

## Gov. Heyward Meets the People.

### In Opening the Meeting of the State Campaign.

#### HE REVIEWS CONDITIONS

And Needs of the State, and Says the Outlook is Very Bright, Thanks the People for their Confidence.

The following is a resume of Governor Heyward's speech at Sumter on Tuesday as reported in The State:

Gov. Heyward opened by declaring that he could most truthfully say he was glad to be here. In meeting his fellow-citizens of Sumter he wanted first to thank them for the loyal support which the voters of this county had given him. He saw so many evidences of growth here that he looked for an even larger vote at the next election. In announcing his candidacy for re-election as governor of South Carolina, Gov. Heyward said he was most profoundly grateful for the many evidences of trust and confidence shown him during the administration of his duties as chief executive of South Carolina. In the discharge of these complex duties he had but a single aim, the welfare of South Carolina, the advancement of all her interests. He took this occasion to thank the people of our State for their assistance and the newspapers also for their co-operation in this work.

As a further manifestation of the trust and confidence of the people, Gov. Heyward spoke most appreciatively of the fact that he had no opposition.

He pointed with great pride and pleasure to this stamp of approval from his constituents, one that he could never forget. In discussing this happy situation, the governor also made acknowledgments for his colleagues among the State officers, all of whom practically shared in the honors of this situation. He then dwelt upon and pointed with special pride to the endorsement of his administration contained in the Democratic platform of South Carolina.

In referring to the present campaign, the governor said: "I scarcely know what to do. The State executive committee, following the mandate of the constitution of the Democratic party of South Carolina, has appointed a meeting in each county. They have also adopted a resolution to the effect that candidates who had no opposition would be expected to speak only once in each congressional district. It would give me great pleasure, for many reasons, to attend every meeting which has been programmed if only to meet again the people of our State. Wherever and whenever I have met them they have given me such a greeting as has made me glad to return and see them again, and share once more their hospitality."

On the other hand, I remember that there are no issues to discuss, as is shown by the fact that we have no opposition. The office of governor in fact, all of the offices occupy the time and attention of the incumbents. These are business offices and it is to the interests of the people that this business should receive prompt attention. Since my inauguration I have devoted my entire time to the discharge of these duties, and I do not think it best to subvert the interests of all concerned that these duties should be systematically neglected for nearly two months.

For these good reasons I shall not attempt to make every campaign meeting, by any means, but shall go to as many as possible. At present it is my intention to attend some few meetings this week, after which I shall return to my office to get my business in such shape as will enable me to attend the national Democratic convention at St. Louis, to which I have been elected a delegate."

Continuing, the governor said it was not his intention to make a long speech nor attempt a discussion of affairs of state. He did not feel that he was here to give an account of his stewardship for the reason that, owing to the endorsement of the convention and the fact that he had no opposition, this stewardship had also the endorsement of the people. The governor said that he could truthfully say there were no great issues now dividing the people of South Carolina, that sectionalism in our State had ceased and the people were working together for the advancement of their material interests.

While he did not intend making an extended speech, and while there were no issues, Governor Heyward emphasized the fact that he wished to call attention to one or two matters of most vital importance to the entire State. In this connection he dwelt first upon the subject of education

in its broadest sense. He pointed out that while our State institutions of higher learning were doing a splendid work, that there was urgent and pressing need for a more complete and systematic organization of our common school system. Our State superintendent of education was zealous and ardent in his work and he must have active co-operation in each county. There is no more important officer in any county than is that of superintendent of education.

**NEEDS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.**

Gov. Heyward was deeply in earnest in what he said here, especially so in reference to the needs of our common schools, the importance of which could not be overestimated. He made special mention of the fact that at the last meeting of the general assembly a large number of acts were passed allowing school districts to be bonded for the purpose of improving their common schools, and he trusted that more school districts could see their way clear to levying a tax for the support of the common schools.

Gov. Heyward was firm and outspoken in his condemnation of lawlessness which seemed to be so prevalent and referred especially to the number of homicides that have recently occurred in South Carolina. He said that the governor and State officials could do little to check this deplorable condition and the remedy could rest only with the people themselves. The sentiment of our people must be aroused upon this subject. It is a matter of the utmost importance from every standpoint and nothing had more direct bearing upon our material prosperity, nothing operated so disastrously upon our reputation at home and abroad as repeated disregard of the majesty of the law. Too many of our best citizens are not qualified electors, presumably for the neglect of jury duty. This responsibility rests upon every man in South Carolina and each individual should realize the importance of these grave duties. The best citizenship of the State should assert itself and a halt should be called and called at once.

The dispensary law is the only law the enforcement of which lies primarily in the hands of the governor. He had sought to carry out this law as best he could, but had found it a most difficult task. This had not deterred him from doing his duty as he conceived it and he was willing, at any time, to assume the full responsibility devolving upon him as governor of South Carolina, in the proper enforcement of any law upon the statute books.

**A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.**

In considering the material interests of the State, Gov. Heyward said he thought the outlook was never brighter. Lands were increasing in value throughout the State, the advance in cotton, which bids fair to be permanent, was a blessing to our farmers and made them more hopeful and this one fact made a general improvement of conditions. Labor, however, was gradually getting scarcer and it is our intention, through the newly created bureau of commerce and immigration, to bring into South Carolina a good class of white immigrants who would make up for this deficiency. It was the intention of this bureau also to build colonies in our State, to take up our waste lands and add to the general prosperity of our State. The negro is good in his place and we need him as a laborer, but we need more white people and the sooner we get them the better.

**FINANCIAL CONDITION.**

In speaking of the financial condition of the State, Gov. Heyward reminded his hearers that for some years it has been necessary for the State to borrow money, and that he had called attention to this condition of affairs in his annual message, urging the legislature to make some provision placing the State's finances upon a cash basis. The general assembly had passed the license tax law placing a small tax upon all corporations. Unfortunately after the passage of this act the bill was found to be inoperative for this year. For this reason, it was necessary for the State to borrow this year \$145,000 more than last year to meet current expenses. The appropriation act of 1903 appropriated \$1,133,000 and in 1904 this act appropriated \$1,247,000. Gov. Heyward thought it his duty to call this matter to the attention of the people and said that he would again ask the attention of the legislature to this all-important situation, asking also that the legislature would make some provision for better enforcing the tax law and for more equitable assessment of the property of the State.

The governor, in closing, warmly reiterated his pleasure at again meeting his friends. This pleasure was materially increased because of no dividing issues. He briefly referred to the pension appropriation and the regard and affection with which these heroes would be remembered and eared for. The governor, one of the original advocates of the good roads movement in South Carolina, again emphasized the great importance of this work, expressing his pleasure at the interest manifested in the movement in so many sections of the State.

In conclusion, Gov. Heyward said he could not hope to adequately express his appreciation to the people of South Carolina for the honors they

## CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

The Sumter Meeting Contrast With Those of Former Years.

### THE UNOPPOSED ARE HAPPY.

Col. Tribble Absent and Mr. Gaunt Had All His Own Way. Five for Railroad Commission.

The first State campaign meeting was held at Sumter on Tuesday of last week.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Chairman E. W. Dabbs, who requested the Rev. Mr. Edmunds, D. D., to open the meeting with prayer.

Chairman Dabbs welcomed the candidates, asked a respectful hearing for them, and in a few introductory remarks urged the people of Sumter county to take an interest in politics, to vote in the primaries and also in the general election from presidential electors to coroner.

Chairman Dabbs introduced Gov. Heyward.

A resume of the governor's speech which appears on the first page of this paper.

Gov. Heyward was followed by Lieut. Gov. Sloan, candidate to succeed himself.

**A VERY HAPPY MAN.**

Col. Sloan says he could not express the happiness he felt Tuesday at being with the people of Sumter, at being without opposition and at the material, industrial, agricultural, intellectual and religious prosperity of the people of South Carolina. He complimented the people of Sumter on the evidence their city gave of prosperity and the judicious expenditure of money. He said a high tribute to Senator Manning from Sumter county, to whose aid he attributed much of the success of his conduct of affairs in the State senate.

Col. Sloan was in favor of religion, education and progress. In fact, Col. Sloan said he was "very much in favor of everything."

**STATE TREASURER.**

Capt. R. H. Jennings, candidate for reelection to the State treasuryship for his third term, was the next speaker. Capt. Jennings was especially pleased to have no opposition, as it was his third race. He professed not to be a speaker, but desired to know of any mistakes that he had made so that he could correct them in his next term. He said he had been elected State treasurer at a very unfortunate time, a time when money had to be borrowed. Treasurers before him had not had to borrow, but he had been forced to borrow because of the pension and other appropriation bills. But he had been able to borrow at a low rate of interest, which indicated that the bankers had confidence in the State and its ability to pay.

**SECRETARY OF STATE.**

Secretary of State Gaunt was then introduced. He announced his candidacy to succeed himself. He spoke of the opposition two years ago of one of Sumter's noble sons, Col. J. Harvey Wilson, who conducted his campaign so high a plane that he and Col. Wilson parted with mutual respect and esteem which remained until today. Mr. Gaunt regretted that he had opposition, but he asked for an endorsement of his administration. He had received as secretary of state during the past year about \$25,000, every dollar of which had been properly accounted for. The criticism had been made that a duplicate entry set of books had not been kept. The legislature had not provided a bookkeeper, and he did not see the need of one as daily balances were struck and daily settlements made. No further charges were made against him and he felt that he was entitled to an endorsement and he hoped that he would get more votes this time than two years ago.

Chairman Dabbs announced that Mr. M. P. Tribble of Anderson was also a candidate for secretary of state. Mr. Tribble was called for but he was not present and there was no communication to the chairman from him. It is understood that Col. Tribble was detained Tuesday in Newberry and that he will be at Manning Wednesday.

Chairman Dabbs then introduced Mr. O. B. Martin, who asks for another term as superintendent of education. Mr. Martin told a number of jokes to point his argument. Mr. Martin said in part:

"At the opening of this campaign I deem it best to speak briefly in review of the educational work of the past year and also in review of the work of next year. Within the last 12 months there have been built in South Carolina about 125 new school buildings, ranging in cost from \$100 to \$40,000. About 20 progressive districts have voted bonds for such buildings. Approximately a quarter of a million dollars have been invested in school houses during the last scholastic year, and yet we have hundreds of uncompleted, unfurnished, ill-adapted, one-room school houses scattered all over our State. May the good influences of those who have built spread to every such community. We ought to pass a general law offering encouragement to build houses to districts which are not allowed to float bonds. We could take the income from the dog tax, or a larger share of dispensary profits, and help self-helping communities build houses, giving preference to those which would concentrate and consolidate."

"Since the adjournment of the general assembly, we have established nearly 300 rural libraries and that

means that more than 20,000 volumes of well selected books have been put into the hands of thousands of bright, ambitious children. The good results will reach through the ages—and yet this is only a beginning. All of our counties, except four, have begun this work, and I hope it may spread to the uttermost parts of South Carolina, until good, inspiring books are placed in reach of every man, woman and child. I hope the legislature will renew this appropriation, and that they will make an appropriation which will raise at least \$15 to increase each library already established.

**LOW SALARIES.**

"Some of our county superintendents will not offer for re-election because their salaries are so low. They can easily get better paying positions. I know of some well qualified men who have declined to offer for this position because of meager salaries. The average salary is only a little more than \$500 a year. I hope to see the time when no county superintendent in South Carolina will receive less than \$1,000 a year, and when each superintendent will devote his whole time, energy and ability to his work, for upon him rests the entire system and organization in each county.

"We have made gradual improvement in length of term and salaries of teachers, but we are yet sorely deficient in these vital matters. We have been liberal in providing for the training of teachers, but we need to increase our revenues by local taxation and otherwise, so that we can provide for longer terms and the best of teachers, because the best are cheapest, regardless of the cost. We need economy, but not penuriousness. We have nearly 400 districts which levy local taxes. There are more than 1,600 districts in the State. A local tax can be levied only from the first of January to the first of June. The legislature ought to change this law and let the people vote a special tax at any time in the year and especially in July and August; but those which were voted after June 1st could not be collected until the following year. A live county superintendent can more than earn his increase in salary by urging special levies.

With improvement in buildings, libraries, equipment, establishment of county high schools, better teachers and finances, there is coming also an improvement in course of study. The useful and beautiful are being taught together—manual training and industrial training, as well as literature and art, are being taught and they will widen the horizon and increase the comforts and pleasures of our people, as well as develop originality and inventive genius. We need diversity; we have had continuous monotony.

"Above all, we need to build a strong and enduring sentiment in favor of genuine training and true education. There is a revival in this work; and it behooves our constructive and farseeing statesmanship to seize the critical moment and build an educational structure which will contribute rich means of usefulness, culture and happiness to posterity and bring glory and honor to the State we love so well."

As Mr. Martin will have to prepare a summer school work he does not expect to be able to attend many more campaign meetings.

**ADJUT. GEN. FROST.**

Chairman Dabbs then introduced Mr. John D. Frost, candidate for a second term as adjutant and inspector general. He said he was not in favor of anything as was his friend, Col. Sloan, but he was in favor of a good militia. This was his special duty so long as he was adjutant and inspector general.

He could not hope to meet the people in every county in the State, this year as he had very heavy duties to perform during the approaching encampment of the State troops.

Gen. Frost complimented Sumter on furnishing the members of the band which was to render music at the State encampment. He thanked the people of Sumter for their past support and would try to do nothing to make them regret having elected him adjutant and inspector general.

**THE COMPTROLLER.**

Comptroller General A. W. Jones, as a candidate for comptroller general to succeed himself, was then introduced. Mr. Jones said:

"It gives me great pleasure to appear before you at this, the first meeting of the campaign, to offer myself for re-election to the high and important office of comptroller general of South Carolina. Two years ago the good people of the State honored me with their suffrages and elected me to that responsible position. I entered upon the duties of my office with diligence and distrust of my ability to discharge those duties to your satisfaction, but at the same time, I was filled with an earnest desire and determination to do my best to justify your confidence and choice.

"While I have not done as well as I could have wished, not been able to please everybody—myself included—I do feel profoundly grateful that my administration of that office has been so far satisfactory to the public that I now appear before you without any opponent in the field against me. I think that I am justified in regarding that fact as a proof that the citizens of the State have sufficient confidence in my honesty and sincerity and that they are willing to trust me for two more years.

"It is not necessary, I hope, that I should give today an account of my stewardship, nor shall I do so, unless you request it.

"If any gentleman present desires information as to the work done in the comptroller general's office during the past two years, I respectfully refer him to my annual report submitted to the legislature, and if any gentleman desires to ask me any questions about that work, I will do my best to answer him.

"Fellow citizens, you will allow me to say this: That I thank you sincerely for the confidence and trust you have reposed in me and I, today, pledge myself to do everything in my power, if reelected, to show myself worthy of that confidence and trust."

**ATTORNEY GENERAL GUNTER.**

The next speaker was Mr. U. X. Gunter, candidate for attorney general to succeed himself. Mr. Gunter said in part:

"Two years ago at this place I asked for the suffrage of the people of South Carolina and promised that should I be honored I would give an account of my stewardship. I am here today for that purpose, although I have no opposition, and the administration of which I am a member was endorsed by the State Democratic convention. It is exceedingly difficult to know what to say in the absence of an opponent from whom to get a cue or who might develop some particular line. It follows that about all I can do is to briefly 'blow my own horn.'"

"The office of attorney general is an exceedingly important one. As the legal adviser of all the State departments, including the dispensary institutions with its \$3,000,000 business and large number of officers; the duties as a member of and advisor of the phosphate commission, the State railroad board of assessors, State board of health, and other boards, suggests the amount and importance of the work of the office. How that work has been done the records show, and the representatives of the various departments will attest. The work of the railroad board of assessors is an illustration. This board, consisting of five State officials, spent a number of weeks in performing its duties in assessing \$30,000,000 worth of property, and increasing the assessment of last year over \$2,000,000 in round numbers over the year before, to the satisfaction, I believe, of all concerned, certainly resulting in a marked increase in the depleted revenues of the State. The sinking fund commission, of which the attorney general is a member, has charge of the handling of the sinking fund to liquidate the public debt, which fund now amounts to about \$550,000 with an interest to our credit of nearly \$20,000 a year for money loaned to the counties and otherwise, or an increase of the year before of over \$4,000.

**THREE HUNDRED OPINIONS.**

"Nearly 300 written opinions were given by our office as well as a very large amount of verbal legal advice. The opinions are almost invariably sustained when tested before the courts. The amount of litigation has been considerable and some of it very important, involving such questions as the constitutionality of the dispensary law, and the anti-trust law, railroad merger laws, and others involving questions of vast legal, political and economic questions. The course of such cases, by reason of circumstances that no lawyer can control, has been slow (more exparating to me probably than any one else); but those that have come to a judicial test the State has won, and we have strong faith in that verdict to be had."

"In the annual report I called to the attention of the general assembly that more stringent and certain laws should be made as to gambling and the operation of slot machines. Such laws were passed, of course not necessarily from that suggestion, but they passed, and I stand ready to aid in the enforcement of law and to dedicate all the power of my office to the suppression of crime, to proper recognition of constituted authority and the furtherance of the noble name of my State."

Chairman Dabbs announced the candidacy of Mr. John S. Wilson for solicitor of this circuit. Mr. Wilson was absent attending court in Georgetown.

**RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.**

Chairman Dabbs stated that each of the six candidates for railroad commissioner would be given 20 minutes time. The arrangement of order of speaking had been left to him and he called the name of Mr. James Casler as the first speaker. Mr. Casler was not present.

Mr. C. W. Garris, the railroad commissioner whose term of office expires this year, was then introduced, as a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Garris expressed his pleasure at meeting the people of Sumter again. He thanked them for their support in the past. He proposed to conduct the present campaign on a fair and dignified plane and he had naught to say against any one of his opponents. He realized that he stood before the people in the same light as the other candidates; that of a man seeking a position at the hands of the people of South Carolina. But besides this he had an account to give of his stewardship. Since he had taken his oath of office he had striven to do what was right between the people of South Carolina and the railroads. And he had done what was right according to his lights. The railroads were citizens of the State the same as other corporations and they were entitled to careful consideration, and their rights were not to be disregarded any more than the rights of the people. The acts of the railroad commission had been criticized by shippers, but the commission had tried to hold justice in view always, and the magnitude of the operations prevented their decision with the readiness of a 50 cent transaction. He then took up in detail a comparison of the railroad rates in South Carolina and other southern States. His deductions from these comparisons were that

## Roosevelt and Fairbanks Yoked.

the rates in South Carolina were more favorable to the people than the rates in other southern States. He stated that regardless of the fact that 12 years ago nearly all the railroads in South Carolina were in the hands of receivers, yet today there were more applications for new depots in North Carolina than in Georgia and North Carolina combined.

He spoke of the matter of claims and took the position that many honest claims were not paid because of the lack of local claim agents. He had tried to have the legislature provide for this. The legislature had not provided for it, and there was loss and delay.

**MR. W. BOYD EVANS.**

The next candidate for railroad commissioner to address the voters was Mr. W. Boyd Evans. He said that he came from Marion, the county of his birth and from Richland, the county of his adoption, under the tongue of good repute. He had made a clean race two years ago. He proposed to make a clean race this time.

Mr. Evans took the position that it was against Democratic policy in South Carolina to re-elect a man to the office of railroad commissioner, giving him 12 years in office, one half the business life of the ordinary man. He said that no member of his immediate family had held office since 1854. He appeared before the people of South Carolina as a self-made man. He had made the money to send himself through college and he had been appointed private secretary to Gov. E. B. Rouse, who had observed his struggles, and who appointed him without his solicitation.

Without meaning to attack Mr. Garris he asked his audience what had the railroad commission ever done for the benefit of the people. He did not think the commission would ever do any good until railroad passes were taken away from them and their salaries were paid by South Carolina and not by the railroads.

He then spoke of various disparities in the rates in this State and in other southern States and attributed the difference to lack of attention by the railroad commission. He spoke at length of the accident on the trestle at Fishing creek which had not been properly inspected by the commission. Mr. Evans said that he had the solid support of the people of old Marion, his native county, and hoped the people of Sumter would see fit to give him their support.

**MR. J. H. EARLE.**

Mr. John H. Earle of Greenville was the next candidate for railroad commissioner to be introduced. Mr. Earle was in the county of his birth and among people whom he had known from childhood.

Mr. Earle said that he had no record save that as a private citizen and a lawyer to stand upon. He did not owe a man a dollar, and he had never done a man a mean trick. That was the record he stood upon.

He did not care if railroads were in the hands of receivers, they should be required to give the people good service. Greenville, one of the most important cities in the State, had a little depot which had been there beyond the memory of man. All that he could say was that he would do his duty. That was all he promised. He would see that the railroads got justice, but he would also see that the people were given justice. The commission was the only body to which the people could look for correction of their wrongs. The commission did not have all the power it should have but it should apply to the legislature for more power.

Mr. Earle denounced the use of liquor and money in elections, and put himself on record as against all such methods to secure an election to office.

**MR. JOHN G. MOBLEY.**

Mr. John G. Mobley of Fairfield, candidate for railroad commissioner, was the next speaker.

Mr. Mobley thanked Sumter for the vote given him two years ago, when he carried Sumter county against his nine opponents. When Mr. Coughman was elected, which the people of South Carolina had done as a reward for the Jim Crow car bill, a just and proper law and one which deserved the gratitude of the people of the State, he retired into private life with a clean conscience. He conducted a campaign on his personal merits then. He proposed to conduct the same kind this time. He would never obtain a single vote by unfair or improper means. He believed that a time had come for the people of South Carolina to look about the office of the railroad commission.

He said in the case of the Fishing creek wreck the commission had been guilty of this great neglect, and the blood of the victims of that wreck cried out against the re-election of Mr. Garris.

He did not have time to point out all the wrongs done by the railroads, which the commission should correct. He said that an engineer had told him that he hoped he (Mobley) would be elected. For the engineer felt that when Mobley was told of a defective piece of roadbed that the defect would be cured. He said that the railroads by their policy of discrimination were making the farmers and other producers, the backbone of the country, poorer and poorer.

## They Are Nominated for President and Vice-President.

### BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Every Vote Was Recorded for the Two Candidates Who Had Been Previously Chosen by the Bosses.

After continued work on Thursday in the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Chairman Cannon 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 E. Hundley 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. Former 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.

As Gov. Black reached the desk of Chairman Cannon he was warmly greeted by that gentleman and escorted down to the front of the platform. Here Chairman Cannon, standing by the side of Mr. Black, in a few words introduced him to the convention. There was a succession of shouts from the convention, a chorus of shrieks from the New York delegation, a paroxysm of toasting flags, then silence, and Mr. Black commenced his speech in behalf of President Roosevelt.

**SHOUTING FOR ROOSEVELT.**

Gov. Black was frequently interrupted by applause. Gov. Black pronounced the nominating words at just 11:06 o'clock. As he did so he retired quickly from the platform. But the words "Theodore Roosevelt" had not left his lips when 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 was the volume of sound that nothing definite in the way of articulate sound was distinguishable.

At this point the band struck up. Its strains, however, were only faintly audible in the mighty din. Then Chairman Cannon took a hand. Unfurling a tattered silk flag, he advanced to the extreme edge of the platform and began to wave it. The flag is the property of the Lincoln-McKinley Association of Missouri, and made its first appearance at a Republican convention in 1880 when Lincoln was nominated. It was then carried by the Missouri delegation and was waved over the platform on that occasion as in this. It was fuel to the flame of enthusiasm, and the volume of sound increased.

The front of the platform was next occupied by an immense crayon bust portrait of President Roosevelt, both aloft by three men. Again broke forth fresh impetus to the continuous shout.

**AN ATHLETE YELL.**

The front of the stage was next given over to a young man with a megaphone and a flag. As he swung the banner from side to side, he shouted the name "Roosevelt." At each swing of the flag the name was repeated. It was soon taken up by the delegates in front, spread to those in the rear, and in a twinkling the whole assemblage was shouting "Roosevelt," "Roosevelt" in measured unison.

The young man who started the cry was J. Henry Smythe, Jr., of Philadelphia where he is prominently identified with amateur sports.

The Indian delegation sprung open umbrellas of red, white and blue, bearing portraits of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and the Alaskan eagles were held aloft and thousands of flags waved in a wild sweep of color.

The New York delegation, occupying a place immediately in front, started out on a marching tour of the hall. Meanwhile the demonstration showed no signs of dying out.

**A LITTLE GIRL SINGS.**

When the applause had continued almost seven minutes, it was given a new impetus by Chairman Cannon who walked once more to the front carrying his large banner. A little girl clad entirely in white was high on the shoulders of some of the California delegates, and she sang

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