

# FACTION WAR IN THE ADJOURNMENT

securing entrance, but those with tickets and press badges had to run the gauntlet of a line of policemen and assistant sergeants-at-arms before being finally admitted to the foyer. It was a good-natured crowd, and there was little friction, and by 10 o'clock every seat in the big theater was occupied and scores were standing up in the foyer and banked in solid tiers back of the seats of the balcony and gallery.

The interior of the theater presented an inspiring spectacle, as one looked out from the stage on the sea of faces. The scene was brightened here and there with patches of color, flags being hung from balconies and pillars being wound with bunting. At one side of the proscenium arch was a chandelier of Lincoln, by the other, one of Roosevelt, and beneath each was the commonplace injunction forbidding smoking in the theater.

The Hennepin and Ramsey Collins delegations occupied the seats in the parquet directly in front and to the left of the stage. In a box at the left sat the Stearns county delegation, with a number of personal friends of Judge Collins. The Rice county delegation occupied the box at the right of the stage. The big Duluth delegation was seated in front and to the left on the stage, and in the middle and front rows of the stage sat Minnesota delegates. Nearly 400 delegates had seats on the stage, and the remaining 750 were out in front, but to the rear of the Hennepin and Ramsey delegations. While the Collins delegations in each instance were given delegate seats in the convention, tickets of admission were issued to the contestants, and they were seated in the balconies of the house and at times used their voices to advantage. Occasionally there was a burst of feeling as one rival delegation would call to the other in terms other than of endearment, but for the most part the attitude between the factions was one of armed neutrality.

**Leaders Fear Explosion**  
Care was taken by the leaders lest a spark should explode the magazine and the convention be blown to smithereens. Well they realized the danger of their position and the injury that would be done the party in the state by an open clash of arms, and the managers never for a moment released their grips on the leash that held their followers. Several times there were evidences that the convention, which early reached the boiling point, would let the steam escape in a general rupture, but the leaders were wise and took no chances.

Among the men who were actually in charge of the factions and knew of the fireworks beneath the ground on which they were standing, there was a sense of responsibility that destroyed found in the game of politics and they were careful in word and act lest their excited followers should precipitate the clash they were so anxious to avoid.

There was little danger during the morning, but in the brief time that the convention was in session during the afternoon there was every danger that the gun would kick and somebody would be hurt. That an open fight did not occur is due to the tact of the leaders and the promptness with which Senator Clapp, as temporary chairman, suppressed anything that savored of disrespect to men whom he had recognized as having the floor.

While the convention was called for 10 o'clock, it was 10:20 when the Ramsey county Collins delegation, led by W. B. Webster, filed into the hall and got a glad hand from the Collins adherents. Ten minutes later Senator Clapp appeared and received an ovation and almost immediately he was besieged by delegations representing Dunn and Collins with demands to know his intentions as to a committee on credentials.

For nearly half an hour W. B. Anderson, of Winona; Millie Bunnell, of Duluth, and C. A. Morey, of Winona, urged the Dunn plan, which was for the appointment of a committee of one from each of the eighteen judicial districts and two at large from both Hennepin and Ramsey counties. The Collins men, represented by Senator R. B. Brower, James A. Martin and W. H. Grimshaw, proposed as a substitute plan a committee of five each to be named by Collins and an equal number to be named by Dunn, with two additional members representing Frank M. Eddy, who is interested because of the contest in Roseau county.

The arguments, held in the wings of the theater, became heated and Senator Clapp lost patience. "I'm going to call this convention to order," he declared with a firm voice, "and give you five minutes more in which to get together, and then I'll proceed with the business."

The big, dark man was in deadly earnest. The representatives of the rival candidates took the count and agreed to adjourn the convention to 2 o'clock in the afternoon when Senator Clapp had delivered his opening address to the convention.

**Convention Called to Order**  
At 11:05 Rev. Dr. Longley, pastor of the central Park Methodist church, opened the convention with prayer. On the motion of L. A. Lydiard, of Hennepin, Secretary C. C. Whittier was not required to read the call for the convention, and Chairman Jackson explained that the use of the theater was through the courtesy of Manager L. N. Scott, and he cautioned the delegates from getting into the hall. The speaker announced that the temporary roll call had been prepared because of the failure of many chairmen to place their credentials in the state central committee, and he then presented Senator Clapp to the convention.

There was liberal applause as the junior senator stepped on the bunting-covered platform raised on the stage for the chairman, and began an oration on the history and achievements of the Republican party. The speaker supposed to solve the keynotes of the Republican campaign in Minnesota for 1904, and was very satisfactory to the Republican leaders. Doubtless the expressed opinion of Clapp's soundness on some of the cardinal articles of faith of the party, but his position on the tariff, while not conclusively either standing for revision, had the effect of convincing his critics that he is sufficiently sound. Senator Clapp concluded his speech just as the noon bells were ringing.

At this time it has been impossible to obtain a list of the delegates to this convention," he said by way of introduction to the announcement of the general plan of the adjournment. "It is usual for whoever is expected to act as temporary chairman to go over the list of delegates and make selection of names for the important committees. It is impossible to do this at this time, as there are no lists. We will therefore take a recess and delegations will hand their credentials to the secretary by an upon reassembling the chair can examine them that he may be guided in making selection of committees." He then invited Col. C. W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, secretary of the convention until a secretary should be named by the convention itself.

W. B. Anderson, floor leader for the Hennepin convention, moved the adjournment to 2 o'clock, and Senator Brower, floor leader for Collins supporters, offered the second. There was no opposition and the convention adjourned.

**Committees Rush Clapp**  
Hardly had the motion been declared by the Hennepin side when the Ramsey side made a rush for him. Again they began to ply him with suggestions as to the makeup of the credentials committee.

"You fellows have got to get together," passionately cried Senator Clapp, as he pounded his desk with an ugly looking cane.

"What's the matter with making the committee fifteen in number?" queried Senator Brower.

"I am not prepared to accept the proposition just at this moment," said Anderson.

"Get together," urged Clapp, "but go into a room somewhere. You cannot ever settle it out here on the stage. This is the fight I want."

Grimshaw came to the assistance of Brower, and Millie Bunnell came to help Anderson argue the case. Delegates crowded around the speaker and about the secretary's desk in depositing their credentials, and in the midst of the confusion Clapp made his escape for lunch, and the conferees in a short time agreed to the Eddy suggestion that the committee on credentials be composed of seven Dunn, seven Collins men and one Eddy representative.

Odin Halden, county auditor of St. Louis county, broke the tedium of the wait for the opening of the afternoon session of the convention, when under a Panama flag that must have been bought elsewhere than in Duluth, he strode down the main aisle of the theater holding aloft a "fake" giant crack-crack-crack around the speaker and about the secretary's desk in depositing their credentials, and in the midst of the confusion Clapp made his escape for lunch, and the conferees in a short time agreed to the Eddy suggestion that the committee on credentials be composed of seven Dunn, seven Collins men and one Eddy representative.

**Short but Exciting**  
It was destined to be a brief but exciting session. Clapp had a list of names of the credentials committee, which had been submitted by the floor leaders for the factions, and scarcely had his voice died away in the convention when he ordered when Senator G. B. Ward of Alexandria, evidently in charge of Eddy's strength in the convention, was recognized by the chair to make the motion for the appointment of the committee. Ward moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen on credentials, and seconds came promptly from Anderson and Brower. The motion was carried by Collins respectively. It was carried with a rush, and then W. H. Grimshaw, of Hennepin, amid hisses from the Dunn Hennepin delegation in the gallery, moved the appointment of a committee of nine on permanent organization, one from each congressional district.

"Doesn't Hennepin county constitute a congressional district in itself?" blandly inquired Senator Clapp.

The point was that, since the original arrangement had been that neither Hennepin nor Ramsey were to be recognized in the preliminary organization, his motion was in bad taste, and yells at the Hennepin county delegation broke into derisive laughter.

**First Sign of Trouble**  
The first break in the harmony of the afternoon session came at this juncture, and it plainly showed the temper of the convention, as well as Clapp's evasive intention to hold fast the reins on the unruly.

F. B. Seiz, a Goodhue county delegate, challenged the right of Frank M. Wilson to serve on the committee on credentials, declaring that Wilson was not a delegate. Seiz's remarks were cheered by the Dunn element and prospects seemed good for a lively tilt, when Senator Clapp broke in and admonished the convention.

"We are met here in the face of unusual circumstances," he said, "and certain arrangements as to administration have been undertaken. The delegate object to Wilson, but I am informed that Wilson holds the proxy of a duly elected and uncontested delegate from Goodhue county. I shall therefore hold him entitled to serve, but," concluded Senator Clapp, by way of explanation, "all these matters are subject to revision by the convention when it is permanently organized."

Clapp spoke with deep earnestness, but the Goodhue county delegate persisted that under the state law Wilson are not the men to be admonished, nor am I the one to admonish you. I don't realize that you will expect me to carry out a policy of my own making. I shall therefore hold him entitled to serve, but," concluded Senator Clapp, by way of explanation, "all these matters are subject to revision by the convention when it is permanently organized."

The affairs of the nation naturally divide into external and internal, and I shall first briefly speak of our external affairs. A few years ago it was the policy of the great powers of Europe to try to establish in the vast empire of China what they were pleased to call their spheres of influence, and when the smoke of this contest has cleared away, the fortunes of the hour—be what they may—the Republicans of Minnesota, with unbroken rank and resistless tread, will advance to the grand victory in November in the hands of the Republican party of Minnesota.

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Peterson, Clay; R. W. Morrison, Chippeau; H. H. Dunn, Fillmore; O. G. Laugen, Houston; E. T. Smith, Jackson.

## CLAPP PRESENTS THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES

**Chairman Uses Up Morning Session of Convention With His Speech**

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in its long effort years ago, to solve the problem of the relation between the state and the nation in the light of the limitations of a written constitution, developed a narrowness of vision, a technicality of construction, that has ever since hung like a pall over the leaders of that party and unfitted them for leadership.

**The First Charge**  
Their first, grave charge will be the usurpation of two years ago. Two years ago the American people stood face to face with a cold and cheerless winter. The great fuel supply was hoarded in the embrace of an encounter between two temporarily rejected arbitrators. Arbitration was conducted in a spirit of compromise and expediency. But this great third party voted against the arbitration, and took place and the controversy was settled. Immediately Democratic leadership declared that the president was guilty of usurpation of authority.

Last winter when congress met the American people had another purpose. For years they had looked forward to the building of the great isthmian canal; and when the president was elected he had been selected and the means provided for constructing that canal. But Democratic opposition always retarded its progress, but of necessity ever shifting its object, got in the way of that canal. We have seen the president was most generous in its terms, by which we were to give them \$10,000,000 and an annuity of \$100,000 a year.

She insisted that the state of Panama rejected that she was not legally a part of Colombia, and that she was not the American people, in the voice of their chief executive, stood with silence and listened to the words of a man who meant peace, and our president spoke that word, and peace came. And the Democratic leadership that had shed crocodile tears over the alleged wrongs of the Filipinos, that had denounced the president because he had given the Philippines to the United States, in the consistency of Democratic opposition.

**The Most Important Issue**  
I turn now to the last and in my mind probably the most important issue of the coming campaign. We hear a great deal about the tariff, and the tariff is a misnomer. There could not be free trade in this or any other country. We have to protect our revenue. Starting as it may seem, during the last ten years (with the exception of two years) has collected a larger sum per capita through her customs houses than has the United States. Even the Democratic leadership has had to concede that the tariff has come to mean a tariff without the element or suggestion of the object of protection.

Down to 1882, I think (speaking now from memory, I may be at fault in the date), both parties believed in this policy. There they separated, and I think it is safe to say that from that time the Democratic party has opposed a tariff based upon the idea of protection.

We passed the Dingley bill in 1897. I would not, gentlemen of this convention, even if time permitted, try to go into the darkness and gloom of the four years that preceded McKinley's election. Immediately upon the passage of that act our industries revived—revived with such remarkable rapidity that by 1903 we had reached a degree of development and production, our wealth, our deposits, our internal traffic were so vast that the very enumeration of the figures tends rather to confuse than to instruct.

Of the 5,000,000 American operatives, only 2 1/2 per cent are employed by trusts and 9 1/2 per cent are employed by industries outside the trusts, the absurdity of striking down a protective policy that not only kept the 8 1/2 per cent employed, but also the other 9 1/2 per cent, the American people are well acquainted with. And yet Democracy called that statesmanship—a policy that would not only keep the 10 1/2 per cent of the American labor home at night to a superfluous wife and child.

At the opening of the convention, in closing let me remind you that towering above platforms and policies, above purposes and means, stands the spirit and genius of a party that, after all, shapes and molds and guides its purposes. The spirit of the Republican party, the very genius looks back upon the mistakes of its opponents for the mournful lesson that it may receive from those achievements and moves calmly and majestically amidst the complex conditions of the hour, hopefully, joyfully, courageously facing the problems of the future.

the purpose and policy of a party can be nothing until crystallized into a living force through leadership, and we have placed in nomination our leader, grand and great, because the very incarnation of American purpose and policy, the very embodiment of American ideal in private life and official station in Theodore Roosevelt.

## NEARLY DESTROYED RUSSIAN REGIMENT

**Continued From First Page.**  
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The Japanese advanced in three columns. One was assigned to deliver a frontal attack and the others to strike the enemy on the flanks. The column which advanced upon the Russian right flank fought a separate action. It encountered three battalions of infantry, six guns and two machine guns on Sunday morning. This engagement lasted until sunset of Sunday. At this hour the Japanese bivouaced and renewed the assault at midnight, when

**MOUNTAIN BATTERY OPENS**  
"At 4 in the morning, June 26, a detachment of the enemy, nearly an infantry brigade, with two batteries, occupied Santiao, firing on our van posts occupying Black mount, south of Sia Kho Tung. Our three companies firmly held their ground until reinforced. At 6 a. m. a battery of Cossacks and a mounted mountain battery took up a position and opened fire on the front and flank of a Japanese battery and dense columns of infantry which had appeared against our left.

"At 1 in the afternoon the Japanese began to retire, pressed by our troops, who had assumed the offensive and pursued the enemy as far as Santiao. Our losses were six soldiers killed and two officers and thirty-three men wounded.

"The battle recommenced at Sia Kho Tung at 6 in the morning. A Cossack battery and a mounted battery repeatedly pursued the enemy's infantry and silenced the Japanese batteries. A section of our infantry repulsed the Japanese on our right, we counter attacking. The fighting ceased at 5. A section of the Eleventh horse battery, which had been engaged in the fighting, astonished everybody by its gallantry in pushing on as far as the Shan Hai pass and holding its own against eight of the enemy's guns until its ammunition was exhausted. Our losses have not been ascertained definitely, but they are reported to exceed fifty men and twenty horses.

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**Bath Towels** Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, best 12 1/4 quality. Special Friday, \$1.10 a dozen, or each. **Tray Cloths** All- linen Tray Cloths, size 18x27 inches. Special Friday, limit of six to a buyer, each \$1.00

**Bunting** For Patriotic Decorations Regulation West Point Bunting, per yard, 4 1/2 C

**Flags for the Fourth** We've had a big business on all kinds of flags, and Friday and Saturday we will clean up the line completely. Muslin flags, mounted on sticks, and all-wool Bunting flags—every size that's left will go at 1/4 off

**Hammocks: Half-Price** A big sample line of Hammocks, bought recently from an overstocked maker, consisting of some of the finest hammocks on the market, will be on sale today, till all are gone, at exactly Half-Price

**THE STATE SAVINGS BANK** FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINN. SAVINGS DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN AMOUNTS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS. DEPOSITS \$2,000,000.

This bank is prohibited by law from doing any but a strictly Savings Bank business—safety is its first consideration. Its investments are made in first mortgages on improved real estate, worth at least twice the amount of the loan, and carefully selected Municipal and First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, and must be approved by the unanimous vote of its Finance Committee, consisting of five of its trustees.

**TRUSTEES:** Charles P. Noyes, Pres. W. B. Dean, Gustav Wilson, John D. Ludden, V. Pres. John H. Kohnstamm, William Clark, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Harris Richardson, William Clark, Ferdinand Wallis, Jule M. Hannaford, Charles G. Lawrence, Treasurer. Deposits made before July 4 draw six months' interest January 1 next.

Japanese developed a frontal attack against our troops in Ta pass, simultaneously turning our right with at least a division of infantry and three field batteries. The fight lasted until 7:40 in the evening. In view of the enemy's great strength and the turning movement our troops retired slowly from the pass. The enemy did not advance. Our losses are undetermined, but are estimated at about 200.

On June 26 the enemy continued to advance from Fen Shui and Mo Tien passes, frontally and flanking. At least eight battalions and ten guns were concentrated against Mo Tien pass. At 4 in the afternoon the enemy occupied Kau Tia pass, on the Liang-yang main road.

"Since June 25 the Japanese have been advancing their right, occupying Sham-tze the morning of June 26, three companies advancing beyond. At first they forced back the Cossacks, but subsequently the Japanese were repulsed by our troops.

**BOMBARDED BY RUSSIANS** TOKYO, Jun 30.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron, accompanied by torpedo boats, appeared off Gen-san, on the east coast of Korea, today. Torpedo boats entered Gen-san harbor at 4:30 in the afternoon, and the settlement and sunk a small steamer and a small schooner. The torpedo boats left the harbor at 7:20. A total of 200 shells was fired into the settlement, but no serious damage resulted. Later the Vladivostok squadron, consisting of three cruisers, one torpedo boat destroyer and nine torpedo boats, was reported off to sea (about fifteen miles to the east of Gen-san).

The Russian vessels which took part in the bombardment were the cruisers Rossa, Gronobio and Rurik and nine torpedo boats. These vessels were left Gen-san steamed to the north. They were seen, however, to return from that direction. They were last sighted off to sea in the morning.

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Grimshaw Stimulates the Gambling Instinct

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SENATOR CLAPP IS GLAD AND SAD BETIMES

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**CAPTURE OF FEN-SHUI PASS**  
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The Japanese advanced in three columns. One was assigned to deliver a frontal attack and the others to strike the enemy on the flanks. The column which advanced upon the Russian right flank fought a separate action. It encountered three battalions of infantry, six guns and two machine guns on Sunday morning. This engagement lasted until sunset of Sunday. At this hour the Japanese bivouaced and renewed the assault at midnight, when

**MOUNTAIN BATTERY OPENS**  
"At 4 in the morning, June 26, a detachment of the enemy, nearly an infantry brigade, with two batteries, occupied Santiao, firing on our van posts occupying Black mount, south of Sia Kho Tung. Our three companies firmly held their ground until reinforced. At 6 a. m. a battery of Cossacks and a mounted mountain battery took up a position and opened fire on the front and flank of a Japanese battery and dense columns of infantry which had appeared against our left.

"At 1 in the afternoon the Japanese began to retire, pressed by our troops, who had assumed the offensive and pursued the enemy as far as Santiao. Our losses were six soldiers killed and two officers and thirty-three men wounded.

"The battle recommenced at Sia Kho Tung at 6 in the morning. A Cossack battery and a mounted battery repeatedly pursued the enemy's infantry and silenced the Japanese batteries. A section of our infantry repulsed the Japanese on our right, we counter attacking. The fighting ceased at 5. A section of the Eleventh horse battery, which had been engaged in the fighting, astonished everybody by its gallantry in pushing on as far as the Shan Hai pass and holding its own against eight of the enemy's guns until its ammunition was exhausted. Our losses have not been ascertained definitely, but they are reported to exceed fifty men and twenty horses.

**WORK MORE SERIOUS** A battalion and a squadron of the Japanese advanced June 26, operating north