectators occurred during Elihu Root's tribute to President McKinley. The temporary chairman spoke of the late President's administration of progress, his gentleness of character and those qualities so beloved by the nation, and in that connection said feelingly: "And, with McKinley, we remember Hanna." A hush almost oppressive spread over the 7000 or more persons present. The speaker had paused expectantly. As he started to resume the full force of the tie stretched between the two greatest of recent political heroes went home to the delegates. The applause started and in a great wave was carried to every part of the immense hall. The demonstration was unlike any that had preceded it or that came after. An indefinable dignity was attached to the outburst, which seemed foreign to a political gathering.

Delegates and Spectators Greet the Mention of President Roosevelt's Name With Hearty Applause.

was by Senator Scott, who informally presented to Chairman Payne a beautiful gavel. It was the gift of the Chicago Citizens' Committee, which cooperating with the national committee-man from Illinois, on behalf of the Chicago committee, presented a similar gavel to Temporary Chairman Root. It was left to Governor 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 respect set a precedent which was followed in succeeding demonstrations. COLONIES REPRESENTED. To-day's programme of the convention was not of a nature to attract more than ordinary interest. The matter of greatest importance was the presenting to the convention of the proposition to admit the delegations from the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. Root asked for a ruling on the question of calling names of the new possessions in the roll for the 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. In the convention hall to-day there was one woman delegate, who had the same right to vote that was held by each accredited male delegate. She was

Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge of Colorado Springs, an alternate delegate whose principal was absent. Other women alternates present were Mrs. Owen E. Le Fevre of Colorado, Mrs. Susan West of Idaho and Mrs. Jennie E. Nelson of Utah, these States having woman suffrage. CORTELYOU'S RECORD CLEAR. Always an Enthusiastic Exponent of Republican Principles. WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor left here this afternoon for Chicago to attend the Republican National Convention. Advices received by President Roosevelt and others here from the convention leaders indicate that doubt of Secretary Cortelyou's selection as national chairman has been removed entirely. Such opposition as existed to Cortelyou has been dissipated, and the belief in authoritative quarters here is that he will be elected unanimously by the new national committee at its meeting subsequent to the adjournment of the convention. It is pointed out that much of the opposition that existed to Cortelyou's selection as national chairman was based on the statement, made in various forms, that he was at one time a Democrat and that he is at heart a free trader. A high official of the Government, who has known Cortelyou for many years, to-night authorized a

statement concerning his political record. "Secretary George B. Cortelyou's father, and grandfather were Republicans of the staunchest kind," said he. "All the teachings of Cortelyou's earlier years were in that political faith, and when he took up the study of public questions on his own account he became a firm believer in Republican doctrines. His first vote was cast for a Republican candidate, and from that date to this he has voted the Republican ticket. Cortelyou was one of the founders of the Young Men's Republican Club of Hempstead, N. Y." HITT LIKELY TO WITHDRAW. Nomination of Fairbanks for Vice President Will Be Unopposed. CHICAGO, June 21.—The Indiana delegation made a tour of the different State delegations to-night and created considerable interest, although no direct attempt was made to boom the nomination of Senator Fairbanks for Vice President. There is a practically unanimous belief that the Indiana Senator is chosen. There has been some communication with Representative Hitt and he has been informed of the situation. It is expected he will authorize the withdrawal of his name, in which case the other names will be withdrawn and the nomination of Senator Fairbanks will be unopposed.

La Follette's Wisconsin Faction Refuses to Abide by Credentials Committee's Decision.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The credentials committee organized for work at 4 o'clock, with Senator McComas of Maryland in the chair. By unanimous vote the committee upheld the action of the National Committee and declared the J. Edward Addicks delegation from Delaware entitled to seats in the convention. The anti-Addicks faction, through its attorney, charged that Addicks had at different times used \$350,000 to obtain the election of his lieutenants and in the effort to elect himself United States Senator. Addicks arose to a question of personal privilege and emphatically denied the charge. He was not permitted to make a speech, however, but replied to questions from the committee. The fight between the contesting delegates at large from Louisiana was long and vigorous and was terminated by the decision of the committee to seat all four delegates at large from the "Lily Whites" and an equal number from the "Black and Tans," each delegate to have one-half of a vote. The "Black and Tans" decided to carry the contest to the floor of the convention. LA FOLLETTE MEN WITHDRAW. The La Follette faction of the Wisconsin Republicans declined to make a contest before the credentials committee this 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 it understood that some members of the committee had been "approached." What the nature of the "approach" might be, or by whom made, the La Follette men declined to state. They entered into no particulars, simply making the broad and general charge of an "approach," and withdrew. The La Follette faction was represented by W. G. Connor of Marshfield, Wis., Gilbert E. Roe of New York and Henry F. Cochrans of Milwaukee. The burden of proof was on the contestants and they opened and closed their case with a single statement by Roe, who said: "We do not consider this an unprejudiced committee. We understand that several members of this committee have been approached and we therefore decline to present our case, preferring to submit it to the people of Wisconsin at the election next November. I will file with the committee this paper, containing the statement I have just made." A dead silence followed the speech

of Roe. Some members of the committee scowled at him and others smiled sarcastically, but not one word was said in reply. Roe advanced to the clerk's desk, handed up his paper and then, in company with Connor and Cochrans, left the committee-room. The La Follette men declined to make any statement as they left the committee-room, but marched straight across the anteroom, down the stairway and left the building. Aroused by the charges contained in the statement of the La Follette faction, the credentials committee readily granted a request of the Spooner men that they be given a hearing for the purpose of clearing themselves of the charges made by their opponents. The committee decided to make the Wisconsin matter a special order of business and called on the "stalwarts." After listening to the arguments by counsel for the "stalwarts" for an hour and a half the chairman, by direction of the committee, appointed this sub-committee to make a thorough examination of all the papers in the case forthwith and report to the full committee as soon as practicable. Governor Durbin of Indiana, chairman; E. C. Benton of Massachusetts and J. J. Gardner of New Jersey. The sub-committee promptly withdrew and began its investigation. SHAW AND BEDE SPEAK. Address an Immense Mass-Meeting in the Auditorium. CHICAGO, June 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota to-night addressed an immense mass-meeting in the Auditorium. Frank O. Lowden presided. Bede began by paying a tribute to McKinley and Hanna and said their lives should be an inspiration for men to go on with the work they had begun. Applause greeted his assertion that the people of the United States sympathized with Japan in her struggle, because Japan stood for liberty and a higher civilization. Secretary Shaw defended the practice of American manufacturers who sell abroad cheaper than at home. Some of the articles thus sold are protected in this country by patents, he said, and are not protected in the foreign countries. Further, the manufacturer is allowed a rebate on imported raw material when he exports the finished article and this permits a reduction of price.