

ROOSEVELT RAGES AGAINST ACTION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Former President Alleges Voters Are Now Bolting from Republican Party Because of Machine Work.

CALIFORNIA DECISION PARTICULARLY BAD

Rough Rider Aroused to Fighting Mood by Losses in Contests at Chicago; Arizona, He Says, Belonged to Him.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 12.—They are bolting from the republican party at this moment," said Colonel Roosevelt tonight of supporters of President Taft on the republican national committee.

The former president was aroused to a fighting mood by the news from Chicago. He denounced the action of the national committee in deciding contests for seats in the national convention from Kentucky, Arizona and California.

Colonel Roosevelt laid special emphasis on the seating of the Taft delegates from one California district. The colonel expressed the opinion that the national convention would not ratify the seating of the Taft delegates from California.

"What do you think the twenty-four Roosevelt delegates are seated from California will do if the convention declines to admit the other two?" Colonel Roosevelt was asked. "I am not going to try to say what they will do," he replied. "I am not making any prophecies."

Colonel Roosevelt's statement in part follows: "In Arizona Mr. Taft's national committee acted with great frankness in their view that the intrusion of the people into politics is an unwarranted impertinence for rescue by the national committee. The case turned on the single county of Maricopa. The county committee had the option of selecting delegates to the state convention or of calling a primary to give the people the right to vote.

"At a meeting of the county committee all the Roosevelt men joined by two of the Taft men, ordered a primary to be held throughout the county. A majority of the county committee held a rump meeting and selected Taft delegates to the state convention. At the primaries the Roosevelt delegates were elected by 550 as against less than 25 for Taft. The national committee, acting on Mr. Taft's theory that this ought to be a government by the people, treated the fact that the voters had themselves been given the right to say who their delegates should be as a reason for refusing to seat the delegates elected by the voters.

"I call attention to the fact that the six Roosevelt delegates from Arizona are excluded by the national committee because they represent the people of Arizona and the six Taft delegates are admitted because they do not.

"In California the action of the national committee was perhaps, but morally worse than in Arizona, but just a little more flagrant. Here I can contribute only my personal knowledge to the history of what was done. The progressives of California had control of the legislature and party machinery. Under the primary law then existing which had been passed by the old republican machine, the progressives could have obtained all the delegates without resorting to a primary. This was, of course, what they would have done if they had been willing to act like the Taft-Barnes machine in New York, the Taft-Amalgamated Copper machine in Montana, the Taft-Keating machine in Indiana and the Taft-Gunzheim machine in Colorado. The temptation was very strong to take the delegates without risking a primary.

"Governor Johnson wrote for my views, saying he felt that even at the cost of surrendering the advantage the old primary law gave us, we should be true to our principles and give the people a chance to vote at a primary for whom they wanted.

"I wrote back that I entirely agreed with him and urged the passage of the primary law. Governor Johnson and I agreeing that what we wished was to give the people a chance to decide for themselves and whatever our personal views we should acquiesce in such a decision. Accordingly, the progressives in California gave up the certainty of having all the delegates for us and as a matter of principle and justice, passed the primary law.

"Every reactionary paper in the state was pleading for such a law because they hoped to win under it. The legislature of California decreed that in California, as in Oregon, South Dakota and North Dakota, the delegates all should be elected at large. All parties and all factions acquiesced in the law and the supporters of the three republican candidates for president made campaigns through the state. Mr. Taft sent a special letter to California which showed his entire acquiescence in the law.

"There were no candidates in the districts at all and until the primary was held there was not a suggestion made about the district delegates. The Taft members of the national committee now seat two Taft men, saying they come from the Fourth district. As a matter of fact fourteen precincts in the Fourth district overlap the Fifth district and no man on earth can tell what the vote in the Fourth district was.

"After the primary every decent man in California acquiesced, but a lieutenant of Mr. Patrick Calhoun, the man whom Mr. Heney indicted, has made the contest and the national committee actually has seated two Taft-Calhoun delegates from California, although there were no district candidates and although no human being can say what the vote was in the district which these men claim.

"Governor Johnson rightly has said that it is an insult to the state of California to listen to Calhoun's report in such a case, and he refused to appear before the national committee, saying he would not try the title of stolen property before the thief who stole it. Remember that there was not a district delegate elected in California. There were twenty-six delegates elected at large by a majority of 77,000.

"Mr. Taft's representatives on the national committee now, without one shadow of warrant of any kind, sort or description, stole from the people of California the delegates, they have elected by 77,000 majority and present them as a gift to Mr. Taft from the lieutenant of Mr. Patrick Calhoun. I have before me the list of the thirty-seven Taft national committeemen who thus have presented Mr. Taft with two delegates stolen from the people of California by the national committeemen at the request of henchmen of Mr. Patrick Calhoun. The list of officers interesting reading and it is curious to see Mr. Brooker, of Connecticut, and Mr. Crane, of Massachusetts. Mr. Taft's personal representative from Missouri, following behind Mr. Penrose, Mr. Franklin Murphy, Mr. Powell Clayton, Mr. Mulvane, of Kansas, and Mr. A. M. Stevenson, of Colorado.

"I ask that the decent voters of the country read Judge Lindsey's book on 'The Beast and the Jungle,' study what he has said about Mr. Stevenson and they will appreciate the full significance of the action of Messrs. Crane, Brooker and Company, in backing up Mr. Stevenson. Of these thirty-seven national committeemen who have robbed the immense majority of the republicans of California of their rights, four represent Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico who do not vote for president. Twelve represent democratic states, none of which voted for Mr. Taft at the last election. Then there are some fourteen who represent the republican states, every one of which has repudiated Mr. Taft at the primaries this spring with the exception of Massachusetts, which, however, repudiated Mr. Crane, the man through whom the vote of Massachusetts has just been registered in favor of the theft of the two delegates in question from the people of California.

"This makes a total of thirty out of thirty-seven members of the national committee. There remain but seven men from republican states and of these seven states, no primaries were held in six this spring and the republicans had no chance to represent their wishes.

"I do not for one moment believe the convention will ratify this action by the national committee for to do so would be to betray the cause of the people, be false to the fundamental principle of good citizenship and to wreck the republican party."

MRS. SARAH PLATT DECKER IS OUT FOR ROOSEVELT

Denver, June 12.—The Denver Republican tomorrow morning will say that close friends of Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs declares that she has been assured that the nomination for congress from the First Colorado district upon any ticket upon which Colonel Roosevelt and Judge Ben B. Lindsey may be candidates for president and vice president. The influence she may have upon the 1,000,000 voters in the suffrage states will be given as the purpose of promising her the nomination as well as one of the reasons at least for Colonel Roosevelt's declaration today through Judge Lindsey of his intention to insist upon a national platform plank favoring women's suffrage.

There are six suffrage states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California. Mrs. Decker worked with Judge Lindsey and supported the citizens' ticket in the recent municipal campaign here.

CHINA MAY GET MONEY ELSEWHERE

Perkin, June 12.—Premier Teng Shao Yi today informed the financial group representing the powers that he required 90,000,000 taels (\$62,000,000) during June. If he does not obtain this he says he will consider himself free to borrow elsewhere.

The assembly has rejected the scheme for the issue of irredeemable notes and has approved the issue of national bonds at 95 1/2 per cent, payable within a decade. The total issue will be \$100,000,000.

'DARK HORSE' TALK GROWS STRONGER AS CONVENTION APPROACHES

Fight Becomes More Bitter Between Contending Forces at Meeting of Republican National Committee.

BRIBERY AND THEFT CHARGES COMMON

Roosevelt Men Threaten Bolt Alleging No Fairness Can be Expected at Hands of Taft's Friends.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Chicago, June 12.—Differences between Taft and Roosevelt leaders, borne on a tide of charges of bribery, theft and other accusations, tonight threatened to precipitate decisive developments before the opening of the republican national convention next Tuesday.

Charges of corruption were made in a statement given to the press tonight by Director McKinley of the Taft bureau, which accuses Roosevelt managers of an effort to capture the convention by force.

Two sensational possibilities were discussed in conference rooms, hotel corridors and party headquarters. The first was a bolt by Roosevelt forces and the organization of a "progressive party" if Taft is renominated. The bolt talk was ever present during the day, and once in a meeting of Roosevelt leaders rose to a point where William Plinn, of Pittsburgh, who was presiding, refused to let it go further.

The second was a compromise candidate. A number of leaders declared that now it was beyond question to expect the Taft or Roosevelt people to abide by the nomination of the other candidate.

The situation was crystallized to a great degree by action of the national committee in the contest hearings, particularly the California case. Roosevelt men insisted they could expect nothing for their candidate at the hands of the ruling Taft majority in the committee and criticized the work of that body with increasing bitterness.

Whether Colonel Roosevelt would come to Chicago and what effect his coming would have upon the situation, came up at almost every turn of the endless discussions and arguments. Nearly all agreed that the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt would bring the situation to a climax, but the final outcome of such an event was disputed.

The states that loomed large in the calculations of the Roosevelt leaders in case of a bolt, were California, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota. Several other states were named, but the Roosevelt managers got greatest satisfaction out of their survey of those listed.

The third candidate talk included Cummins and La Follette and a "dark horse," possibly, a dozen names were mentioned, but there was no unanimity of expression among leaders.

Early in the evening Director McKinley issued a statement which, after claiming that Mr. Taft would be nominated on the first ballot, charged that the Roosevelt forces were planning "more desperate measures to prevent the inevitable."

"The effort to corrupt Taft delegates to the Chicago convention," said the statement, "has been under way several weeks. It is common knowledge that seven weeks ago money was sent to two Taft instruct-delegates in a certain southern state by a well known Roosevelt leader, now in Chicago."

"Within the last week two men sent from New York to a southern state have been brazenly approaching Taft delegates with offers of money in return for votes for Roosevelt."

"Other agents on a similar mission have made their appearance in other states recently. That a well-defined effort is afoot to buy the presidential nomination for Theodore Roosevelt is well known."

"A plain campaign lie," was Mr. Dixon's retort to the McKinley statement. Later in the evening the Roosevelt committee emphasized its opinion of the national committee's action in today's contest in a long statement.

The Michigan case was characterized as "one of the most outrageous attempts at straight arm tactics perpetrated by the Taft forces in a campaign marked by ruthless disregard of justice and fair dealing on their part."

"The rape of California," was the key phrase of the Roosevelt statement on the committee's action in the Fourth California district contest. Late tonight the Roosevelt leaders announced that the mass meeting set for Friday afternoon had been postponed until Monday night. There was considerable speculation as to why the date had been changed.

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR RAILROAD COMPANY

Denver, June 12.—Marshall B. Smith and the Continental Trust Company were appointed receivers for the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern railroad today by Judge Harry C. Riddle upon petition of T. E. Bridges, a bondholder. The road, which extends from Denver to Greeley, is about \$500,000 in debt. Officers declare that the company is not insolvent. The application for a receivership was made and the court issued the order to conserve the best interests of the road. Stockholders and officials have been in factional trouble for several months. President W. E. Green opposed the application. He was recently elected head of the company, succeeding John D. Milliken. The latter says that he thinks the action will be for the best interests of all and that he will try to effect an agreement among the factions. The road was finished from Denver to Greeley in June, 1910. Its ultimate objects are the Wyoming coal fields and the Pacific northwest.

CUBAN CONDITIONS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

Insurrectos Suffer Defeat in Small Engagement; Americans Returning to Their Homes Near Havana.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Havana, June 12.—There is little change in the situation tonight at the scene of the military operations in Oriente. Cuban troops are continuing the movement designed to surround the forces under General Ivonet on the north coast.

The most important action between the insurgents and the government troops occurred fifteen miles from Santiago, where the former were defeated with the loss of two of their leaders, some horses and a quantity of ammunition and rifles. The period of grace to insurgents wishing to lay down their arms has been extended to June 22nd. Small parties of rebels are reported to be taking advantage of this offer. The suspects in jail aggregate upward of 1,000.

Congress this afternoon adopted a resolution of thanks to the American house of representatives for giving the privilege of the floor to Col. Orestes Ferrara to plead the cause of the Cuban government. The eldest son of President Gomez is raising a squadron of cavalry for active service. The expenses are to be defrayed by the president. Americans residing in the country around Havana who took refuge here during the last week, are beginning to return to their homes.

GREAT DAMAGE IN WYOMING FROM CLOUDBURSTS

Two Deaths Known to Have Resulted; 200 People Homeless; More Than \$500,000 in Property Destroyed.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Cheyenne, Wyo., June 12.—Three cloudbursts in different parts of Wyoming last night caused two known deaths and possibly several others, made 200 people homeless and resulted in a property damage of \$500,000.

Buffalo, Sheridan county, was isolated when a wall of water swept down Clear Creek canyon and through the town, forcing the inhabitants to flee to higher ground. Rodney Childs was drowned after he had rescued his sister and while he was attempting to save her 3-day-old child, which was swept away in the arms of the man and drowned with him. A woman and two other children are reported to have lost their lives. Several farmers near Clearmont also are reported to have been drowned. Every store and house in Buffalo was damaged and a number swept away. The newspaper office of the Buffalo Voice was wrecked.

A cloudburst near Wheatland, Platte county, washed out several miles of the Colorado & Southern tracks. Passengers were hauled ten miles by stage from Wheatland to Tva to continue their journey by rail.

In Laramie county occurred a third cloudburst, which washed out a number of bridges. Business men of Sheridan tonight raised a relief fund of \$1,000 and telephoned it to the stricken town of Buffalo.

Eleven-year-old Boy Kills Bear.

Grand Junction, Colo., June 12.—Carl Bowers, 11 years old, today killed a 500-pound cinnamon bear with a 25-35 calibre rifle when the animal rushed at him from some bushes on Dixon Mesa, where the boy was hunting rabbits. The lad fired once, the bullet striking the animal in the forehead.

GRAND ENVELOPING MOVEMENT AIM OF MADERISTA COMMANDER

General Orozco Establishes Severe Censorship Over All News Sent from Chihuahua as to Rebel Forces.

CAMPA DISPATCHED TO ATTACK FEDERALS

Huerta is Marching Northward in Three Columns to Make Main Attack on Insurrectos at Bachimba.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) El Paso, Tex., June 12.—After a strict embargo had been imposed today upon correspondents with the rebel army at Bachimba and Chihuahua, 200 miles south of here, forbidding publicity of troop movements, General Orozco announced that he had ordered General Campa to move eastward on Ojinaga where federalists under General Sanjines are gathered. The general impression here is that Campa, who is one of the most dashing officers in the rebel army, actually has been detailed in an opposite direction being westward to harass the federal columns recruited in Sonora and now stretched along the Mexican Northwestern railroad from Minaca on the south to Pearson on the north. This cordon of government troops on the west flank of the rebel zone is admittedly much more formidable than the forces under General Sanjines in the vicinity of Ojinaga, said number not more than 600 at the most. The Sanjines column also is not likely to move for at least two weeks. The forces coming from the west, however, under the general command of General Jose de la Luz Blanco already have taken some valuable points on the Mexican Northwestern from the rebels and when the various commands are united, should number at least 3,000 men. For this reason, it is believed General Campa was recalled from the Torreón district where he had been harassing the rear of General Huerta's federal forces, to attempt a checking movement west and northwest of Chihuahua.

The campaign of the government has resolved itself into three distinct movements. General Huerta's northward advance from Santa Rosalia toward Bachimba along the Mexican Central and the converging marches of General Blanco from the west and General Chihuahua from the east toward Chihuahua. With one of these three columns the federal cavalry force of General Rabago will form a junction. Altogether the government plans are aimed to completely surround Orozco's army and prevent escape in any direction in case of a federal victory at Bachimba, between the main armies.

Telegraphic communication was resumed by commercial companies today with Jimenez and Parral and the surrounding district, via Eagle Pass, Texas, and Torreón. It had been interrupted for nearly three months. Federal officials here claim that the re-establishment of the government offices indicate the complete domination of the government in that territory.

OROZCO HOPEFUL OF DEFEATING FEDERALS.

Chihuahua, Mex., June 12.—Reports of partial demoralization in the federal ranks due to General Huerta's determination to resign command, have inspired the rebels with fresh confidence. With money and ammunition, General Orozco believes he will whip the government army but the present campaign chiefly is defensive. He holds Chihuahua against the federalists he has sent west and north a considerable force of men and today General Campa, who has just returned from his campaign in the south, received orders to lead a column northward and eastward from Falmior in the direction of Ojinaga. Whether Campa goes far enough north to encounter the little garrison now operating a southward movement from there or offer resistance to a column from the main federal body along the mountains east of the railroad. The rebels insist that their supply of ammunition is being augmented almost daily in spite of difficulties placed in the way at the international boundary and express optimism regarding the efforts being made to float the loan of five million gold authorized by the state legislature.

General Orozco is still in Chihuahua directing from here the new campaign.

Captain Casilla Monday defeated a force of Maderistas under Captain Bencomo at Aguila, on the line of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, near Casas Grandes.

The government band lost heavily and fled leaving their horses behind, according to official reports to headquarters. The rebel loss was two dead and seven wounded who were brought here today.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE. Met at noon. Agree to program of 3-day recesses during national conventions. Refused to reconsider its adoption of the army appropriation bill conference report.

Refused to recede from amendment to metal tariff bill repealing Canadian reciprocity law. President Taft, in a special message, asked appropriation of \$100,000 for relief of Alaskan volcano victims. Adopted amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial bill, repealing law which created the commerce court.

Adopted resolution authorizing president to invite foreign nations to conference to consider lessons of Titanic disaster. Inter-oceanic canal committee formally reported house Panama canal bill with amendments.

HOUSE.

Met at 11 a. m. Took up sundry civil appropriation bill. Majority Leader Underwood announced house would take a 3-days' recess only during the democratic national convention. Minority of immigration committee filed report opposing literary test bill for immigrants.

NEW GAME WARDEN TAKES CHARGE OF OFFICE

Trinidad C. de Baca Succeeds Thomas P. Gable, Who Made Excellent Record; L. D. Wooters Succeeds Guilfoil.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal.) Santa Fe, N. M., June 12.—Trinidad C. de Baca has formally entered upon his duties as game and fish warden, having been appointed by Governor William C. McDonald some time ago to succeed Thomas P. Gable, who had filled the position for several years. Warden Gable made a splendid record and brought the office up to its present high standard.

Warden de Baca announced today the appointment of Page B. Otero to be deputy game and fish warden. Mr. Otero held this position up to several years ago and therefore is not unacquainted with the duties of the office. He is a brother of ex-Governor Miguel A. Otero.

Assistant Traveling Auditor. Traveling Auditor and Bank Examiner Howell Earnest has appointed L. B. Wooters, of Clayton, Union county, assistant traveling auditor and assistant bank examiner. Mr. Wooters is a young man of family and is said to be well qualified for the position. He assumed his new duties today. He succeeds T. J. Guilfoil, resigned.

LEONARD WOOD MAY CEASE TO BE THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Senate Passes and House is Expected to Concur in Drastic Provisions of Army Appropriations Bill.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Washington, June 12.—The senate today, by a vote of 29 to 28, refused to reconsider its adoption of the conference report on the army appropriation bill, carrying amendments which would legislate Major General Leonard Wood out of office as chief of staff of the army.

There was no debate in the senate over the motion to reconsider. Senator Martine offered it because, he said, the legislation objected to had no place in the appropriation bill. The house will take up the conference report tomorrow. It is understood the president will not veto the bill.

Major General Wood, Brigadier General Funston, Colonel Goethals and many other prominent officers would be excluded from the office of chief of staff by its provisions and the maintenance or rejection of many army posts, characterized by the war department as useless, would be left to a commission.

Officials of the war department said that the bill would cripple the general staff and the war college by reducing the members from about forty-seven to twenty-five officers, a number insufficient to keep up with modern military developments.

With the exception of its head, General Clarence Edwards, the insular bureau would be swept bare of the specially trained officers. Most of the military attaches abroad, including two oriental experts in China, would have to be recalled. The Philippine constabulary would lose all the officers who have brought it to its present efficiency.

TAFT GAINS FORTY MORE VOTES BY DECISIONS OF COMMITTEE

President Has Secured, All Told, 141 Delegates, While Only One Has Been Given to Colonel Roosevelt.

DON SOLOMON LUNA MAKES MAJORITY MOTION

Governor Osborn and Michigan Men Are Unseated by Decisive Vote; Louisiana and Arizona Against Rough Rider.

- Contests credited to Taft yesterday, 40.
Previously credited to Taft, 101.
Total to Taft, 141.
Previously credited to Roosevelt, 1.
Contests pending, 112.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.) Chicago, June 12.—President Taft gained forty more votes in the republican convention today through the settlement of contests by the national committee.

In the California, Arizona and Michigan contests, the Roosevelt forces voted their full strength against the Taft delegates. In the California case they secured a roll call, losing 16 to 77; in the Arizona contest they failed to get a roll call and in the Michigan case none was asked, although they voted against seating the Taft delegates at large.

The contests settled today in favor of President Taft were: Arizona—Delegates at large, six. California—Fourth district, two. Louisiana—Delegates at large, six. First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh districts of Louisiana, fourteen. Michigan—Delegates at large, six. Mississippi—Delegates at large, four. First district of Mississippi, two. Total—Forty.

Paul A. Wright, national committeeman from Louisiana and the Roosevelt leader there, lost in his fight to seat the Roosevelt delegates from that state. An effort was made by Committee-man New to end the differences among Louisiana republicans by officially recognizing the Loyal faction, now controlling the state republican organization there, but Mr. Wright headed off this action.

Governor Osborn, of Michigan, and his Roosevelt delegates at large, were among the Roosevelt delegates at the Fourth California district furnished bitter exchanges. Francis J. Heney led the Roosevelt forces.

The national committee still has before it 112 contested cases. Members of the committee fear the contests will run well over into the opening day of the convention.

The rest of the Mississippi contests and those from Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee, it is thought, will be disposed of tomorrow.

The committee, 48 to 2, voted to seat the six Loyal-Taft "black and tan" delegates at large from Louisiana. Committee-man Wright and Thordrow contests in the First, Second, Sixth and Seventh districts, adding eight more to the Taft column. The committee then took up the Third, Fourth and Fifth Louisiana districts.

In the Third district both delegations were for Taft, the contest again being one of local politics, the delegates representing the Rodrigue and Loyal factions.

After seating the Rodrigue delegates, the committee heard the Fourth district contest, in which there were three delegations—two for Taft and one for Roosevelt.

Cecil Lyon moved that the two contesting Roosevelt delegates be seated. This was defeated without roll call and the Loyal-Taft delegates seated.

The contest from the Fifth Louisiana district, involving three factions, was taken up and went like the others.

The Michigan contest involving six delegates at large was then taken up. The list of contesting Roosevelt delegates from Michigan was headed by Governor Chas. S. Osborn. The Taft delegation was led by John D. McKay. George L. Record, of New Jersey, and Frank Knox, William I. Gordon and other Michigan Roosevelt leaders were present. Mr. Record said there had been two conventions in Bay City and that the state committee had taken upon itself the decision as to what county delegates should sit on the temporary roll of the state convention. "More than one hundred regularly elected delegates were forcibly kept out of the hall," he said. The Michigan case turned, he said, upon the Wayne county (Detroit) fight, where there were two conventions. The Wayne county delegates, argued Mr. Record, number 255, of