OUTLINE OF PARTY POLICY

Secretary of War Root Addresses Delegates as Temporary Chairman of Republican National Convention—Regulation of the Trusts.

At the opening day of the national Republican convention at Chicago advanced the street look on an appearance bordering upon activity. Seats placed in front of the Auditorium and other convention headquarters. Party leaders who had nothing to do but wait for the hour of assembly filled the lobbies and visited at the rooms of the various important delegations.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, slated for permanent chairmanship of the committee on resolutions, decided to appoint as members of the subcommittee to draft the platform Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and J. W. Blythe of Iowa.

The first applause to the incoming delegates was a ripple of handclaps from the gallery given to Senator Allison of Iowa. Senator Dolliver of Iowa came strolling down the center aisle shortly after Senator Allison had taken his seat, and the men in the gallery from Iowa broke out into a vigorous second time.

Senator Allison acknowledged his reception with a smile and a bow, but the junior senator apparently did not realize that he was being honored, for he turned his back upon his friends in the gallery while they were still applauding him, and walked slowly back to the seats in the Iowa section.

Throughout the time that elapsed between the opening of the doors and that set for the formal opening of the convention an orchestra in a band stand raised high above the gallery at the south end of the hall, gave a succession of patriotic music, alternated with popular airs of the day.

The convention was called to order by Acting Chairman Henry C. Payne of the national committee. An eloquent prayer by The Rev. Timothy Pfost followed. Then Temporary Chairman Elihu Root of New York, was introduced and addressed the convention. His speech in part was as follows:

The responsibility of government rests upon the Republican party.

The practical governing instinct of our people has adapted the machinery devised in the eighteenth to the conditions of the twentieth century by the organization of national political parties. In them men join for the promotion of a few cardinal principles upon which they agree. The people by their choice of candidates indicate the principles and methods which they wish followed in the conduct of their government.

Where the course of the next administration is but half done the Republican party will have completed the first half century of its national life.

With the platform and the candidates of this convention we are about to ask a renewed expression of popular confidence in the Republican party.

We shall ask it because the principles to which we declare our adherence are right, and the best interests of our country demand that they should be followed in its government.

We shall ask it because the unbroken record of the Republican party in the past is an assurance of the sincerity of our declarations and the fidelity with which we shall give them effect. Because we are confident that in principle, loyal to our beliefs and faithful to our promises, we are entitled to be believed and trusted now.

We shall ask it because the character of the party gives assurance of good government.

We do not deny that other parties have in their membership men of morality and patriotism, but we assert with confidence that above all others, by the influences which gave it birth and have maintained its life, by the causes for which it has striven, the ideals which it has cherished, the appeals which it has made, the Republican party as a party has acquired a character which makes its accompany the best guarantee of a government of principle and effective in execution.

We shall ask the continued confidence of the people because the candidates whom we present are of proven competency and patriotism, fitted to fill the offices for which they are nominated to the credit and honor of our country.

We shall ask it because the present policies of our government are beneficial and ought not to be set aside; and the principles which made it being well done and ought not to be interfered with.

Have we not had an effective government in the past, the act creating a new Department of Commerce and Labor with a Bureau of Corporations, having authority to investigate and publish information regarding the organization and methods of corporations engaged in interstate commerce; carrying February 19, 1903, an act enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the courts, to deal with secret rebates and discriminations in transportation charges, which are the chief means by which the trusts crush out their competitors?

The attorney general has gone on in the most practical way, not to talk about the trust, but to proceed against the trusts by law for their regulation. In spite of the opposition of the great railroads of the country have been restrained by injunction from giving illegal rebates to the favored shippers who by means of them were driving out smaller shippers and monopolizing the grain and meat business of the country.

The beef trust was put under injunction. The officers of the railroads engaged in the cotton carrying pool, affecting all that great industry of the South, were indicted and have abandoned their combination.

The Northern Securities Company, which undertook by combining in one ownership the capital stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads to end traffic competition in the Northwest, has been destroyed by a vigorous prosecution conducted and brought to a speedy and effective conclusion in the Supreme Court.

The right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the production of books and papers has been established by the judgment of the Supreme Court in a suit against the coal-carrying roads.

Indictments have been brought and other indictments are pending against and other trusts have been driven back within the law.

No investment in lawful business enterprise has been impaired, so fair and honest enterprise has been encouraged. It is certain that wherever the constitutional power of the national government reaches, trusts are being practically broken up and curbed within lawful bounds as they have not been been before, and the men of small capital are finding in the energy and skill of the national Department of Justice a protection they never had before against the crushing effect of unlawful combinations.

We have at last reached a point where the public wealth of farm land, which has seemed so inexhaustible, is nearly gone, and the problem of utilizing the remainder for the building of new homes has become of vital importance.

The present administration has dealt with this problem vigorously and effectively. Great areas had been unlawfully fenced in by men of large means, and the home-builders had been excluded. Many of these unlawful agreements have been compelled to relinquish their booty, and more than 2,000,000 acres of land have been restored to the public.

The reclamation by irrigation of the vast arid regions forming the chief part of our remaining public domain has been provided for by the national reclamation law.

The Department of Agriculture has been brought to a point of efficiency and practical benefit never before known.

When the last national convention met the Philippines were under military rule. The last vestige of insurrection has been swept away.

In 1900 the project of an Isthmian Canal stood where it was left by the Clayton Bulwer treaty of 1850. On the 18th of November, 1901, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain relieved the treaty of the right of British control and left that right exclusively to the United States.

Then followed swiftly the negotiations with Nicaragua, the Isthmian Canal act of June 28, 1902; the just agreement with the French Canal Company, the rapid advance of the work they had done; the negotiation and ratification of the treaty with Colombia; the negotiation of the treaty by Colombia in violation of our rights and of our duty under the act for passage of the Isthmus, the seizure of the Isthmus, the opportunity to renew her off-repeated offers to accept the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers, and of which she has been deprived by fraud and force; the recognition of the new nation; our recognition of the new republic followed by recognition from it substantially all the civilized powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our rights to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty by Congress; the payment of $40,000,000 to the French Company and its acceptance; the appointment of the Canal Commission; in accordance with law, and its organization to begin the work.

Following the speech of the temporary chairman the standing committees of the convention were appointed, and the meeting adjourned for the day.

At night a mass meeting at the Auditorium was addressed by Senators Depew and Lodge, Representative Dalzell and other prominent men.

Republicans in National Convention Outline the Principles on Which They Appeal to the Voters of the Country.

The Republican platform for the presidential campaign of 1904 was adopted by the National Convention at Chicago June 22. It declares that the tariff should be adjusted only when public interest demands such revisions and then only by Republican hands.

The most important development at the session of the Republican national convention June 22 was the action of the credentials committee in reading Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin and his followers out of the party. The committee resented La Follette's succession, made in a formal statement, that "every member had been approached and fired by the Wisconsin 'Star-warts.'"

Little less interesting was the fact that the nomination of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for vice president by acclamation was made certain by the withdrawal of R. R. Hitt's candidacy. Announcement of the withdrawal was made by Senator Cullom at a meeting of the Illinois delegation at the telegraphic request of Mr. Hitt.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican national convention:

Fifty years ago the Republican party came into existence, dedicated among other purposes to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. He it elected its first president.

During the period of the forty-four years which have passed since the election of Lincoln the Republican party has been the controlling central party in the government.

For eighteen more of the forty-four years it has held control conjointly with the possession of one or more other parties in the government. The Democratic party, in the same period, has had complete control of only two years.

This long tenure of power by the Republican party is due to its adoption of and demonstration that the Republican party has always had the confidence of a majority of the people for nearly two generations, and has always equaled in capacity for rule and displayed a high ideal, been honest, patriotic, and free from the incapacity and inefficiency shown by its opponents.

The Republican party entered upon its present period of responsibility in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work done and accomplished, for it has added lustre even to the traditions of the party which carried the government through the storms of civil war.

Under the Republican rule the country after 7 years of industrious, prudent rule, in evil days, inherited from its predecessor with misfortune and doubtful of its credit, in debt, with

Public credit, had been restored, the revenues collected, the industries growing, the admiration and respect of the world turned toward Spain was threatening, the standard of gold was doubtful and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in depression, and the country was in the panic of 1893.

The attempt by the Republican party which the Democratic party failed to enjoy the fruits of its victory, to secure the protection of the public against the unlawful combinations of capital, which had been created by vicious legislation of previous years, to secure to labor the benefits of a law insuring reasonable publicity of the business of the corporations, and providing additional remedies for the protection of the rights of labor, which have been passed by a Republican congress.

In this record of achievement during the period of our rule we have kept the pledges which the Republican party has made to the people, and have fulfilled the duties of a party in power.

We have kept our faith with the people in the protection of our industries, in the maintenance of our credit, in the establishment of our currency on a basis of the gold standard and in the protection of our industries at home and abroad.

We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and therefore the rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that public interest demands that alterations, but this work cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, as the Republican party.

We believe that the Democratic party is in no sense a party of protection. The Democratic party, whether, as in 1892, it declares the tariff to be unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, the real object is always the destruction of the system.

However specious the name, the purpose of the Democratic party in framing tariff has always been followed by business depression, a Republican rule by business prosperity.

We do not desire unhappy condition vigorously, effectively, and at once.

We believe that a Democratic tariff law would cause trade principles and garbled statistics, prepared by the Democratic party, and industry, free from opposition, would be paralyzed in the development of our trade, has expanded to a degree never before attained, the conquered new markets, and has created a volume of exports which has carried the commerce of the United States to a height never before fully employed.

Wages have been and all industries have revived and prospered.

We have established the gold standard, which was then menaced with destruction, "confidence returned to manufacture, and with confidence an unexampled prosperity.

Our decreased revenues supplemented by improvidence, and the Democratic party concern an income which produced a large surplus and left a surplus of only one year after the Republican party had chosen to remove over the protection of existing revenue laws, the public debt, and lower the interest charge on the government.

The public credit, which had been so low that in the Cleveland administration administration made large loans at extraordinary rates of interest, has been restored, expenditures, now under Republican administration, are kept within income and published to the world at 2 per cent even in time.

We refuse to yield to anyone with the patriotism of our country. We found the Philippines in insurrection, the Sulu Archipelago, Cuba free, governed the island for little more than two years, and gave to the Cuban people under restored with ample resources, with a population and public health improved from their debt and connected with the United States by the ties of common interests and interests.

We have organized the government of Cuba, established its people now enjoy peace, freedom and prosperity.

In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, organized a civil government, established a security never known before, established a system of public education, made it effective and forced upon the people of the islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed.

By our possession of the Philippines we were enabled to take prompt and effective action in the relief of the legations in China and to take a leading part in effecting the partition and the preservation of the integrity of China.

The construction of the route for an Isthmian canal, which the dream of the Spanish statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a canal is at last begun, and is being pushed to completion by the United States.

We have passed laws which will bring the Indian tribes of the United States within the area of civilization.

We have increased the armor and put it in the highest state of efficiency, and increased the navy to a point of relative support of the nation.

We have commenced the work of the building of the navy, essential to the defense and the protection of our honor and our commerce, and have established with great department of the navy and efficiency.

We have established a department of commerce and efficiently. The work of this department has already been discovered the Republican party, which has always sought and found the evil and bring offenders to justice. Republican party or any other party.

Then the only free-trade country in the world, which has failed to give to its people the protection the chief protective country enjoys, is the United States of America.

We have extended widely our foreign trade by reciprocal treaties, the adoption of all practical methods for extending our commerce, and have established reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to public interests or to industries of our American industry.

We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and maintain the value of our currency, unchanged and undiminished. The maintenance of the gold standard, the establishment of the Philippines, and the Republican party is committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in or fidelity to it.

While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of Republican legislation, the American shipping engaged in foreign trade, in competition with the ships of other nations, has languished, and heavy subsidies of foreign governments have been paid for many years, and we pledge the government of the United States adequate ship subsidies.

We therefore favor legislation which will encourage the building of ships in American yards, and we cordially approve the action of the Republican party in the passage of the act providing for the registry of foreign built ships under American flag, and we pledge ourselves to further legislation to the end that American citizens may have the benefit of the cheapest ships in the world.

We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and his administration in the protection of the rights of labor and pledge a continuance of the vigorous enforcement of the law.

The service has not been placed on the civil service basis, and we pledge the party to the extension of the civil service upon broad declarations that it shall be administered in accordance with the law.

We believe in the maintenance of the security of the laws, and we pledge the party to the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to the protection of life and property in the hands of the United States.

We believe in the establishment of international arbitration.

We believe in the maintenance of friendly relations with all other powers.

We believe that the Republican party should never relax the conditions of civilization and Christian civilization, and we pledge the party to the continuance of the work of the administration of Cuba, and to the liberal administration of our new possessions.

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