

INTIMATE INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS F. RYAN

Virginia "Farmer" and New York Financier Prepares Beautifully Typewritten Document and Passes It Out for Publication.

Baltimore, Md., June 28.—The Baltimore Sun published this article: "Thomas F. Ryan, multi-millionaire, and one of the big men in control of national politics, who is at the Baltimore convention as a plain Virginia farmer and armed with a delegate's credentials from that State, evolved yesterday a means of giving out a newspaper interview in which he could decide just what questions should be asked of him."

It was a beautifully typewritten document, this interview, which was given out, and on the back of one of the sheets were looking glass letters, which indicated that the interviewer had kept a carbon copy for himself.

The manner of its giving was as follows:

From the convention hall to the Maryland Club and to the Washington apartments, in Charles Street, where Mr. Ryan has a large suite of rooms for the week, a reporter for the Sun had been following for a day or two the "must magnate," seeking an interview that he did not care to be interviewed. This was the reply to each succeeding question after that, until an effort was made to fix a time for a real interview. Mr. Ryan said he would "think about it."

Yesterday afternoon, when the Sun reporter returned to the Washington apartments, Mr. Ryan had down word that he called upon at 5 o'clock he would give a little interview.

Mr. Ryan's statement:

"Armed with numerous questions framed to extract from the financier some inkling as to just what he intended to do during the Democratic 'steam roller' at the convention, the reporter was on time. To his surprise, Mr. Ryan was not in sight. Then, with an explanation that the interview was already in shape to go into type, a member of the multi-millionaire's personal staff presented a handsome photograph of Mr. Ryan and the following document:

"Thomas F. Ryan was wandering about during the morning as smiling as a basket of chips, apparently looking for nobody in particular and chatting in good nature with everybody who crossed him. He seemed to think that the story that had got about that he was here as a proxy for his son was a good joke.

"Alan is pretty active," he remarked, "but the time has not yet quite arrived for me to get out in two because, you see, I have only half a vote. It doesn't seem to me that they might have given me a full vote, but they thought otherwise, and I considered it discreet not to argue the matter."

Wants "Strongest Man."

"Who do you think will be nominated?"

"Oh, I can't answer that question anyway with any degree of certainty. We Virginians want to see the man who seems to be the strongest nominated."

"Do you mind stating who is your preference?"

"Oh, that wouldn't be proper until after I have conferred with the other Virginia delegates. Probably the chairman will call a caucus and then we will talk it all over and decide what seems best to do."

"What do you think of Mr. Bryan's speech?"

"I don't think anybody living can make as good a speech as Mr. Bryan. I sat within ten feet of him when he spoke in Chicago in 1896, and it was the greatest speech I ever heard or ever expect to hear. I thought he was wrong yesterday in opposing Judge Taft after the judge had been selected by the national committee, but nobody who heard Mr. Bryan could doubt for one moment his sincerity. It was simply a difference of honest opinion on a matter which really seemed to me to be greatly exaggerated in importance. However, no bad feeling seems to have been created by the Democratic diversion, and there appears no reason to doubt that the party will be thoroughly united in support of the candidate, whoever he may be."

Would Support Mr. Bryan.

"Suppose Mr. Bryan himself should

be nominated. Would you support him?"

"Of course I should."

"What did you think of Mr. Bryan's warning to the delegates not to be frightened by you?"

"Oh, that was all right. It was unnecessary, that was all. I haven't tried to scare anybody, and I wouldn't if I could. All I want is peace and harmony and a successful outcome of the convention."

"What do you think of the prospects?"

"Excellent. I believe the Democratic party has won the confidence of the country and I cannot conceive of anything happening, especially in view of the discord in the Republican party, that can prevent a great triumph in November. That is a great thing, I tell you. A great thing for all the people. What the country needs now in the application for a long period of old-fashioned Democratic principles."

"How will that suit the interests?"

Mr. Ryan laughed.

Speaks Only for Farmers.

"What interests do you mean?" The so-called special interests that have been built up by excessive protection of the agricultural interests. I am a farmer. I cannot speak for them. If the latter, I say without hesitation that as a farmer, I want to see the tariff reduced to a revenue basis, so as to give everybody a fair chance.

"Do you favor maintaining and enforcing the Sherman act?"

"Yes, sir. The Democratic party cannot go backward if it is going to continue to be the party of the whole people, and I believe in the strict enforcement of all statutes on the statute books."

"How long do you think the convention will be in session?"

"I can't even make a guess, but things are running so smoothly that I should think we ought to get away by Friday. I hope so, because I want to get back to the farm. You haven't got an extra ticket have you? I have got to find one somewhere for one of my Virginia friends."

MAY VISIT CHICAGO

Duke of Connaught to Receive Invitation to Visit Business Men.

Chicago, June 28.—The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and uncle of King George V., is to be invited by a delegation of the Chicago Association of Commerce to visit Chicago this summer to investigate the business conditions of the city.

The delegation will leave Chicago July 5 on one of a series of trade extension trips, and one of the social functions will be the reception to be tendered the visitors by the Governor-General. At that time it is the purpose of the Chicago business men to invite their host to visit Chicago.

KOREANS PLACED ON TRIAL

Persons Numbering 123 Are Accused of Conspiracy to Slay.

Seoul, Korea, June 28.—The preliminary hearing in the trial of the 123 Koreans arrested in connection with the conspiracy to assassinate the Governor-General, Count Franz von Spreti, this morning. The accused, when they arrived in court, were closely guarded by six soldiers, among them seven Koreans and Japanese, represented the prisoners.

The audience consisted of 129 relatives of the prisoners and several American missionaries. It is expected the case will last several weeks.

JUROR'S ILLNESS HALTS TRIAL

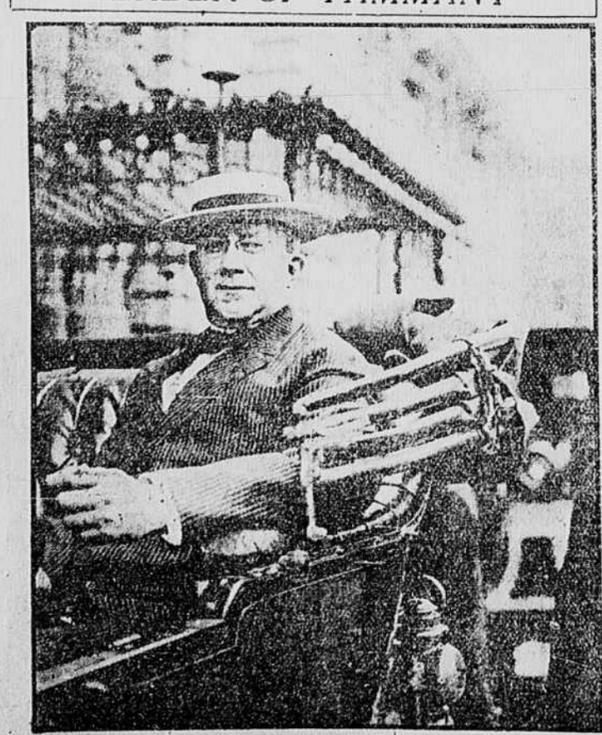
Adjournment Until Monday Taken in the Darrow Case.

Los Angeles, June 28.—The sudden illness of Juror J. H. Leavitt halted the trial of Clarence S. Darrow today. Leavitt was stricken last night with an attack of what appeared to be appendicitis and was under the care of two physicians during the night. The trial was adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Safe and Sane Fourth.

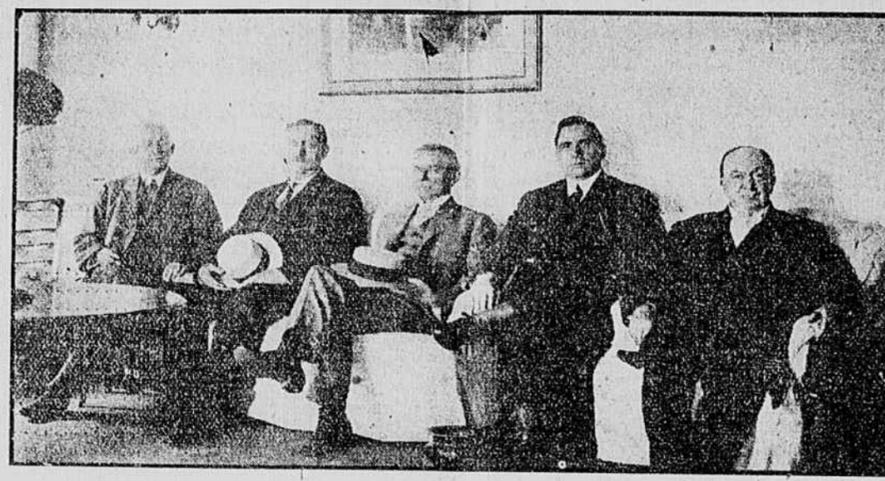
The town of Highland Park is preparing to celebrate July 4 in a safe and sane way and to repeat the experience of last year, when the citizens of this suburb celebrated the day without any fireworks. A committee has been appointed by the Citizens Association to arrange a program, which will include an address by E. F. Rennie, Mayor of the town. There will be a baseball game between the married men and the single men. The game will be hotly contested from start to finish. There will be a number of games provided for the smaller children. There will be a three-legged race, hopping race, obstacle race and other contests. The exercises will begin promptly at 2 o'clock in the town park.

LEADER OF TAMMANY



CHARLES F. MURPHY.

Workers at National Convention



Left to right: W. L. Porter, of Glasgow, Ky.; R. H. Van Sant, of Ashley, Ky.; Justice Goebel, Covington, Ky., brother of Governor Goebel, who was shot and killed; Speaker Terrell, of the Kentucky State Assembly, and Governor James B. McCreary, of Kentucky. (Copyright, American Press Ass'n.)

CLARK STILL LEADS BUT WILSON FORCES REMAIN UNBROKEN

(Continued From First Page.)

of discontent be heard no more forever.

The prediction of Democratic success met with approval expressed in an outburst of applause after the conclusion of the prayer.

Roll Call Resumed.

Chairman James at 4:15 announced that the roll call for the presidential nomination would be resumed at once. Several minutes were required to clear the floor and restore order.

Alabama was the first State called, and applause greeted the announcement from Governor O'Neal that "Alabama casts twenty-four votes for Oscar W. Underwood."

No changes from the first ballot only to-day marked the call at the outset.

Arizona, Arkansas, California and Colorado cast their solid votes for Speaker Clark as they had done on the first ballot.

Connecticut again cast its fourteen votes for Governor Baldwin, its "favorite son." Wilson enthusiasts in the galleries applauded the first vote for their candidate, that of Delaware. The banners dropped from the balcony during the Wilson demonstration early this morning, still blazoned forth their mottoes, "We want Wilson" and "Wilson all the time, no compromise."

The States continued to follow the first ballot. No changes occurred in the poll as the vote proceeded through the list of States until Massachusetts was reached. Here one vote broke away from Clark who had received the entire delegation of thirty-six on the first ballot and went to Wilson.

Michigan, whose vote had been distributed among four candidates on the first ballot asked to be passed when its name was called. A conference was in progress among the delegates in the Michigan section.

Another break of one vote from the Clark to the Wilson standard came in the New Hampshire delegation. The Speaker received seven and Wilson one on the second ballot, where he had received eight on the first. The accession to the Wilson strength, while small, was greeted with a storm of applause from Wilson sympathizers.

A break of two delegates from Underwood came in the New Jersey delegation. Two given Underwood on the first ballot went to William Sulzer, of New York, on the second.

In North Carolina Governor Wilson lost 1-4 of a vote. The first ballot had given Wilson 16 1-2; the second gave him 14 1-4.

Clark and Wilson gained a vote each in Ohio, while Governor Harmon lost one.

Chance of Nomination Vanishes.

The chance of a nomination on the second ballot vanished when the Ohio vote was cast.

Pennsylvania threw one more vote to Governor Wilson and gave one to Bryan, reducing by two the vote given Governor Harmon. The Pennsylvania figures in the second ballot were Wilson, 72; Bryan, 1; Harmon, 5.

Eight votes went to the Wilson standard amid wild cheers when Vermont was called. The vote had gone to Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, on the first ballot.

A half vote was gained by Wilson in Utah and a half vote gained by Clark from Virginia, the latter making a way from Underwood's vote of 11 1-2 on the first ballot.

Clark gained one more in Wisconsin, the man who had been absent when the first ballot was taken cast his vote with Clark.

The Michigan delegates gave two new votes to Clark and one to Wilson, taking them from the total given Harmon on the first ballot.

Clark gained 2 1-2 more in Tennessee while Harmon lost a half vote, and Underwood lost three.

In the Porto Rico delegation Clark gained one that had been cast for Underwood, thus dividing the delegation.

A further revision of the Tennessee vote was made before the final vote was counted, Governor Wilson gaining an additional half vote by it.

A half vote was recorded as "not voting."

The result of the second ballot was: Clark, 446 1-2; Wilson, 329 3-4; Underwood, 111 1-4; Harmon, 14; Marshall, 31; Baldwin, 14; Bryan, 2.

Not voting, 1-2.

Compared with the results of the first ballot this was a gain of 61-2 for Clark; a gain of 153-4 for Wilson; a loss of 61-4 for Underwood; a loss of 7 for Harmon; a gain of 1 for Bryan; a loss of 8 for Baldwin; the Former Governor Francis, of Missouri had taken the place of Chairman Ollie James before the second ballot results were announced.

"There being no candidates who received two-thirds of the votes," he announced, "the clerk will again call the roll."

Third Roll Call Starts.

J. Warren Davis, of New Jersey, took the place of Secretary Biffins as

cast for Clark "I nits entirety."

"You want a poll of your delegation?" he asked.

"Yes," shouted Delegate Orr.

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"With Clark leading the balloting," he said, "two-thirds do not say that he cannot win. The vote stands eleven for Wilson and nine for Clark. The chair directs that the instructions of the Democracy in that State be carried out and the twenty votes of Kansas be cast for Champ Clark."

The ruling met with opposition from the Wilson forces on the floor and was vigorously approved by the delegates of Maryland who called there was no response. The State was passed temporarily, while the delegates conferred over its vote.

Wilson and Kern each won a vote in Michigan, Underwood and Harmon each losing one.

Clark lost one vote to Wilson in New Hampshire on the fifth ballot, but gained in New Jersey, the two floating votes that had been cast for several different candidates. This gave Clark four votes in New Jersey.

In North Carolina Wilson gained half a vote from Clark and Underwood, two from Harmon.

Harmon gained one in Ohio and Clark also gained one. Wilson and Kern each lost a vote in Ohio.

The Tennessee vote, which had fluctuated widely on preceding roll calls, gave Harmon an increase of eight votes on the fifth ballot. Clark lost 6 1-2; Wilson 1; and Underwood 1-2 vote. Harmon getting all of them, Clark gained one vote from Harmon in Porto Rico.

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Fourth Roll Starts.

There being no choice Governor Francis called the secretary will again call the roll for the fourth ballot.

Chairman James took the gavel and the fourth roll call started at 6:01 P. M., with the crowd paying close attention.

The first change was in the Louisiana vote where Wilson gained one from Clark. The delegation was divided evenly, ten for each candidate.

Underwood gained two from Clark in the Massachusetts vote on this ballot. Harmon and Marshall each gained one. Harmon and Wilson each lost one in Michigan.

Wilson picked up three votes in Nebraska on the fourth ballot. Clark maintained his strength of twelve votes there. Harmon losing three of the four that he had received on previous ballots. Wilson gained one from Clark in New Hampshire.

New York's vote, a centre of attention on each roll call, cast its solid block again for Harmon.

Ohio gave to Kern on the fourth ballot the single remaining Bryan vote. Mr. Bryan dropping out of the list. Clark gained 1-2 vote in Tennessee on the fourth ballot. Underwood lost 5 1-2 of these, and Harmon and Wilson each lost a half vote.

Again Governor Wilson gained from Clark in the Wisconsin vote.

Wilson, 29; Clark, 6.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Clark, 443; Wilson, 349 1-2; Underwood, 112; Harmon, 136 1-2; Marshall, 31; Baldwin, 14; Kern, 2.

The changes were: Clark gained 2; Wilson gained 1 1-2; Underwood lost 2 1-2; Harmon lost 4; Marshall and Baldwin were unchanged, but Bryan lost the two votes he had on the third roll call, Kern getting both.

The Fifth Roll Call.

Alabama again started with a solid Underwood vote of twenty-four delegates. The first break in the favorite son delegates came when Connecticut was reached. Underwood got 9; Clark 4 and Wilson 1 of the 14 that had gone to Governor Baldwin on the preceding ballots.

This change of vote was hailed with cheers by the partisans of the candidates who profited by the switch.

When Kansas was reached, where Clark had received the solid delegation of twenty in the preceding roll calls, the vote was challenged by J. W. Orr, a Wilson delegate. B. J. Sheridan, a delegate-at-large, read the resolutions of the Kansas State convention, under which the delegates were bound to vote for Clark "until two-thirds believe he cannot be nominated."

"The delegation stands eleven for Wilson, nine for Clark," said Mr. Sheridan. "And under our instructions I am bound by cast the twenty votes for Champ Clark."

Chairman Ollie James ruled that "as long as two-thirds of the delegates from Kansas have not decided that Clark has no chance for the nomination," the Kansas vote must

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The first change was in the Louisiana vote where Wilson gained one from Clark. The delegation was divided evenly, ten for each candidate.

Underwood gained two from Clark in the Massachusetts vote on this ballot. Harmon and Marshall each gained one. Harmon and Wilson each lost one in Michigan.

Wilson picked up three votes in Nebraska on the fourth ballot. Clark maintained his strength of twelve votes there. Harmon losing three of the four that he had received on previous ballots. Wilson gained one from Clark in New Hampshire.

New York's vote, a centre of attention on each roll call, cast its solid block again for Harmon.

Ohio gave to Kern on the fourth ballot the single remaining Bryan vote. Mr. Bryan dropping out of the list. Clark gained 1-2 vote in Tennessee on the fourth ballot. Underwood lost 5 1-2 of these, and Harmon and Wilson each lost a half vote.

Again Governor Wilson gained from Clark in the Wisconsin vote.

Wilson, 29; Clark, 6.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Clark, 443; Wilson, 349 1-2; Underwood, 112; Harmon, 136 1-2; Marshall, 31; Baldwin, 14; Kern, 2.

The changes were: Clark gained 2; Wilson gained 1 1-2; Underwood lost 2 1-2; Harmon lost 4; Marshall and Baldwin were unchanged, but Bryan lost the two votes he had on the third roll call, Kern getting both.

The Fifth Roll Call.

Alabama again started with a solid Underwood vote of twenty-four delegates. The first break in the favorite son delegates came when Connecticut was reached. Underwood got 9; Clark 4 and Wilson 1 of the 14 that had gone to Governor Baldwin on the preceding ballots.

This change of vote was hailed with cheers by the partisans of the candidates who profited by the switch.

When Kansas was reached, where Clark had received the solid delegation of twenty in the preceding roll calls, the vote was challenged by J. W. Orr, a Wilson delegate. B. J. Sheridan, a delegate-at-large, read the resolutions of the Kansas State convention, under which the delegates were bound to vote for Clark "until two-thirds believe he cannot be nominated."

"The delegation stands eleven for Wilson, nine for Clark," said Mr. Sheridan. "And under our instructions I am bound by cast the twenty votes for Champ Clark."

Chairman Ollie James ruled that "as long as two-thirds of the delegates from Kansas have not decided that Clark has no chance for the nomination," the Kansas vote must

be cast for Clark "I nits entirety."

"You want a poll of your delegation?" he asked.

"Yes," shouted Delegate Orr.

The Kansas convention had authorized the delegates to vote for Wilson as second choice when it became the belief of two-thirds that Clark could not be nominated. The poll sustained Mr. Sheridan that the Kansas delegates stood Wilson eleven, Clark nine, Chairman James held that the entire vote must go to Clark unless the unit rule.

"With Clark leading the balloting," he said, "two-thirds do not say that he cannot win. The vote stands eleven for Wilson and nine for Clark. The chair directs that the instructions of the Democracy in that State be carried out and the twenty votes of Kansas be cast for Champ Clark."

The ruling met with opposition from the Wilson forces on the floor and was vigorously approved by the delegates of Maryland who called there was no response. The State was passed temporarily, while the delegates conferred over its vote.

Wilson and Kern each won a vote in Michigan, Underwood and Harmon each losing one.

Clark lost one vote to Wilson in New Hampshire on the fifth ballot, but gained in New Jersey, the two floating votes that had been cast for several different candidates. This gave Clark four votes in New Jersey.

In North Carolina Wilson gained half a vote from Clark and Underwood, two from Harmon.

Harmon gained one in Ohio and Clark also gained one. Wilson and Kern each lost a vote in Ohio.

The Tennessee vote, which had fluctuated widely on preceding roll calls, gave Harmon an increase of eight votes on the fifth ballot. Clark lost 6 1-2; Wilson 1; and Underwood 1-2 vote. Harmon getting all of them, Clark gained one vote from Harmon in Porto Rico.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows:

Clark, 418; Wilson, 351; Underwood, 119 1-2; Harmon, 14 1-2; Marshall, 31; Baldwin, 14; Bryan, 1; Kern, 1.

The changes in the strength of the votes at this juncture are compared with the second ballot, were as follows: Clark lost 4 1-2 votes; Wilson, 5 1-4; Underwood gained 3 1-4; Harmon lost 1-2 a vote.

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First Ballot for President

States.	Underwood.	Clark.	Baldwin.	Marshall.	Wilson.	Harmon.
Alabama	24					
Arizona	6					
Arkansas	18					
California	26					
Colorado	12					
Connecticut			14			
Delaware				6		
Florida	12					
Georgia	28					
Idaho	8					
Illinois	58					
Indiana				30		
Iowa	26					
Kansas	20					
Kentucky	26					
Louisiana	11		9			
Maine	2	1		0</		