

ROOSEVELT

He Is Pulled and Hauled This Way and That

By Party Leaders Claiming to Be His Friends.

NOMINATION IS HIS.

A Stampede For Him For Vice Presidency

Prefers to Make the Race For Governor.

But Hesitates About an Absolute Decision.

Kansas Delegates Join the Roosevelt Boomers.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Governor Roosevelt gave out this statement at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

"In view of the revival of the talk of myself as a vice president candidate I have this to say:

"It is impossible to express how deeply touched I am by the attitude of those delegates who have wished me to take this nomination. Moreover it is not necessary to say how thoroughly I understand the high honor and dignity of the office an office so high and so honorable that it is well worthy the ambition of any man in the United States.

"But while I appreciate all this to the full, nevertheless I feel most deeply that field of my best usefulness to the public and to the party is in New York state, and if the party should see fit to renominate me for governor I can in that position help the national ticket as in no other way. I very earnestly ask that every friend of mine in the convention respect my wish and my judgment in this matter."

Philadelphia, June 18.—From a spectacular standpoint the convention began today. Over night the city blossomed like a flower garden. Bright skies smiled and a cool breeze instilled life and animation into the constantly swelling crowds. By every train they are pouring into the city, and the town awakes to the strains of martial music as one of the marching clubs swung up the street headed by a brass band playing as if its salvation depended upon the vigor put into the music. There has not been an hour since when the air was not filled with music and in which bands have not been parading in some quarter of the city, meeting and escorting the incoming delegates, clubs and distinguished visitors. The leaders are being surrounded and the hotel corridors are jammed with seething, struggling crowds, and the Roosevelt contagion is everywhere.

The town is mad with delight at the prospect of his nomination. His badge is on every lip; his name is on every lip. Nothing else is talked of. In the streets the newsboys dinned it into every ear. The fakirs and sellers of buttons shouted their wares in sporting parades; McKinley with Roosevelt for a place."

There was the biggest kind of a turnout of pretty women, and almost without exception they were wearing the vignettes of the Empire state governor. So far as the populace is concerned it is taken for granted that the ticket is already named. The crowds will not listen to the suggestion that Roosevelt himself may upset the programme. They say he had as well attempt to stay the torrent of Niagara. In the hotels the delegates were busy holding state meetings, selecting business committees and distributing badges. These latter are the handsome, sea-green medals, they consist of simple bronze medallions suspended by ribbons from a bronze bar. On the medallions are the faces of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, superimposed upon each other, McKinley's likeness uppermost. The leaders are now wearing. The national committee held a final meeting to clear the decks for tomorrow and the officials are engaged in the distribution of the tickets and in adjusting the thousands of other details which remain to be attended to.

ROOSEVELT IN A QUANDARY.

By 11 o'clock today Gov. Roosevelt began active work to stem the tide of sentiment in favor of his nomination. He had conferences with Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Hanna, National Committeeman Gibbs of New York and Benjamin Odell, in addition to other leaders.

Senator Hanna, it is stated, advised that the proper course for him to pursue was to issue a statement positively declining the nomination.

"It will be entirely consistent with your previous statements," Senator Hanna is said to have urged, "and will convince people that you have not gone to accomplish a result."

"But I have never asserted," answered Governor Roosevelt, "that I would decline if nominated. I do not

want the office, but I am not sure that I can refuse if the convention fails to listen to my protest."

The matter was taken up and equally advised on both sides of the controversy by his close personal friends he announced that he would come to a decision by 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At 12 noon he was absolutely undecided in the matter, but it was determined that the result lay personally with him and that would be used to try and work a change of sentiment in the delegations.

BURTON SEES ROOSEVELT.

A delegation from Kansas headed by the candidate for United States senator, J. R. Burton, called and the governor chatted with them.

Turning to Mr. Burton just as they were leaving he said: "My dear fellow, I want to do what is right by the party, but I honestly believe that my path of duty lies in New York state."

"Well," said Mr. Burton, "I won't vote for you if you will vote for Woodruff."

A delegation of Iowa men also had a long interview with Roosevelt. At the conclusion of the interview the situation was summed up as follows by Lefe Young, who headed the delegation:

"He did not say he would and he did not say he would not, and as we came out of his room Mark Hanna was waiting to see him to urge him to refuse the nomination and Henry Cabot Lodge was waiting to urge him to take it. That is the situation as we left it."

The delegation was composed of George E. Roberts, director of the mint, M. D. O'Connell, solicitor of the treasury, and Lefe Young. Prof. Albert G. Shaw, editor of the Register, also accompanied the party. Prof. Shaw is a warm friend of Governor Roosevelt, and is strong in his denunciation of the attempt to force the nomination upon the governor.

The interview opened by a statement by Mr. Young to Governor Roosevelt to the effect that the DeWitt medal, if possible to gain some definite idea as to what he desired or intended to do.

"It is easy to say what I desire to do," replied the governor with a laugh. "I WANT TO BE GOVERNOR."

"I desire to be governor of New York again, and I do not desire to be nominated for vice president of the United States."

"Can you give us an idea of what you intend to do?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"Well," replied the governor, "these fellows have placed me in an awful position. I want to be governor of New York for another term at least and I do not care to be nominated for vice president. By the way, the matter on me on all sides and it is going to be very difficult to decline it. If I refuse it people will say that Roosevelt tried to get him to take the place. He is too much of a man to be vice president. I do not care to be placed in such a position, for it is not true that I hold any such opinion of myself."

"Then why, governor," said Mr. O'Connell, "don't you take the stand taken by Senator Allison when they tried to get him to take the place? He simply said: 'I don't want it, gentlemen; I will not take it. Good day.'"

UNDER GREAT PRESSURE.

"Possibly the pressure brought to bear upon me is somewhat stronger than that placed upon the senator," replied Roosevelt.

"The situation is right here, Governor," said Mr. Young, "and the people who are trying to get you to take this place do not care anything for you. They simply think that you, of all men, can carry the state of New York. They don't care to have you carry it for the Republican party. They want you to carry it either as governor or vice president. They want you to carry it as vice president for their own purposes, and they are unwilling that you should carry it for your own purpose or for the good of the party. Now if you accept the nomination you are simply playing into their hands and making yourself a party to their scheme."

"Come now, Young, you are too hard," said the governor, with a laugh.

"I am not hard at all," replied Mr. Young, "I am simply stating the situation as I know it and as you and everybody else know it. These men cannot hurt you if you decline to take the nomination. No man can hurt Roosevelt, save Roosevelt himself."

"Well, gentlemen," said the governor, "I have said all that I can say at the present time. I have the right and the committee left without securing any more definite assurance than they possessed, when they entered the governor's room."

"When you cannot give us any positive assurance at this time as to what you will do?" asked Mr. O'Connell.

"I have said all that I can say at the present time," said the governor, "and the committee left without securing any more definite assurance than they possessed, when they entered the governor's room."

HANNA SEES THE GOVERNOR.

About 12 o'clock Senator Hanna came out of Roosevelt's room. He said there was little to say as a result of the conference.

"The governor stands just where he has always been. He does not want the nomination. It is a question whether or not the convention will be stampeded for him."

"Will you try and prevent the stampede?" he was asked.

"I cannot say. That must be determined later. I am looking out for the interests of the Republican party and will try and do what is best for the party."

When the senator descended to his room he was met by Mr. E. C. Roosevelt and other men close to the administration and they went into a private conference in Hanna's room.

"For God's sake go ahead and do it," urged the governor, "and let me have a little hope that Long would be nominated."

"Let's go ahead and nominate some other man," said Hanna.

"What is the matter with Long?" asked Hanna.

"Nothing," replied Lodge. "Go ahead and nominate him."

Gathering from the tone of Senator Lodge's remark that although the senator was supporting Long he had very little hope that Long would be nominated, Senator Hanna continued: "Well what is the matter with Fairbanks?"

"Nothing in the world," responded Lodge, "go ahead and nominate him. Nominate anybody you can. We are all standing ready to help you."

Mr. O'Dell assured the conference that New York would take no action forcing Roosevelt on the convention and would support Long.

GOV. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



Who May Be Caught in a Vice Presidential Stampede.

ROOSEVELT'S POSITION

Summarized From the Associated Press Report in Today's State Journal.

"But I have never asserted," insisted Governor Roosevelt, "that I would decline if nominated. I do not want the office, but I am sure that I can refuse if the convention refuses to listen to my protest."

"You had better take a razor and cut your throat," suggested Senator Lodge, "to decline a nomination would be equally as fatal."

Turning to Mr. J. R. Burton, just as they were leaving, Roosevelt said: "My dear fellow, I want to do what is right by the party, but I honestly believe that my path of duty lies in New York state. It is easy to say what I desire to do," replied Governor Roosevelt to Lefe Young, with a laugh.

"I desire to be governor of New York again, and I do not desire to be nominated for vice president of the United States. These fellows have placed me in an awful position. I want to be governor of New York for another term, at least, and I don't care to be nominated for vice president. By the way, the matter on me on all sides, and it is going to be very difficult to decline it. If I refuse it people will say that Roosevelt tried to get him to take the place. He is too much of a man to be vice president. I do not care to be placed in such a position, for it is not true that I hold any such opinion of myself."

At 12 o'clock today Senator Hanna came out of Roosevelt's room and said: "The governor stands just where he has always been. He does not want the nomination. It is a question whether or not the convention will be stampeded for him."

Governor Roosevelt said to the South Dakota delegation today: "Gentlemen, I am placed in a great and serious quandary. I am not ungrateful of the great honor which you all want to confer upon me. I do not scorn it or scoff at it, but I believe I can better serve my party in New York state than the nation and I am still of the mind that I should not be nominated for vice president, but for governor of New York."

"Will you refuse, if nominated," said one of the delegation, Roosevelt flashed a smile slowly and distinctly, "I don't see how I can," and then added, "I have not entirely made up my mind."

The governor said that he had been equally advised on both sides of the question. He announced that he would come to a decision by 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CONVENTION PROGRAMME

As Planned by the Republican National Committee.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Following is the programme of the Republican national convention as planned by the national committee:

First Session, Tuesday, June 19.

Call to order at noon by Chairman Hanna.
Roll call of states.
Call of temporary roll of delegates.
Chairman Hanna announces Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, as temporary chairman.
Speech by Senator Wolcott.
Selection of committee on credentials.
Selection of committee on organization.
Selection of committee on rules and order of business.
Selection of committee on resolutions.
Committees retire for deliberation.
Recess until noon of following day.

Second Session, Wednesday, June 20.

Committee on credentials reports announcing payment roll of delegates.
Committee on organization reports selection of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, as permanent chairman.
Chairman Wolcott passes gavel to Chairman Lodge.
Speech by Senator Lodge.
Committee on rules reports adoption of rules of the house of representatives.
Roll call of states for announcement of members of new national committee.
Report of committee on resolutions.
Roll call of states on adoption of report.
Roll call of states for nominations for president. When Ohio is reached President McKinley will be placed in nomination by Senator Depew, or Governor Roosevelt, of New York. Other seconding speeches by prominent Republicans of other states. Roll call of nomination of president. Nomination of president to be made by acclamation.
Recess until noon of following day.

Third Session, Thursday, June 21.

Roll call of states for nominations for vice presidency.
Speeches seconding various nominations.
Balloting for choice.
Appointment of committees on notification of candidates.
Final adjournment.

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"Nothing in the world," responded Lodge, "go ahead and nominate him. Nominate anybody you can. We are all standing ready to help you."

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TAKU TAKEN

Chinese Forts Open Fire on Foreign War Ships.

Fire Returned and the Guns Are Silenced.

FOREIGN FORCES LAND

And Take Possession of the Fortifications.

Russia Has Demanded Indemnity of 50 Million Taels.

Ninth Regiment U. S. A. Ordered to China From Manila.

FORCED TO RETURN.

Marines Under Seymour Unable to Reach Peking.

Compelled to Give Up and Return to Tien Tsin.

London, June 18.—Shanghai is to the front again with the statement that the Taku forts have been occupied by the international troops. According to a Chee Foo special, 17 forts opened fire upon the warships, whereupon the fleet replied in kind, and silenced the Chinese guns and the international forces subsequently landed and seized the forts.

The news of this engagement is stated to have been brought to Chee Foo by a Japanese warship, but the date of the occurrence is not given. According to a dispatch the Chinese bombardment followed an ultimatum sent by the commanders of the fleet.

An official dispatch from the German consul at Chee Foo received in Berlin, confirms the arrival of a Japanese torpedo boat with the following message: "The Japanese torpedo boat reports that the legations at Peking have been taken."

A later dispatch from the same consul in Berlin this morning states that an engagement is proceeding in Taku between the Chinese forces and the foreign warships.

There has also official notification from Shanghai that owing to the interruption of telegraph lines no trustworthy news whatever is obtainable of the events transpiring in Peking.

A dispatch from Shanghai says Russia has demanded fifty million taels indemnity for the damage done to the railway in which Russians are interested.

INDIAN TROOPS ORDERED TO HONG KONG.

Simla, June 18.—In consequence of the gravity of the Chinese situation the Seventh Bengal infantry has been ordered to proceed to Hong Kong.

COMMUNICATION OPENED.

New York, June 18.—The Great Northern telegraph company has issued a notice to the Commercial Cable company to the effect that the lines to the AMERICAN TROOPS ORDERED TO CHINA.

Washington, June 18.—The Ninth infantry has been ordered from Manila to China. Colonel Lisicum commands the regiment, which has had its headquarters at Colarac, about two hours' distance by rail from Manila. War department officials say that the regiment probably will be ordered to the Taku forts yesterday after a brief engagement surrendered.

VIA SIBERIA.

New York, June 18.—The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph company this morning issued the following: "Telegraph communication between Taku and Tien Tsin will be re-established via the Siberian and Helampou route."

TYPHOON IN THE WAY.

Washington, June 18.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur at Manila, dated yesterday: "Ninth Infantry, Colonel Lisicum, ordered to Taku on Logan; transport Port Albert; probably start 24th. Typhoon delay movement."

SEYMOUR FORCED BACK.

Washington, June 18.—The actual news of the situation in China was received by the navy department in two cablegrams, the contents of which were made known as follows:

"The department has received a cablegram from Admiral Remy at Cavite dated 13th, that informs the department that Commander Taussig cables that the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei Ho fired on the foreign gun vessels and surrendered to the allied forces on the morning of the 17th. The department has instructed Admiral Kempf to concur with the other powers in taking all the necessary steps to protect all American interests."

"A dispatch from Taussig dated Chee Foo 17th, says that the Taku first fired on the foreign gun vessels at 12:45 in the morning and reports that the British admiral is at Tien Tsin."

The press dispatches from Manila last night say that the Ninth infantry had been ordered to Manila for service in China exposed the secret plans of the war department to dispatch troops to the scene of trouble in China. Secret orders were sent to Gen. MacArthur a few days ago to prepare for the prompt dispatch of troops to Taku but it was not intended that the matter should become public until the movement was at least underway. Now that the matter has leaked out from Manila the officials of the war department admit that the administration has concluded to send troops to China for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens.

The voyage from Manila to Taku will occupy at least a week.

The state department this morning received a cablegram from United States Consul Goodnow at Shanghai repeating the news previously conveyed to the navy department by Admiral Remy and Commander Taussig.

The officials here are puzzled by Taussig's statement that the British admiral has arrived at Tien Tsin. They did not know that more than one British admiral was in the Pei Ho and that one was Admiral Seymour who led the international relief column toward Peking. If it is this officer who has returned to Tien Tsin then the assumption is that the relief column has failed and has been compelled to retreat to Tien Tsin. This assumption would explain the statement brought by the Japanese torpedo boat that the foreign legations at Peking had been taken for that is the only manner in which the news could have reached the Taku forts.

In this case it is said nothing can be done for the relief of foreign ministers at Peking, supposing they are still alive until a very much stronger relief column can be forced and marched toward Tien Tsin. Weeks must elapse before this can be accomplished.

The Ninth infantry regiment represents all of the army which it is proposed at present to employ. Col. Lisicum has been ordered to report to the United States consul at Tien Tsin.

It is difficult to get a precise official view of the status of our relations with China since this last news. The conclusion is that in a state of war the officials emphatically negated by the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, was an early visitor to the state department.

He does not believe that we are at war with China. He said there had evidently been a great misunderstanding and he was confident that if the Taku forts had fired upon the international fleet it was either because the commander of the Chinese fleet there did not understand what was wanted or he had failed to receive proper instructions from his superior through an error.

His own Holleben, the German ambassador, also was without news today. At the state department the view prevailed that notwithstanding the fact that there had been a bombardment and that our forces were on Chinese soil still there was no war up to this stage. Secretary Hay asked if the latest developments had made any change in the policy which the United States had adopted towards this Chinese trouble. He replied:

"Our naval forces in that region have been directed to act concurrently with the forces of the other powers for the protection of all American interests."

ROOSEVELT STAMPEDE.

Sentiment Favorable to His Nomination For Second Place

Seems About to Overwhelm the New York Governor.

QUAY AND PLATT JOIN

In an Effort to Force the Place on the Rough Rider.

Generally Believed That He Will Accept If Named.

Roosevelt Boom Causes Him to Change His Mind.

His Own Wishes Subordinate to Mark Hanna's.

Philadelphia, June 18.—The long advertised stampede for Roosevelt, is such as to indicate that it probably cannot be checked.

Ever since the Republican clans have begun to gather here Roosevelt has been hanging over the convention like the shadow of the man on horseback. His appearance in the corridors of the hotels thus far has been the only thing which has stirred the crowds to their depth. He alone has uncorked the enthusiasm and inspired a cheer. When he entered the Walton, picturesque and commanding, wearing the slouch hat which has been his only gear since he returned from Cuba, the crowds rose at him eddied about him like a swirling tide in their eagerness to greet him. The rank and file only have been deterred from proclaiming him as their choice from the very first by his repeated announcement that he was not a candidate. New York and Pennsylvania, the former with 72 and the latter with 64 delegates, have thrown his banner to the breeze. The effect was magical. The rush to his standard resembled the jumping of needles to the side of a magnet. Nothing but a positive declaration from Governor Roosevelt that he would not accept the nomination after it was made would stop it, and he will not make that declaration. Some of the governor's personal friends have been to him and urged him to make every effort to prevent the nomination, but he realized that he is in no position to declare in advance that he would refuse a nomination after it was tendered.

His position is different from that of Senator Allison, who has made it plain that he would not accept the nomination under any conditions. Senator Allison is destined to remain in the senate as long as he desires. The people of the presidency have passed beyond his hopes. The future, Governor Roosevelt and his friends realize that the declaration of a positive and enthusiastic nomination for vice president would contribute to the success of the party in the campaign, would doubt make no indication of his own choice. It is accepted by the leaders that Roosevelt was sincere in his emphatic declaration that he would not accept and was not a candidate of the movement to force the nomination upon him has reached a point beyond his control.

The attitude of the administration, and especially that of Senator Hanna, who has been looked to by the delegates to give the nomination, and for some time forms an interesting feature of the situation. It has been the general impression that it only remained for Hanna to give the nomination to some person with authority to indicate the wishes of the president, and that the convention would line up for the man selected. There is a very strong belief that Hanna declared that the president was not taking any part in the selection of his running mate, and the senator gave no indication of his own choice. He had favored Mr. Bliss, but he announced upon his arrival here that, for personal reasons, he could not accept. Many believed that the nomination of Senator Hanna would not have the support of the New York delegation, and that the hour was entertained that in time the New York delegates would be prevailing outside sentiment to bring forward Mr. Bliss, which would insure his nomination.

If this is the case, it is now too late. While the situation is not beyond the control of the administration forces to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt, it is realized that such action, in view of the general stampede, would be unwise.

From the first, Senator Hanna has declared that the convention should make the nomination and, now that it is about to do so, even under the manipulation and with the assistance of such experienced politicians as Platt and Quay, it would be impolitic for Senator Hanna to make a fight to defeat it, even if the man selected is not the selection of the administration. The only man in the race who seemed satisfactory to the friends of the administration was Secretary Logan, and his candidacy did not flourish, because a Massachusetts candidate did not impress the delegates as giving additional strength to the ticket.

With doubt as to the choice of the administration and with the desire to make the nomination and with the desire to make the nomination and with the desire to make the nomination, it is generally accepted that the national Republican ticket will be McKinley and Roosevelt.

This much is known—if the convention names Governor Roosevelt for vice president, he will not decline. He has emphatically said that he would not accept if nominated, but it is known on the best of authority that he will not decline. Nevertheless, his determination to protest against the nomination until the last minute is unchanged. While he admitted that the situation looked as if he would be forced into a nomination, he was hoping that such

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MULVANE THE MAN

Named to Succeed Leland as National Committeeman.

Philadelphia, June 18.—At a meeting of the Kansas delegates to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia, this morning Dave Mulvane was elected national committeeman for Kansas by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Mulvane is a member of the firm of Overmyer & Mulvane, lawyers. He is a young man but for several years has been active in Republican politics.

He has been a member of the state committee for eight years and it is no secret that he has long cherished an ambition to succeed Cyrus Leland as the national representative of the Republican party of Kansas.

Mr. Mulvane has been a close friend of J. R. Burton ever since that gentleman became ambitious and it was due to the efforts of Mr. Burton's friends that he was selected as national committeeman.



D. W. MULVANE, National Committeeman.

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