

CHOSEN TO LEAD BY REPUBLICANS

NATIONAL CONVENTION NOMINATES THEODORE ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, Named for Second Place on the Ticket—The Platform—Synopsis of Proceedings.

Chicago, June 24.—Theodore Roosevelt was placed in nomination for president of the United States in the republican national convention Wednesday by Former Gov. Frank S. Black, of New York. When at 11:06 the orator named the candidate "Theodore Roosevelt" one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever seen in a national convention began.

THE FIRST DAY.

Temporary Organization—Speech of Chairman Root.

Chicago, June 22.—The thirteenth national convention of the republican party swung open its doors at the Coliseum Tuesday.

With three severe raps of the gavel Acting 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.

Elihu Root, of New York, was made permanent chairman.

Mr. Root's Address.

Mr. Root began his address with a review of the history of the republican party, following it down from Lincoln to McKinley, and at the mention of the names of these and others of the great men of the party he was greeted with prolonged applause, and when he said: "When with McKinley we remember Hanna," there was a demonstration, the delegates standing.

Mr. Root concluded his address with the words "Theodore Roosevelt," and they were magic to the delegates. The most marked demonstration of the session ensued. The delegates climbed on their chairs and tossed hats and handkerchiefs into the air.

Temporary Officers.

The roll of temporary officers of the convention was then read by the clerk, and approved by the convention. After the appointment of committees the convention took a recess until Wednesday noon.

THE SECOND DAY.

Synopsis of the Platform Adopted—Cannon in the Chair.

Chicago, June 23.—With a wave of Fairbanks enthusiasm swinging perceptibly and with emphasis but without hurrahs over a vast crowd, the republican national convention gathered for its second session Wednesday. Withdrawal of Congressman Hitt had removed the feature of a fight on the second place and left a feeling of enthusiasm for the tall man from Indiana.

Called to Order.

At 12:27 o'clock Temporary Chairman Root rapped for order, directing the delegates to take their seats, and ordering the aisles cleared.

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. The report closed with a declaration that the "stalwart" faction, led by Senators Spooner and Quarles, Representative Babcock and Judge Emil Baensch, the four delegates-at-large is the regular republican party in Wisconsin. This national endorsement of the faction headed by the two United States senators from that state evoked prolonged applause.

The chairman then called for the roll call on permanent organization. Chairman W. M. Johnson, of this committee, advanced to the platform and read it. The announcement that Speaker Cannon had been selected for permanent chairman of the convention provoked enthusiastic applause. On motion of Senator Cullom the report was adopted.

Chairman Root appointed ex-Secretary John D. Long, Senator Cullom and Representative Burton, of Ohio, a committee to escort Speaker Cannon to the platform. Upon this announcement the convention gave a mighty, spontaneous shout when Mr. Cannon appeared at the speaker's desk, which continued for several minutes.

There was a stay in the proceedings after the close of Mr. Cannon's speech while Mr. Root and others on the platform crowded around the chairman to thank him for his speech. Senator Foraker then moved that Hawaii be given six delegates, like other territories. Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, and others, opposed Foraker's motion and on roll call it was defeated.

Platform Adopted.

When the committee on resolutions was called upon for its report, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, took the rostrum, and proceeded to read the declaration of principles. He was frequently interrupted by applause. Sen-

ator Lodge moved the adoption of the platform at the conclusion of the reading. Chairman Cannon put the question and after a rousing vote in the affirmative declared the report unanimously adopted.

Following is a synopsis of the platform:

The platform declares it to be the duty of the party to uphold the gold standard and to watch over our commerce is essential to the welfare and safety of the American people; promises a continuance of the republican policy with reference to the exclusion of Chinese labor; declares that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced; favors ample pensions for soldiers and sailors, and liberal administration of pension laws; favors international arbitration; pledges the party to insist upon just and equal protection to American citizens in foreign lands; commends the "open door" policy in the Orient; eulogizes the late President McKinley and expresses deep sorrow at his death; commends in strong terms the administration of President Roosevelt.

On the question of race discrimination the platform says: "We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special discrimination the elective franchise in any state has been unconstitutionally limited, and, if such is the case, we demand that representation in congress and in the electoral colleges shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the constitution of the United States."

The platform says: "Combinations of capital and labor are the results of the economic movement in congress and in the courts 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."

The tariff plank is as follows: "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. We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry."

At 3:52 p. m. the convention adjourned until ten a. m. Thursday.

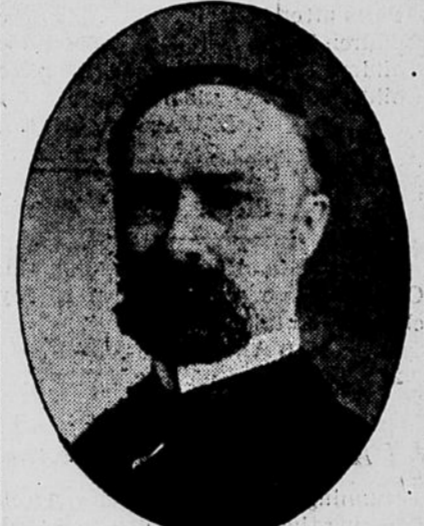
THE THIRD DAY.

Convention Names Roosevelt and Fairbanks as Candidates.

Chicago, June 24.—Chairman Cannon called the convention to order at 10:30 a. m. Thursday, Rev. Thaddeus A. Shively, rector of St. Chrysostom's church, was presented and invoked the Divine blessing. The chairman then ordered a roll call of the states for the nomination of president of the United States. The clerk called "Alabama," and immediately Oscar R. Hundley, of that state, mounted a chair and announced that Alabama yielded to New York.

Names Roosevelt.

Instantly the convention was in an uproar. The New York delegation were on their feet like one man waving their flags and shouting wildly. Ex-Gov. 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 delegates. He delivered an eloquent address, and when the words "Theodore Roosevelt" left his lips at its close there was a shout. The convention was on its feet. Like the crash of thunder that follows the lightning, the enthusiasm began. Flags were in the air, hats were thrown up, men jumped on to their chairs women stood and shouted. The air was rent with one continuous prolonged shout from thousands of throats. So mighty



SENATOR CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS. Nominated by Acclamation for Vice President by Republican Convention.

was the volume of sound that nothing definite in the way of articulate sound was distinguished. The applause continued about 23 minutes, when Chairman Cannon vigorously rapped for order.

When Chairman Cannon finally secured order he recognized Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who in glowing language seconded the nomination. Other seconding speeches were made by George A. Knight, of California; ex-Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky; Joseph B. Colton, of Minnesota; and Harry S. Cummings, a colored delegate from Maryland.

The clerk began calling the roll by states. When Alabama responded with her entire vote for Roosevelt there was a cheer. As the states followed in alphabetical order and each response ended with the words "Theodore Roosevelt," the cheer was repeated. Chairman Cannon announced at the conclusion of the roll call that Theodore Roosevelt had received the entire vote of the convention, 994, and

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



Who Has Been Nominated by the Republicans.

It only remained for him to announce his nomination for the presidency by the republican party.

The enthusiasm following the announcement of the chairman was of much briefer duration than that which followed the first call, the cheers not lasting over two minutes.

Mr. Cannon then announced: "The clerk will call the roll for the presentation of candidates for vice president." Mr. Hundley, of Alabama, as before on the presidential roll call, announced that his state desired to waive its right in favor of the state of Iowa.

Dolliver Nominates Fairbanks.

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 Dewey, Senator Foraker 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. When Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri and Georgia were called announcement was made that the candidacies of favorite sons had been withdrawn. The entire vote therefore was cast for Senator Fairbanks.

The usual resolutions of thanks to officers of the convention and to committees on arrangements were adopted and the great body was adjourned. The national committee immediately elected George B. Cortelyou chairman. He was sent for and went directly to the room where the session was being held.

THE NOMINEES.

Epitome of Careers of Candidates Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Theodore Roosevelt was born October 27, 1858, in New York city. In 1880 he graduated at Harvard university. He served in the New York legislature in the years 1882, 1883 and 1884. In 1888 he was defeated as republican candidate for mayor of New York. He served as United States civil service commissioner in 1894-95, and as president of the board of police commissioners of New York city from 1895 to 1897. He was assistant secretary of the navy in 1898. During the Spanish-American war he served as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the First volunteer cavalry ("Rough Riders") regiment. In 1898 he was elected governor of New York, and in 1900, vice president of the United States. September 14, 1901, on the death of President McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency.

Charles Warren Fairbanks.

1852—Born May 11, near Unionville, Center, O.

1872—Graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, O.

1873—Reporter for Associated Press.

1874—Admitted to the Ohio state bar and was married to Miss Cornelia Cole.

1875—Began practice of the law in Indianapolis.

1888—Directed the candidacy of Walter Q. Gresham for the republican nomination for president. Actively engaged in the support of Benjamin Harrison, the party's nominee.

1893—Was republican caucus nominee for United States senator, but was defeated for election by David Turpie, democrat.

1896—Worked to commit the republican party in Indiana to the gold standard. Headed his state delegation to the St. Louis convention, and was temporary chairman of that body.

1897—Was elected to the United States senate.

1898—Member of the joint high British-American commission.

1902—Secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of Martinique sufferers.

1903—Re-elected to the United States senate.

1904—Nominated for vice president of the United States by the republican party.

Case Dismissed.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 25.—The case against James Moran, managing editor of the Grand Rapids Evening Post, who was arrested last week charged with violating the postal laws by publishing an advertisement of a prize guessing contest, was dismissed by United States Court Commissioner Potter Friday on the advice of District Attorney Covell.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Week's Developments Tend to Strengthen Confidence—Retail Business Improves.

New York, June 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Aside from the strike of garment workers, developments of the past week have tended to strengthen confidence. The fiscal year is drawing to a close with national finance in sound condition, the small shrinkage in federal customs receipts being no cause for uneasiness. The most important trade influence just now is the progress of the crops, and the past week has brought no setback. Seasonable weather has stimulated distribution of merchandise, retail business improving very noticeably at many cities. "Failures this week numbered 227 in the United States against 223 last year, and 32 in Canada compared with 19 a year ago."

Bradstreet's says: "There has been some enlargement in demand at the west this week, but the betterment as yet is largely one of tone and is predicated upon the unquestionably better crop advice received from nearly all sections. Reports from the leading industries are not significant of any particular reaction from the dullness noted heretofore."

CABINET CHANGES.

Moody Becomes Attorney General—Morton, secretary of Navy—Metcalf Takes Cortelyou's Place.

Washington, June 25.—A sweeping change in the cabinet of President Roosevelt was announced officially at the white house Friday. The announcement says: "The following cabinet appointments are announced: "William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, attorney general.

"Paul Morton, of Illinois, secretary of the navy.

"Victory H. Metcalf, of California, secretary of commerce and labor.

"The resignations of Secretary Cortelyou and Attorney General Knox have been accepted, to take effect July 1."

It is expected that further changes will take place in the cabinet next winter. Postmaster General Payne probably will retire from the cabinet after the campaign. He will be succeeded by National Chairman Cortelyou. Secretary Moody will continue as a member of the cabinet only until the end of the present administration on the 4th of March next, when he will retire to enter upon the practice of law in Boston.

Slocum Victims Number 912.

New York, June 25.—The federal grand jury will meet on Thursday next to investigate the disaster to the steamer General Slocum. By that time the coroner's inquest will have been concluded. Friday the water was pumped out of the wrecked steamer and two bodies, very badly burned, were found on the main deck of the boat. This made five bodies in all found during the day, bringing the total of recovered dead up to 912, of which 824 have been identified. More than \$100,000 have been subscribed to the relief fund.

Captives Are Freed.

Tangier, June 25.—Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley, who were captured by the bandit, Raisuli, have arrived here. Perdicaris suffered many hardships while in the hands of Raisuli, although he says he does not think that these were the fault of the bandit chief, and that he had every comfort possible under the circumstances.

Congress of Indian Educators.

St. Louis, June 25.—A conference of Indian educators will be held at the exposition from June 27 to July 1. An invitation has been extended to all those interested in Indian education to be present, and a large attendance is expected.

A NAVAL BATTLE OFF PORT ARTHUR

RUSSIAN SQUADRON COMES OUT OF HARBOR AND BEGINS AN ATTACK.

Repulsed by Admiral Togo's Japanese Fleet—One Battleship Is Sunk and Two Other Russian Vessels Damaged.

Tokio, June 25.—Admiral Togo reports an engagement at Port Arthur last Thursday in which a battleship of the Peresvet type was sunk and a battleship of the Sevastopol type and a first class cruiser of the Diana type were damaged. The Japanese fleet was practically undamaged. Admiral Togo sends no details, but it is reported that the Port Arthur fleet came out of the harbor on Thursday and engaged the Japanese fleet.

Russians Ambushed.

London, June 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail under date of June 21, from Newchwang, says:

While a Russian force of 8,000 under Gen. Kondratsvitch was traversing Wafungko ravine, nine miles southeast of Kalchou, June 19, it was surprised by concealed Japanese artillery. The Russians lost heavily, their casualties being 1,200 in number. Gen. Kondratsvitch extricated his men and led them in good order to an entrenched position.

Russians Driven Back.

Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, Korea, June 24.—Russians from Samikang attacked the Japanese outposts in force Wednesday, apparently for the purpose of testing their strength. The Russian force consisted of two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry and one battery of artillery. The enemy were defeated and retired toward Shintailing. They are supposed to have sustained considerable loss. On the Japanese side Maj. Kubota was killed and nine men were wounded. A party of foreign military attaches who were on a visit to the outposts probably witnessed the fighting.

Have Joined Forces.

Liaoyang, June 25.—It is reported that Gens. Oku and Kuroki have joined forces and are attacking from the direction of Vafangou. There is talk of a serious engagement shortly. It is also rumored that the Japanese forces which were recently advancing in this direction have fallen back on Fengwangcheng.

Russians Forced to Fight.

London, June 25.—The Russian army, it is feared by military experts, has become hopelessly entangled in the meshes of Japanese strategy. Kuropatkin has taken the field in person to lead the main part of his forces against the enemy advancing upon Liaoyang from the south. On his front Kuropatkin is facing 12 divisions of Japanese troops—144,000 men. On his left another army, strength unknown, has occupied Kuandianshan, with at least 18 guns. This point is north of east of Liaoyang. Kuropatkin is now being forced to fight on his front with nearly all of his army. He is not ready to fight, and won't be until August or September. The Japanese are compelling him to fight, unprepared as he is, against a superior force on his front and another force on his flank.

The Wages of Sin.

Detroit, Mich., June 25.—Charles A. Swayse, former assistant superintendent of the Detroit house of correction, on Friday shot Miss Effie L. Alvord, of Saginaw, and beat her about the head with his revolver while the couple were in a room on the eleventh floor of the Chamber of Commerce building. Swayse then jumped out of the window, falling 11 stories to the brick pavement beneath. He was instantly killed. The woman will recover.

Railway Wreck in Spain.

Madrid, June 24.—Thirty persons were killed in a train wreck in the province of Teruel (one of the most mountainous in Spain, abounding in torrents). The train was derailed on a bridge over the Jiloca river and the coaches were burned. The bridge took fire and the engine fell into the river, dragging a number of coaches behind it.

House of Hoo-Hoo Burned.

St. Louis, June 25.—Fire, which threatened for a time to destroy many buildings at the world's fair Friday, consumed the House of Hoo-Hoo, rendering the building and all contents a total loss. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of \$20,000.

Deported Man Kills Himself.

Denver, June 24.—Emil L. Johnson, a miner who was deported from Cripple Creek by the military, committed suicide here Thursday. He was despondent because his wife and two small children were left destitute in Cripple Creek.

Had No Opposition.

Charlotte, N. C., June 22.—The democratic congressional convention of the Tenth district at Hendersonville nominated Representative Gudger for congress by acclamation.

Ex-Congressman Dead.

Houghton, Mich., June 25.—Carlos D. Shelden, former congressman from the Twelfth Michigan district, died suddenly Friday of apoplexy at his home here.