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ROOSEVELT DELEGATES CONCLUDE NOT TO BOLT CONVENTION

Decide in Caucus to Remain in Convention But to Take No Part in It if Contested Delegates Are Excluded

WILL THEN HOLD CONVENTION OF THEIR OWN

Will Then Make Contention That Every Action of the Regular Convention is Illegal Because Accomplished by "Fraudulent Votes"—Roosevelt Leaders Consider That This Course Will Not Constitute a "Bolt"—Another Plan is to Call Another Convention a Few Weeks Later—Rules Committee Propose to Depose Bolters From National Committee—Committee on Platform Struggling Over Tariff Issue—Convention in Session But Five Minutes Yesterday Because Credentials Committee Was Not Ready to Report on the 72 Contests.

Chicago, June 20.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt tonight indicated that under certain conditions he might withdraw from the republican party to take the lead in the formation of a new party.

"If the people want a progressive party, I'll be in it," he said.

Will Not Bolt Convention.

Some of the colonel's supporters urged their associates tonight to precipitate the crisis in the republican national convention at the earliest opportunity tomorrow. More conservative counsels finally prevailed and it was determined there should be no bolt from the regular convention. It was the plan of the Roosevelt delegates tonight to make their last stand on the report of the credentials committee. If the 78 delegates claimed by them to be fraudulent are seated, the Roosevelt forces will remain in the convention until the end, but will not vote.

May Call New Convention Later.

It is their plan then to proceed to the nomination of the colonel in the Coliseum and claim regularity for him.

Colonel Roosevelt has not definitely committed himself to the latter part of this plan. He is considering the advisability of delaying action for several weeks and then to summon an entirely new convention. This would not be held until after the democrats had acted in Baltimore.

No Nominations Before Saturday.

The national convention itself marked time today, waiting for the committee on credentials to complete its consideration of the contested delegates. The committee plans to work throughout tonight, so as to report to the convention when it meets at 11 a. m.

It was predicted tonight that the nominating stage of the convention might not be reached until late Saturday. A wide latitude of debate is to be allowed tomorrow.

Willing to Make Independent Fight.

Colonel Roosevelt said emphatically tonight that he would make the independent fight for the presidency if he was convinced there was a popular demand for him.

"I shall have to see if there is a popular demand for me to run," he said.

He added that the situation was such a kaleidoscopic one that it would be impossible for him to outline what he would do. It might take some time, he said, to ascertain the sentiment of the people, and learn whether there was a reasonable basis for the formation of what he termed a "progressive party."

Ready to Run if He Didn't Carry a State.

One of Colonel Roosevelt's associates who talked with him today said that he had declared his willingness to run for president if any considerable number of the delegates wished him to, even if he did not carry a single electoral district in the country. The colonel himself said he believed he would be able to count on the support of the bulk of the republicans in the western states, and that he would expect to derive considerable strength from the democrats. He would not express any opinion how soon after the adjournment of the present convention the new party would be formed should such a decision be reached. Whether it would be held in Chicago or elsewhere and whether it would be delayed until after the democratic convention were points upon which no information could be obtained from those in the confidence of the former president. The opinion was expressed by some of his supporters that the outcome at Baltimore would have a considerable bearing upon the situation.

Divided on Question of Bolting.

Colonel Roosevelt said there had been some difference of opinion among his supporters as to the advisability of bolting. The Ohio delegation, he said, felt that under their instructions they should remain in the convention until after the nomination was made. Other delegates, including some of those from California, were in favor of withdrawing at once.

The agreement finally arrived at was reached at a caucus in which were two representatives from each of the states having Roosevelt delegates as well as those states from which the Roosevelt candidates for seats in the convention have been excluded.

Roosevelt Caucus Adopts Resolution.

The caucus passed unanimously a resolution introduced by Henry Allen White of Kansas," said Colonel Roosevelt in explaining the situation. "This resolution is to the effect that the republican party would not submit to having the nomination for president determined by theft and if the convention declined to seat the delegates fraudulently unseated by the national committee, the Roosevelt delegates would decline to be bound by any action of the convention.

"A second resolution was passed later, stipulating that the Roosevelt delegates would take part in the convention if 78 delegates to which we are entitled were seated, and if they were not seated they would remain in the convention and not participate in it."

The text of these resolutions was not made public.

Won't Support Compromise Candidate.

Colonel Roosevelt explained that the action of the caucus did not mean that any delegates would bolt, but they reserved the right to take what course they preferred as to leaving the convention. Roosevelt leaders said it was the unanimous decision of their men that they would not quit the hall. They will remain in their seats while the Taft programme is carried through, they said, and when the convention is over will continue to hold their seats and proceed to effect their own organization. Colonel Roosevelt made it plain that he would not support any compromise candidate nominated by the convention as at present constituted. He declined to make any statement in regard to Governor Hadley or any other individual, confining himself to an explanation of his general position.

"Any man nominated by this convention as now composed," he reiterated, "will not be tolerated by the Roosevelt delegates."

No definite statement could be obtained from the Roosevelt leaders as to the number of delegates they believed would support this programme. They expressed confidence that there would be no serious defections.

A Decided Change of Programme.

It was explained that one of the chief reasons of the Roosevelt delegates for deciding not to withdraw from the convention was the action taken today by the rules committee, which would enable the national committee to fill the seats thus vacated by the selection of other delegates.

The plan of action adopted by the Roosevelt leaders is an abrupt change from the position which was taken by Colonel Roosevelt and his closest adherents yesterday, but they denied tonight that it was an admission of weakness on their part or that their decision not to bolt was because they could not obtain the support of a sufficient number of delegates.

Regarded as Shrewd Move.

"This is the shrewdest move we have made," said one of the Roosevelt leaders. "It will enable us to hold a genuine republican convention without having it said that we bolted. Every action of the convention which is accomplished by fraudulent votes is illegal. The action of the fraudulently elected chairman in declaring the convention finally adjourned will therefore be illegal and we shall decline to recognize it, as we shall every other act of the convention. We will remain in our seats and proceed with the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, after having seated the 78 Roosevelt delegates who are entitled to seats and who have been excluded."

After Colonel Roosevelt had personally discussed the tense situation of the afternoon, he had among his callers Governor Stubbs of Kansas. Governor Stubbs and Colonel Roosevelt conferred for some time. When the governor had left the conference room, he, too, announced that "there will be no bolt."

Kansas Won't Bolt, Says Stubbs.

"This talk of a bolt is foolish," said Governor Stubbs. "Colonel Roosevelt never talked about a bolt."

"Is there a differentiation?" the governor was asked, "between a bolt and a split in the party?"

"That is a question which the colonel should answer himself," said the governor. "I have talked to Mr. Roosevelt many times during the last few days, and I have just talked with him now. Never has he mentioned the subject of a bolt. Of course, there has been much talk of the Roosevelt forces bolting and that has affected the delegations. It has affected my state.

Can Be No Compromise Candidate.

"But I want to say that the delegation from my state has decided that it will not bolt this convention."

"When did the Kansas delegation take this action?" the governor was asked.

"The Kansas delegation voted today that it would not bolt," said Governor Stubbs. "This delegation and all the other Roosevelt delegations will remain in this convention until the nomination is made, I believe."

"What about a compromise candidate?"

"There can be no compromise candidate, so far as we are concerned," the governor replied.

Won't Permit Presidency to Be Stolen.

After the late afternoon conference in the Florentine room of the Congress hotel, where the Roosevelt state delegates and campaign leaders counselled together, this formal statement was issued from Campaign Manager Dixon's headquarters: "The Roosevelt delegates at the meeting in the Florentine room this afternoon decided that they will not permit the title to the presidency of the United States to be stolen.

"If the action of the convention on the report of the committee on credentials does not remove from the roll of delegates the names fraudulently placed thereon by the national committee, the Roosevelt forces will refuse to be bound by the action of the convention."

FIVE MINUTE SESSION.

Convention Awaiting Report of the Credentials Committee.

Chicago, June 20.—Five minutes was the entire duration of the two sessions of the republican national convention today with a recess of four hours between. The first session convened at noon, lasted four minutes, the second, one minute.

The feature of the noon session was the prayer of the Very Rev. Walter T. Sumner, dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul of Chicago ,and the applause which followed it. This prayer deffered from that offered at the opening session on Tuesday, when Father Callaghan adhered strictly to the usual form of the Roman Catholic ritual; likewise from the invocation yesterday by Rabbi Stolz, which was colorless and general in its terms.

Dean Sumner dealt quite directly with the sensational factional conflict present in the minds of every person in the enormous auditorium in whose behalf he spoke ,and prayed that there should be granted to the members of the convention "self restraint, cool judgment and all wisdom, that their deliberation may inure to the national civic righteousness, industrial peace and social justice." The entire gathering, both on the floor and platform and in the galleries, stood during Dean Sumner's invocation, and as he closed, broke into quite general handclapping.

The afternoon session was remarkable not so much for the fact that it lasted a bit less than one minute, as for the extraordinary conditions which ensued upon its adjournment.

A Chaos of Noise.

Almost with the fall of Chairman Root's gavel there broke out a pandemonium of cheering which lasted almost as long as that of yesterday. It had scarcely a definite cause, though its immediate occasion was the effort of a man in the west gallery to swing the great gathering into unison with the cry "We want Teddy." It started all right, but almost immediately the La Follette, Hadley and Cummins enthusiasts began an opposition turmoil, with the result that within less than a minute there was simply one meaningless chaos of noise. Presently a group of men in the south gallery, back of the platform, brought four or five megaphones into play with "We want Taft!"

A smashing rainstorm was in progress outside, so the people simply stood where they were and shouted, each for his taste.

Twenty Police on Platform.

Under cover of the racket, and at first unnoticed by the crowd, there began to gather on the platform a body of big policemen; first one, then another, then three; till in a few minutes there were ranged along the curved edge and at the back of the platform some twenty blue clad guardians of the peace. They were under personal command of Assistant Chief Schuettler. Then it began to be noticed that Chairman Root, Secretary Gleason, Sergeant-at-arms Stone and his assistant, Colonel Thayer, had never left the platform at all. And the crowd began to understand the reason for this conspicuous show of force.

Police Guard Doubled.

One of the reasons for the immense crowd which had gathered today was the general impression that Colonel Roosevelt would come to the convention and make a speech; also there was considerable reason to assume from the morning newspapers that today would bring to pass the much discussed battle between the factions, perhaps a bolt of the Roosevelt adherents; possibly an attempt to hold a rival convention, simultaneously on the floor of the same hall. There had been a tremendous addition to, almost a doubling of the police force on duty at the hall, and in the morning Chief of Police John McWeeny had taken personal command at the Coliseum. To the person uninformed as to the swiftly-changing developments of the day the promise of excitement was exceptionally alluring.

Convention Officials Apprehensive.

The crowd which waited for the storm to cease was good humored but it was a situation full of possibilities, and the convention officials were taking no chances.

Assistant Chief Schuettler was loath to turn the people out into the storm. For a good deal more than half an hour a police guard surrounded the platform and the convention officers kept their places on the stage, while the great crowd yelled itself tired.

At last the rain began to slacken, and the police "got busy" at once; gently but grimly edging the people out. By that time they were ready to go.

Credentials Committee In Session All Night.

In the Coliseum annex the credentials committee was hearing the first of the contests. It was word from the committee that the work would not be finished in time for any session today brought about the quick adjournment. Whether business will proceed tomorrow when the convention is called to order at 11 a. m. will depend chiefly upon whether the expected all-night session of the credentials committee completed the work of preparing the roll of the convention.

"We Want Bob" Yell La Follette Men.

Senator Root smilingly bowed his acknowledgment when the crowd greeted with applause his appearance on the rostum at a few minutes after four. No sooner had he called the convention to order than Taft floor leader Watson was again recognized to move an adjournment, until 11 o'clock tomorrow to allow the credentials committee to complete its labors. The motion prevailed without objection and the crowd, disappointed, but good natured, began filing out.

A Roosevelt enthusiast in the gallery set up the cry "We want Teddy" as the crowd moved toward the exits. The cry was taken up among the colonel's supporters on the floor. Taft followers then started an opposition demonstration, a heavy downpour outside stopping the exodus. Not to be outdone the Wisconsin delegation entered the competition with the cry "We want Bob." The din was terrific.

New Jersey Yells for "Teddy."

On the floor the demonstration was led by the New Jersey delegation. Some one there made an immediate response to the gallery man. "We want Teddy," they responded in chorus, at the same time lifting high above their heads a picture of their candidate. In a minute the Roosevelt men throughout the hall were athrill with enthusiasm and 300 or 400 men among the delegates were shouting for the ex-president, while the enthusiast in the gallery, led the general demonstration, using his hat as a baton.

New Jersey added to the enthusiasm by repeating the state cry:

Rah, rah, rah, who are we? "We are the delegates from New Jersey. "Are we in it? Jes you wait "Till we give Teddy 38 straight."

There were many interruptions but all were received good naturedly.

"Teddy? He's dead," remarked a Taft delegate as he passed through the thickest of the Roosevelt throng.

"Dead?" He's the liveliest corpse you ever saw" was the reply from a Roosevelt champion.

"When are you going to bolt?" asked another Taft man.

"Never if you purge the roll," was the reply.

Crowd Happy but Restless.

As the rain continued and the crowd was unable to leave, there was no abatement of the rival demonstrations. After 15 minutes of this fuss Sergeant-at-arms Stone announced through a megaphone that the lights would be turned out in five minutes. Jeers greeted the announcement. There was no movement toward the door as the rain seemed to be falling harder than ever. Occasionally the noise would die out, for a moment, only to be renewed when some one would mention the name of one of the candidates.

The five minutes expired and the lights continued to gleam brightly. Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler declined to make the crowd move out while the downpour was so heavy.

Standing on the speakers platform, the chief overlooked the crowd. "Speech, speech" yelled some one in the back of the hall. The chief discreetly retired from the rostum.

No one could have made a speech to that crowd. Everybody appeared to be in happy frame of mind, but restless.

Police Guard on Platform.

Comparative quiet had been restored 35 minutes after the demonstration started. Assurance from the police that the rain had abated gave the enthusiasts something else to think about and they moved out slowly.

It was so large that all of the convention officers remained in their places on the platform as long as there was a crowd in the convention hall.

A police guard also occupied the platform. It was easily apparent that these in control were prepared to meet any situation that might arise.

One hour after adjournment the crowd practically had been dispersed. The excitement had subsided and those who had looked for a serious disturbance went their way disappointed.

DISCIPLINE OF BOLTERS.

Rule to Depose Them from the National Committee.

Chicago, June 20.—Perpetuation of the "steam roller," so far as the national committee of the republican party is concerned, and recognition of the direct primary plan of electing members of the committee, were the two radical and apparently contradictory changes made today in the rules governing the national committee by the rules committee of the convention.

The Roosevelt members of the committee did not oppose these. They will, however, introduce a minority report to the convention, insisting on a reduction of southern representation in the convention and upon the right of the various states to dictate the method and manner under which their representatives on the national committee shall be elected. In other respects the rules that governed the republican convention of four years ago were adopted, 22 to 6.

Bolters to Be Deposed.

The "steam roller" amendment provides that when any member of the committee bolts or refuses to support the nominee of the republican party, he shall be summarily deposed. The committee then is empowered to name his successor. In the past the successorship was dictated by the state central committee of the state affected. The rules committee, however, held that this would give to a state the opportunity to name to the vacancy a man holding precisely the same views as the member deposed. Therefore it was decided that the power of appointment should be delegated solely to the committee itself.

PREPARING THE PLATFORM.

Tariff Declaration a Troublesome Bone of Contention.

Chicago, June 20.—When at 10 o'clock tonight the working sub-committee of the platform committee began what it was hoped would be its final sitting preparatory to presenting a report to the full committee, it had agreed tentatively upon all the important planks except those relating to the tariff and the finances.

The principal contest of the day was over the tariff declaration and dealt with the definition of the measure of protection. One of the planks presented reiterated the contention of 1908 that the protection should be equivalent to the difference between the cost of production in the United States and abroad, while another undertook to substitute for this declaration that the protection should be sufficient to maintain the standard of living prevailing among the laboring people of the United States.

Will Endorse Tariff Board.

The second suggestion was presented by Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, who urged the great difficulty of ascertaining the exact cost of production abroad, a fact which, he said, rendered the phrase meaningless. The substitute proposed by him was attacked by members of the sub-committee on the ground that it might be construed into a surrender of the position taken four years ago. The point of difference occupied much attention and while the arguments were couched in polite phrases they were urged with earnestness on both sides. The question was still open when the night session began. On other points on the tariff there was little difference of opinion. All agreed in condemning the course of the democratic house of representatives in giving no heed to the findings of the tariff board in the attempted tariff legislation of the present congress and in not providing for the continuance of its existence. While the phraseology had not been determined upon at the close of the afternoon sitting, it was certain that there would be a declaration for the continuation of the board and for tariff legislation only along the lines of its recommendations. Some of the recommendations urged the specification of "revision downward," while others held to the idea that it would be sufficient to recommend adherence to the board's suggestions, leaving the inference that there would be reductions where indicated. The indications were favorable to the former policy.

Opposes Judicial Recall.

The maintenance of the inviolability of courts of justice is pressed, and there is an explicit declaration against the recall of judges and of judicial decisions as contrary alike to the constitution and the public welfare. The reference to arbitration of all justiciable controversies is recommended, but the provision is not dealt upon.

Other recommendations are the retention by the government of the ownership of the natural resources of the country, the enactment of a workmen's compensation law, the protection of children against oppression by child labor legislation, and the safeguarding of the public health by proper legislation, state and national.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg.

Fond du Lac, Wis., June 20.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, commander of the famous Iron brigade during the civil war, died this afternoon. General Bragg had been in feeble health for a number of years. He was 85 years old last February. He served several terms in congress as a democrat from Wisconsin. After his retirement from congress he represented the United States in diplomatic positions in Mexico, Cuba and China.

General Bragg gained considerable fame in the national democratic convention of 1884, when, in seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland, he used the expression, "We love him for the enemies he has made."

ROOSEVELT DECLARES HE IS WILLING TO RUN INDEPENDENTLY.

Will Accept Nomination on a Progressive Platform if There is Sentiment For it Among Progressive Members of the Party.

Chicago, June 20.—Theodore Roosevelt, before his political advisers and a personally selected number of delegates instructed for him, late this afternoon read a statement of his position in the republican nomination fight and left it to them to decide what position they would take in the struggle.

Mr. Roosevelt called before him two delegates from each of the states which has supported him, and the leaders in his campaign. After outlining his position, declaring that he would continue his fight on principles, he had outlined from the beginning, the colonel left the room and the delegates and leaders sat down to deliberate what should be done.

Roosevelt's Statement.

Following is the statement ,in part, issued by Mr. Roosevelt:

"The time has come when I feel that I must make certain statements, not merely to the honestly elected members of the republican national convention, but to the rank and file of the republican party and to the honest people of the entire nation. I went into this fight for certain great principles. At the moment I can only serve this principle by continuing to bear the personal responsibility which their advocacy has brought to me.

"On behalf of these principles I made my appeal straight to the people themselves. I went before them, I made my argument in full, and every move I made was in the open, without concealment of any kind. The opposition to me was extraordinarily bitter, for I was opposed by the practically solid phalanx of the big conscienceless political bosses, with back of them the practically solid phalanx of the big, conscienceless beneficiaries of special privilege in every form, and, of course, the many big newspapers which are controlled by or in the interest of the bosses and special privilege.

Beat Taft Two to One in Primaries.

"Nevertheless, in the appeal to the people, I won. In many of the republican states and of the democratic states where there is a large and real republican party, primaries of different kinds were held, and substantial expression of the will of the people was obtained. In these primary states, some three million voters, the rank and file of the republican party, cast their votes; I beat Mr. Taft considerably over two to one. In these states I obtained about six delegates to Mr. Taft's one. Nearly three-fourths of my delegates came from these primary states where the people had a chance to express themselves. Mr. Taft's strength as indicated by the two roll calls already taken, consisted chiefly (aside from his 90 stolen delegates), of the nearly solid delegations from the territories and from the southern states in which there is no real republican party—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisana—and of northern states like New York, where the people had no chance to express themselves at primaries, and where the delegates were picked by the bosses.

Cheating People Out of Victory.

"In spite of these odds against me I obtained a clear majority of all the delegates elected to the convention. In my campaign I again and again stated that if the people decided against me I would have nothing to say; but that if they decided for me, and the politicians then robbed me of the victory, I would not silently and tamely acquiesce. It was already evident that my opponents, with Mr. Taft's encouragement, intended to beat me by foul means if they could not do so by fair means.

"The crucial, but not the only step in the concerted, and hitherto successful, effort, to cheat the people out of the victory they had fairly won, was taken up by the now defunct national committee, which, without one show of justification and with cynical contempt of the most ordinary rules of decency, in making up the temporary roll call unseated ninety fairly elected Roosevelt delegates and substituted for them ninety Taft delegates, who in the convention represented nothing whatever but successful fraud.

Successful Rascality.

"I was clearly entitled to all these ninety delegates; all the ninety possessed, for instance, clearer title than the uncontested Taft delegates from New York city, and as to seventy of them, their titles were as flawless as those of any other delegates in the convention.

"Mr. Root was elected and Governor Deneen's motion for partially cleansing the roll of fraud was defeated, by the vote of these ninety fraudulent delegates; the last being a vote on a straight moral issue, the result of which, in my judgment, ought to render it impossible for any man longer to take part in the proceedings of the convention as now constituted. The majority in each case was slightly over fifty. In each case, therefore, if it had not been for the hitherto successful rascality which placed these fraudulent delegates on the roll and permitted them to vote, the cause of decency would have won; Mr. McGovern would have been elected in place of Mr. Root, Governor Deneen's motion would have prevailed, and the republican national convention would now have been exercising in good faith the high, honorable and vitally important functions of honestly representing the wishes, the judgment and the interest of the plain people who make up the mass of the republican party. Instead it now represents nothing but successful political fraud perpetrated in the interest of political and financial privilege.

Root's Ruling a Denial of Justice and Fair Play.

"I understand that Mr. Root has announced that no one of the stolen delegates will be allowed to vote on his own case, but that all will be allowed to vote on one another's case. Such a ruling is a sheer denial of justice and fair play. This case bears no analogy to ordinary cases, where contesting delegates have no connection with one another and where there is no general conspiracy, which must be decided as a whole.

"All these ninety fraudulent delegates were seated at the same time by the votes of the same national committeemen, to serve the same purpose. The credentials committee appointed to try their cases include three of their own number from the states of Washington, Arizona and Texas, where the delegations were stolen en masse. The committee selected as its chairman the Guggenheim delegates from Colorado, who had already, as national committeeman, assisted in initiating the very friends upon which he is now to sit in judgment.

Won't Regard Nomination as Binding

"Such are the facts about the national committee as now constituted. I decline any longer to be bound by any action it may take. I decline to regard as binding any nomination it may make. I do not regard successful fraud and deliberate political theft as constitutional title to party regularity, or a claim to the support of any honest man of any party.

"I hope that the honestly elected majority will at once insist upon the immediate purging of the roll in its entirety and not piecemeal by the convention. If this purging is not accomplished, I hope the honestly elected delegates will decline all further connection with a convention whose action is now determined, and has hitherto been determined, by a majority which is made a majority only by the action of the fraudulent delegates whom the convention has refused to strike from the rolls.

Willing to Run on Progressive Platform.

"If the honestly elected majority of the convention choose to proceed with business and to nominate me as candidate of the real republican party I shall accept. If some among them fear to take such a stand and the remainder choose to inaugurate a movement to nominate me for the presidency as a progressive on a progressive platform, and if in such event the general feeling among progressives favors my being nominated, I shall accept. In either case I shall make my appeal to every honest citizen in this nation; and I shall fight the campaign through, win or lose, even if I do not get a single electoral vote. I do not wish a single man to support me from any personal feeling for me. I have nothing to offer any man; any man who supports me will do so without the hope of gain and at the risk of personal loss and discomfort. But if, having this in view, those fervent in this great fight for the rule of the people and for social and industrial justice, which has now also become a clear cut fight for honesty against dishonesty, fraud and theft, desire me to lead the fight, I will do so. There can be no cause for which it is better worth while to fight, none in which it is of less consequence what happens to the individual himself, provided only that he valiantly does his duty in the forward movement. I shall make my appeal to all honest men, east and west, north and south, and gladly abide the result, whatever that result may be. (Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Cabled Paragraphs

U. S. S. NEBRASKA AT CUBA.

Caimanera, Cuba, June 20.—The United States battleship Nebraska arrived here yesterday afternoon and relieved the Minnesota, which is leaving on Monday.

GENERAL WOODFORD ILL.

London, June 20.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, at one time lieutenant governor of New York, and formerly U. S. minister to Spain, is lying seriously ill in an inn near Oxford, where he was stricken. Mrs. Woodford is with him.

YALE MAN LOSES MEMORY.

London, June 20.—Luther Maynard Jones, former law partner of the late William C. Whitney and the first secretary of the Yale alumni association, was found today in Streatham infirmary after a disappearance of three years due to loss of memory caused by abscesses on the brain.

CHINESE TROOPS MUTINY.

Peking, June 20.—The Chinese troops stationed in Mukden mutinied last evening, according to despatches from that city. Many natives were victims of their ferocity and hundreds of houses were destroyed by roving bands of mutineers, while the jewelers' stores were first looted and then burned.

Bribed Girls in The Thaw Case

OVER 200 INDUCED BY MONEY NOT TO TESTIFY.

HIS FORMER LANDLADY

Mrs. Susan Merrill, Gives Sensational Testimony at Hearing—Mrs. Thaw Gives Further Evidence.

White Plains, N. Y., June 20.—A surprise in the Harry K. Thaw hearing was sprung by the state today. In the midst of testimony by Evelyn Thaw contributing to the state's contention that the slayer of Stanford White is still insane, William T. Jerome, the leading attorney for the state, suddenly called to the witness stand Mrs. Susan Merrill to tell of Thaw's life when he roomed at houses which she kept in the theatrical district of New York.

Had Been Hiding In New Jersey.

It was intimated by the state that the witness had been sent to New Jersey on money supplied by the Thaw interests trying to keep her out of the court's jurisdiction but she was found and produced today. Clarence J. Shearn, attorney for Thaw, endeavored to discredit the woman's testimony by referring to the fact that she was committed for perjury when Mr. Jerome was district attorney of New York. The pending indictment was dismissed after she had testified for the state against Thaw at his trials. Mr. Shearn's attitude was that the perjury charge had been held as a whip to make her testify.

Whipped Girls In His Room.

Mrs. Merrill made a very unwilling witness in contrast to her previous appearances. She had been kept in hiding in an ante-room at the courthouse this morning and when the state decided to produce her she screamed so loudly that those who crowded the courtroom upstairs could hear her. Her hysteria caused a delay of twenty minutes before she could be escorted to the stand, still protesting that she could not testify against Thaw. She admitted that Thaw roomed at her houses under an asummed name and that he had many girl callers. She admitted that on three occasions he had whipped girls there. An unexpected feature of her testimony came when a letter which she wrote to Thaw at Mattewan last January was introduced. She said in it that four different men had called upon her and asked if she was to testify at the hearing.

Girls Bribed Not to Testify.

"Be smart," she advised Thaw in the letter. "A man with millions is working against you. He wants to keep you there because he is a friend of Stanford White's."

Under pressure of Thaw's attorney, the witness said that she thought the millionaire's name was "Colonel Clay."

She testified that during Thaw's trial thousands of dollars had been placed in her hands by one of Thaw's counsel to pay more than two hundred girls so they would not testify against him. She said she paid one girl $7,000 and another $3,000.

The witness lost control of herself several times and became hysterical.

Thaw's Proposal of Suicide.

Mrs. Thaw testified today that her husband made a proposal at the Grand hotel in New York in 1904 that they both commit suicide. He had the details all planned, he said. They were to engage a room at the Waldorf and drink poison. He had even fixed the hour. She, of course, refused.

She testified further that Thaw had complained to her that the food given him while in the Tombs was poisoned. He also complained that he could not eat the potatoes they gave him at Mattewan because "there were large lumps of saltpeter in them."

Mrs. Thaw May Resume Today.

Evelyn Thaw's testimony was interrupted when it was learned that Mrs. Susan Merrill ,who rented apartments in New York to Thaw, was in the building. She had been sought for days by the state.

It is probable that Mrs. Thaw will be placed in the stand again tomorrow.

Condensed Telegrams

Kodiak, the Scene of the Recent volcanic disturbances, is still deaf to wireless messages.

Theodore Roosevelt Has Declined to join the New York men's league for woman suffrage.

Asa R. Dilts, the Oldest Contractor and builder in New Jersey, died suddenly at Raritan at the age of 89 years.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Sir Thomas Lipton were guests at a dinner given by Major Jameson Eustace in London.

Ernest J. Gooby, 9 Years Old, was struck and killed by an automobile at New Britain yesterday driven by M. H. Pease.

The Vermont Democratic Convention nominated Harlan S. Howe of St. Johnsbury for governor without opposition.

The Pope Has Sent an encyclical to Latin America exhorting government co-operation in improving conditions of the Indians.

The Curb Brokers' Association has again warned members against betting on the convention, threatening suspensions for violations.

Profits of Chicago Downtown Hotels for the first three days of the convention are said to be the largest since the world's fair in 1893.

The Queen of Holland has bought the smallest pony in the Olympia horse show in London. The pony is five years old and 30 inches high.

Mrs. Mary McCarren, deserted and evicted from her home at Brooklyn, slept for two nights with her five children on the chill Coney Island beach.

Chester S. Jordan, the Actor, will be sentenced in the superior court in East Cambridge today for the murder of his wife, Hannorah, at Somerville, Mass.

Levi L. Tower, known throughout the country as the "Dean of the Stationary Trade," died at his home in Newton, Mass., after an illness of a few weeks, aged 85.

Representative Martin W. Littleton has prepared a resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the charges of bribery at the republican national convention.

In the Big Railroad Wreck on Sunday in Sweden a daughter of the late Auguste Strindberg, novelist and dramatist, was killed, although her husband escaped unhurt.

George Netala, Porter in a boarding house at New York, was sentenced to the workhouse for five months and 29 days for cruelty to animals in having burned five rats to death in a trap.

On the Street at High River, Alberta, yesterday, Caliste Bertrand shot and killed his wife, using a shotgun. Bertrand was placed under arrest. The couple were married two months ago.

Mary Steele Harvey, a worker with the Baltimore federated charities, received her commission as policewoman. She got a regulation badge and was sworn in as a member of the department.

By a Rollcall Vote of 208 to 149 the New Hampshire constitutional convention yesterday rejected a proposed amendment to the constitution granting votes for women in New Hampshire.

The Captain of the Steamer Ilford, which has just reached Hamburg from Galveston, reports having found the bodies of three Titanic victims 270 miles from the spot where the liner sank.

An Ape and a Woman boarded an Oxford street car in London. The ape wore coat and trousers. He sat on the woman's lap. Then he bit a woman passenger and in the turmoil escaped with his woman companion.

Governor Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island was one of the recipients of honorary degrees at the commencement exercises of Holy Cross college yesterday, the degree of doctor of laws having been conferred upon him.

President Taft Pardoned Franklin P. Mays on the ground that government prosecutors had pursued improper methods in obtaining his conviction. This is the second pardon by the president in the Mitchell-Hermann Oregon land frauds.

Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer, who returned to his summer home at Hamilton, Mass., from Washington a few days ago, threatened with typhoid fever, was reported yesterday to be convalescing, with danger from the fever over.

A Michigan Judge Signed a Decree of divorce separating "Hughie" Cannon from his wife, but Cannon, who was the composer of "Bill Bailey," "Ain't That a Shame" and other popular songs, died a few hours before in a Toledo hospital.

In a Feud Battle between the Sharp and Walrom families at Sperry's ranch near Sherman, Tex., yesterday afternoon, four persons were killed and two wounded. Before she was slain, Miss Georgia Sharp killed one man and wounded another man and his wife.

The Returns of the First Trial of the honor system at examinations in the Yale scientific school show a larger number of conditions in the three classes than usual. This is interpreted as a success of the honor system and indicating the absence of "cribbing."

Judge Parker For Chairman

BRYAN VOTED DOWN AT COMMITTEE MEETING.

FIGHT IN CONVENTION

National Committeemen Expect Bryan to Stir Up Fuss at Baltimore—Tammany Boss Urges Selection of Parker

Baltimore, June 20.—Former Judge Alton B. Parker of New York was selected today as the temporary chairman of the democratic national convention by the arrangement committee. The choice was made against the protest of William J. Bryan, whose friends on the committee submitted the names of four other candidates for the honor. Eight of the sixteen votes of the committee went to the New York jurist, while Representative Henry of Texas received three votes, Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky three votes, Senator Kern of Indiana one vote, and Senator O'Gorman of New York one vote.

As the campaign managers of those seeking the presidential nomination were playing for position with respect to the nomination, the vote in opposition to Judge Parker was in consequence split up.

Fight Expected on Floor of Convention

With Judge Parker the committee chose Urey Woodson of Kentucky as temporary secretary and John I. Martin of Missouri as temporary sergeant at arms. The selection of the arrangement committee is in no sense final, and must be passed upon next Monday at a full meeting of the national committee. Report had it tonight that a telegram had been despatched to Chicago to William J. Bryan asking that he come at once to Baltimore. Several national committeemen said after today's meeting that they expected that a fight by Mr. Bryan and his friends would be made on the floor of the convention against Judge Parker's selection.

Clark and Wilson Progressive.

The committee was in session for nearly three hours. Before the meeting the Parker forces announced openly that they had the votes to elect and said that if Mr. Bryan desired to raise any issue it would be better to settle the question now than later. Leaders of the movements to nominate Speaker Champ Clark and Governor Wilson decided that since an issue was raised on the question of progressivism as against the so-called conservatism they would come out for progressivism and put forward candidates against Judge Parker.

Tammany for Parker.

Meanwhile Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, sent word by John A. Mason, secretary of the democratic committee of New York, that the New York delegation was anxious to have Judge Parker chosen, as he had proved himself to be loyal to the democracy in all its campaigns.

When the committee went into session there was a general discussion over the proposition to adjourn the question of the temporary chairmanship until tomorrow, and then came the first lineup of the day, with eight votes against the adjournment and seven votes for it, the Parker adherents opposing any delay.

The nomination of candidates for temporary chairman was then taken up, and National Chairman Mack proposed the name of Judge Parker.

Parker's Nomination Not Made Unanimous.

Joseph H. Daniels, national committeeman of North Carolina, placed Representative Henry of Texas in nomination, and National Committeeman Hall placed Senator-elect James of Kentucky in nomination. Senator Kern of Indiana was brought forward by National Committeeman Hudspeth, while Senator O'Gorman of New York was placed in nomination by John T. McGraw of West Virginia. The vote gave Judge Parker a plurality, and there was some discussion whether the election should be made unanimous or not, but a resolution to make it unanimous was not submitted, and after the other temporary officers were chosen the committee adjourned. Other business of the convention will be taken up tomorrow.