

IS STILL IN DOUBT

First Session Throws No Light on Vice President.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

Roosevelt May Have the Nomination by Expressing His Willingness to Accept—He Pleads with Delegates Not to Vote for Him.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—The first session of the Republican national convention ended with the vice-presidency involved in a greater maze of doubt than ever.

The situation just now is this: Governor Roosevelt can have the nomination if he says the word. Instead of saying it, he pleads with delegates not to vote for him.

Senator Platt and Senator Quay are running the Roosevelt campaign, the former somewhat under cover, the latter openly.

Senator Hanna, tonight, has his coat off and is leading the movement to stem the tide of the delegates toward New York's governor.

How successful the "doings" will be is the question thousands are trying to answer. If Roosevelt is eliminated from the contest the choice of the convention will be between Representative Dilliver of Iowa; Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, and Secretary of the Navy Long, with the possibilities in the order in which the names are mentioned.

Scenes at the Hall. The convention was an inspiring sight. The hall is bedecked in a way that is at once beautiful and artistic, and when the immense crowd was assembled within its walls, today, the view from the press gallery was picturesque in the extreme.

As the notables arrived they were given a hearty greeting. Senator Quay was one of the first and most loudly received. Then came Senator Hanna, Senator Platt, Senator Dewey, former Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, and a long line of others.

The demonstration when Governor Roosevelt arrived was not what was expected, but no man on the floor of the convention was more eagerly sought by delegates while the convention was in session. The Pennsylvania delegation has an admirable place in the center of the convention hall, a few rows of seats behind New York.

The speech of Senator E. O. Wolcott, of Colorado, as temporary chairman, was a masterly effort. He went over all of the public events that will be discussed by campaign orators this fall, and gave utterance to sentiments that will be the inspiration of thousands of orators during the months to come.

Other Scrantonians here, besides those mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, are Colonel Arthur Long and C. H. Durby, alternates; J. L. Connell, J. A. McNulty, Deputy Attorney General P. W. Fietz, County Auditor William John, School Controller John H. Phillips, John Reynolds, J. Sommans, E. B. Jadin, E. A. Jones, of Archbald, and R. Willis Reese, of Old Forge.

FORMALLY OPENED.

Twelfth National Gathering of Republicans at Philadelphia. Philadelphia, June 19.—Chairman Hanna, with a rabbit's foot suspended from a miniature of McKinley in the lapel of his coat, surveyed an imposing

spectacle when he called the twelfth Republican national convention to order in the spacious export exposition building in West Philadelphia at 12.35 o'clock today. In the valley below him were crowded the 1,800 delegates and alternates, about him were the working corners of the immense hall were endless vestas of people rising in terraced seats to the walls. He looked into the faces of fully 15,000 men and women. Opposite in a broad gallery were massed hundreds of musicians, their leader a mere plume in the distance. The platform on which he stood jutted out like a huge rock into an ocean of humanity. Below him and flanking the stage was an embankment thronged with the representatives of the press of the country.

Above was a riot of flags, bunting, eagles, shields, the whole scheme of the elaborate decorations culminating in a huge portrait of McKinley nesting in the graceful folds of the American flag. About him were the working leader of his party and behind, among the dignitaries and honored guests of the convention were white-haired men who had been present at the party's birth in this city, almost half a century ago.

It was not a riotous convention. There were no wild outbursts of enthusiasm from the frenzied partisans of rival candidates, no entrance of delegations with banners to set the multitude cheering, no fierce shrieking and clashing of candidates' managers over rules of procedure and contesting delegations. The chieftain in the coming battle had already been selected by the unanimous voice of the Republicans of the country. The man who had stood at the helm of the ship of state for four years was their unbroken choice. The platform was the record of his administration. The only question that remained for the convention to decide was the vice presidency and it was not a sufficient bone of contention to produce the tumultuous scenes which usually attend the assembling of a national convention. The gathering today was the dignified confluence of the representatives of the Republican party to ratify formally the wishes of the millions whose authority they held.

Called to Order. The convention was called to order at 12.37 p. m. by Senator Hanna. Senator Hanna put in an appearance soon after 12 o'clock, but owing to his short stature few noticed his arrival and there was scarcely a ripple of applause.

He shook hands warmly with Senator Wolcott, Rev. J. G. Bolton and several of the other original Republicans who were invited to the stage in honor of their attendance at the first name of the party. At 12.40 a photographer took a snapshot at the stage. The camera was pointed directly at Hanna, who sat near the speaker's table, chatting with some of the national committeemen. Postmaster General Smith, one of the several vice presidential possibilities, was given a big greeting by the delegates who had arrived at 12.10 o'clock. At 12.55 o'clock the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Mark Hanna arose and the entire audience did likewise and a great shout was given. At 12.57 o'clock the convention was called to order by Senator Hanna.

As the tap of the gavel sounded through the immense hall a cheer arose. "The convention will come to order," said Hanna. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bolton, of Philadelphia. Dr. Bolton is a distinguished looking clergyman. He has a white mustache and a thin fringe of iron gray hair on the sides of an otherwise bald head. He wore ecclesiastical robes and spoke in a clear voice that could be heard in all parts of the hall. The convention hall was hushed during the prayer; several of the delegates standing with bowed heads beside their seats. The flutter of fans in all parts of the auditorium was the only movement.

At the conclusion of the prayer Hanna arose and again a wave of applause swept over the hall. "The secretary of the national convention will now read the call of the convention," said Hanna. As Colonel Dick arose, he was greeted with hand-clapping and cheers.

Senator Hanna's Speech. The preliminary business being concluded, Hanna began his speech. It was as follows: "In bidding you welcome, I want to congratulate you on meeting here, the representatives of the Republican convention to Philadelphia, the cradle of liberty, the birth place of the Republican party.

"The Republican party witnessed the success of the great principles of the party, which resulted in the prosperity of the country." (Cheers.) He extended the thanks of the national committee to Philadelphia; especially to the mayor. At this point there was loud cheers. He said he need not remind the delegates that their duty was one of deliberate judgment for which they were held to account by their party and by the country.

"We are now forming our battalions for another campaign under the leadership of this great man, Major William McKinley." Here the convention went wild. Cheer after cheer rang through the hall and the enthusiasm continued for several minutes. Then Hanna said: "Before I lay aside my gavel and retire as chairman of the national committee, I desire to reiterate my sincere thanks to every member of the committee that aided me."

Hanna said that he wanted to make one suggestion: "Always trust the people," and give to the new national committee those to be chosen the motto of the committee of 1896: "There is no such word as fail." (Cheers.) In conclusion, Hanna said it was his great pleasure to have present to you the distinguished senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, as temporary chairman. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wolcott spoke an hour and ten minutes and when his brilliant peroration closed there was an enthusiastic demonstration of approval, delegates standing on chairs and waving hats, fans, umbrellas and handkerchiefs, while at the same time the band added the enlivening strains of a patriotic air.

Mr. Wolcott received many hearty handshakes from those about him, and then turned to the business of the day.

HAS MADE NO CHOICE

The Roosevelt Stampede Still Threatens the Convention.

HANNA IS STILL ACTIVE

Earnest Efforts on Part of Mr. Hanna and Col. Roosevelt to Turn the Delegates in Direction of Other Candidates for Vice Presidency. The Chances of Secretary Long and Representative Dilliver Are Improving—New Jersey in Line.

Special to the New York Tribune and Published by Special Arrangement with That Paper.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Senator Hanna's efforts to "protect" Governor Roosevelt from a vice presidential nomination, which he has put aside with many varying degrees of emphasis and persistence, bore further fruit today, when one of the additional delegations on the point of joining the Roosevelt stampede were induced either to assume neutral attitude or declare openly for other candidates than the New York governor.

At its meeting this afternoon the New Jersey delegation, under Senator Sewell's leadership, voted unanimously to support John D. Long, of Massachusetts, for the vice presidency, at least on the opening ballot. Senator Sewell's political relations with Mr. Hanna and the other spokesmen of the administration here are close and cordial; and the decision of the New Jersey leader to lend a hand in upsetting the Platt-Quay scheme of forcing Governor Roosevelt on the national ticket was a logical and natural one. New Jersey, too, has acquired the habit in recent national conventions of pointedly opposing the policies adopted by its two powerful eastern and western neighbors.

At Minneapolis, in 1892, New Jersey took no part in the coalition formed by New York and Pennsylvania to defeat President Harrison for re-nomination.

At St. Louis in 1896. Again at St. Louis, in 1896, it refused to join in the movement conducted by Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay to prevent the nomination of President McKinley, reaping a substantial reward in the subsequent choice of Garrett A. Hobart to complete the national ticket. History was only repeating itself there when the New Jersey delegation voted to stand aloof from any enterprise to stampede the convention with which New York and Pennsylvania had conspicuously identified themselves.

Of the other delegations on which the chairman of the national committee brought pressure to bear to prevent an expression of opinion on Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy, Indiana, Wisconsin and Nebraska, postponed action. Ohio and Illinois held no meetings. In Kansas and Michigan, however, the desire of the average western delegate to sacrifice Colonel Roosevelt's personal inclinations to the general party judgment was too strong to be suppressed. Kansas and Missouri decided to stand with Pennsylvania, and California in forcing a nomination upon him in spite of his protests, and in Michigan a majority of those delegates declared themselves in favor of the same course of action. These demonstrations of the extent and vitality of the more radical Roosevelt sentiment were a fresh proof of the danger with which Mr. Hanna and the other "protectors" of Mr. Roosevelt's consistency were still threatened, after last night's apparently unconvincing appeal.

As ex-Senator Quay put the case for the advocacy of Roosevelt's nomination by brute force of necessity, there has been no real change in the situation since yesterday. Governor Roosevelt is the logical candidate for the vice-presidency, and unless he decisively stops the movement to make him the nominee he will certainly be nominated.

In spite of the fluctuations of feeling, the action of the New Jersey delegation led to a vigorous revival during the early part of the day of the hopes of the other candidates for the vice-presidency and their supporters. Before the convention had assembled, Senator Lodge, the recognized manager of Secretary John D. Long's campaign, was apparently sanguine of the Massachusetts' candidate's success. "Secretary Long's chances," said Mr. Lodge, "are the best of any candidate in the field, with Roosevelt out of the way, and it looks as if the danger of a Roosevelt stampede was over. Our candidate will win. His chances are improving every hour, and we mean to nominate him."

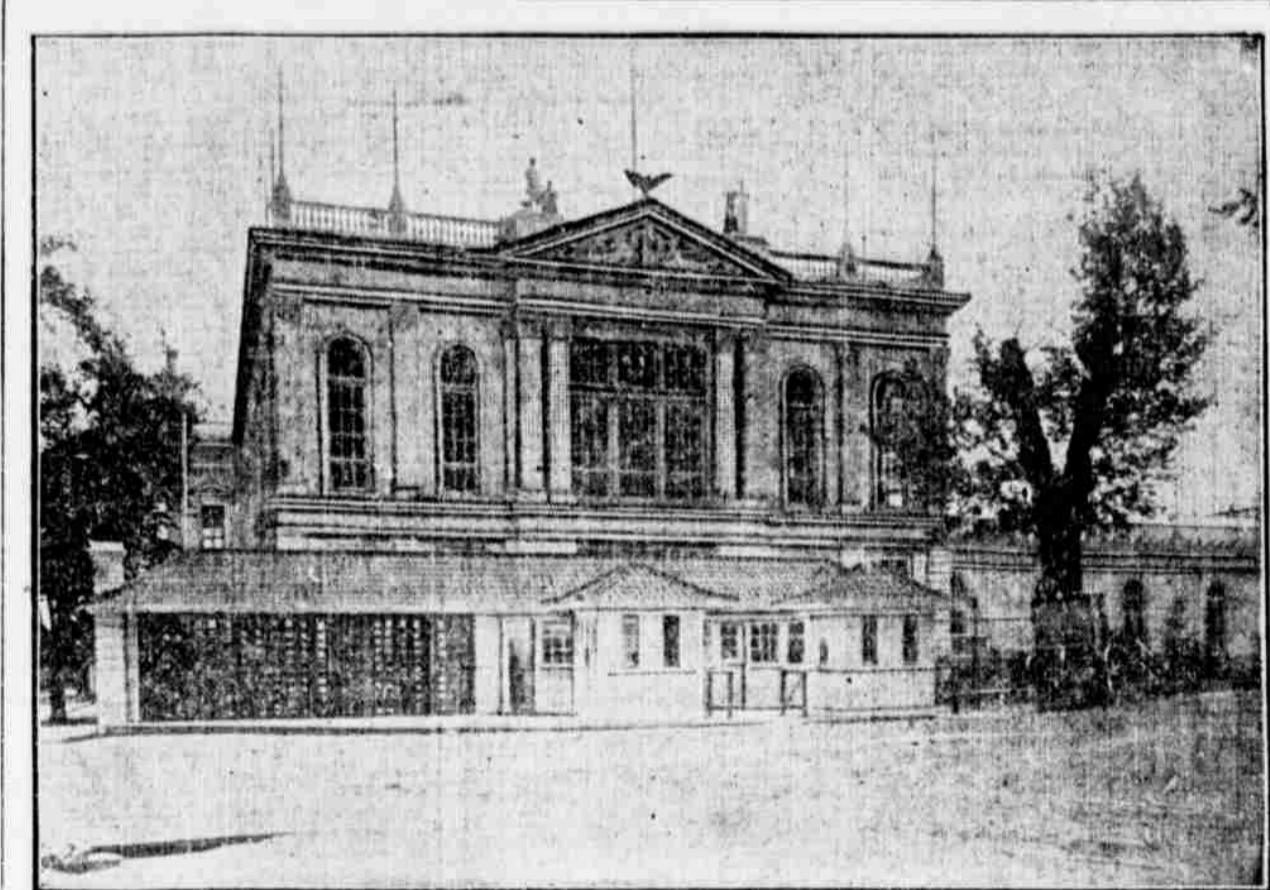
Decision of New Hampshire. The decision of the New Hampshire delegation to give an undivided support to the secretary of the navy had solidified New England in his interest. Up to today the New Hampshire leaders had felt that no eastern candidate could succeed if New York were to be passed over, and had been preparing in that contingency to make a second choice from among the receptive or active aspirants from the middle west.

Texas was known to have a decided leaning toward Long, and with Mr. Hanna's aid it was apparent that the delegations from other southern states, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, could easily be brought into line with New England and New Jersey. Such a combination promised about 200 votes for Mr. Long on his first ballot, with the prospect of material accessions from the far west and middle west, after local pride had been satisfied by the complimentary votes cast for various "favorite son" candidates.

Mr. Dilliver's Gains. Representative Dilliver's candidacy gained also noticeably in momentum. The Iowa delegation renewed with vigor the canvass which they had suspended till Mr. Roosevelt's latest declaration came to issue, and today Mr. Dilliver's managers asserted that they would make a fight to a finish for him, whether the New Yorker reentered the field or not. Said Colonel G. W. French, one of the delegates-at-large, in summing up the situation this morning: "We refrain from active work in behalf of Dilliver until Governor Roosevelt has declared himself, but now we are for Dilliver to the end, and our delegation cannot be stampeded for Roosevelt under any circumstances. We believe that Governor Roosevelt is an honest man and that when he says he doesn't want the nomination he means it. It is simply a case of Tom Platt trying to force Roosevelt upon the convention to serve his own ends."

With Roosevelt out of the way the Dilliver managers count on the support of Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, with aid from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana and the Rocky mountain and coast states.

Senator Hanna Active. Senator Hanna's activity in checking the sentiment toward Roosevelt by urging other aspirants to continue their canvasses resulted also in the determination of the Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky delegations to present vice presidential candidates. Kentucky proposed to give their vote to ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, who was the state's choice for the presidency at St. Louis four years ago. West Virginia will probably support Senator Stephen B. Elkins. Virginia will give her vote to either Senator Eldridge or his colleague and ardent supporter, a national committee man, Nathan B. Scott. These three states will thus carry sixty-two votes in the scattering column of the first ballot. Minnesota may, or may not, give a complimentary vote to ex-Governor Washburn. If it does eighteen more votes will be put at first in the scattering column.



VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA'S CONVENTION HALL.

LAING'S NEK OPEN.

First British Train Went Through Monday—Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller Report—2,000 Stands of Arms Surrendered by the Burghers in Pretoria—To Be Used to Equip British Prisoners Released.

London, June 19.—No important developments mark the progress of the British in the Transvaal. Lord Roberts reports that more than 2,000 stands of arms have been given up at Pretoria since the occupation of the capital. They are to be used by the released British prisoners, of whom there are 148 officers and 3,639 men. Of the former twelve and of the latter 248 are in the hospitals.

The total of the British loss June 4, Lord Roberts adds, amounted only to two men killed and one officer and forty-eight men wounded.

General Buller reports that the first train passed through Laings Nek tunnel on Monday, June 18, and proceeded to Charlestown.

The first batch of Mafeking's sick and wounded arrived at the hospital at Deelfontein on June 15.

MISSIONARIES HELD BACK.

Presbyterian Board Will Not Allow Its Representatives to Go to China. New York, June 19.—The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church continued its meeting today, a number of papers on the work being read.

At the close of the meeting the ten young missionaries who have been appointed to north China were called into a private room, where they met Rev. William Richards, chairman of the China committee of the board, who informed them that the board had decided that they should not go at present, but advised them to hold themselves in readiness to sail after September. If the disturbances are still on at that date the missionaries will be sent to some safe China port, there to begin the study of the language under the protection of the foreign powers.

STATUE OF HAHNEMANN.

Will Be Placed in Washington by Homeopaths. Washington, June 19.—The American Institute of Homeopathy began its annual session here today. Dr. Charles E. Walton, of Cincinnati, presiding. The chief feature of the annual convention will be the dedication and presentation to the government of the beautiful statue of Dr. Hahnemann, on the east side of Scott circle, Thursday afternoon.

The president will attend the dedication exercises, and addresses will be delivered by Attorney General Griggs and other well-known men. The same evening the president will give a reception to members of the convention in the white house.

MR. TOWNE RETURNS.

Nothing of a Political Nature Was Developed at Nagawassaga. Duluth, Minn., June 19.—Charles A. Towne returned today from Minnecqua, Wis., where he spent yesterday with William Jennings Bryan, fishing on Lake Nagawassaga. When asked if anything of a political nature developed during the visit that might be made public, he said with a smile: "No, it was no political trip, although we naturally did have some conversation in reference to the political situation."

Against Secret Societies.

Burlington, Ia., June 19.—The Swedish Augustan Lutheran synod adopted a resolution declaring that the rules of the church shutting members of secret societies out of membership should be revised. A committee will be selected to present revised resolutions at the next annual meeting.

Knights of Honor and Faith Cure.

Buffalo, June 19.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Wakkertown, has surrendered to the British and a number of Mausers, with several rifles of American manufacture have been handed in.

Hamrahun Knocked Out.

New York, June 19.—Tommy West knocked out Billy Hamrahun in the second round.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather indications today: FAIR; WARMER.

- 1 General—Roosevelt Stampede Still Threatens the Convention. First Session of the Convention. Chinese Government Blocks Speedy Communication with the Flowery Kingdom.
2 General—First Session of the Convention (Continued). Financial and Commercial.
3 General—List of Delegates to the Republican National Convention. Uncle Sam's Natural Wealth.
4 Editorial. News and Comment.
5 General—Address of Senator Wolcott, Temporary Chairman of the Convention.
6 Local—Court Proceedings. License Tax Bill to Be Killed.
7 Local—President Triennially Discusses Viaduct Project. Little Girl's Sad Discovery.
8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
9 Round About the County.
10 Local—Live News of the Industrial World.

ACCIDENT AT WALTON.

Hotel Elevator Falls Seven Stories. Five Passengers Injured. Philadelphia, June 19.—The elevator in the Hotel Walton fell seven stories at midnight tonight and injured five of the passengers and the elevator boy.

The two passengers most seriously hurt were J. G. Pringley, a delegate from Oklahoma territory, and Brenton F. Hall, a delegate from Belding, Mich. Dr. Burton and Walter Hunter, of Delaware, Marcellus West, of Washington, and Dr. Camden, were also among the injured.

Pringley and Hall have broken legs; Dr. Camden, of Texas, had an arm and leg broken, having been thrown out of the elevator as the elevator fell.

All of the injured are being cared for, two having been taken to hospitals. The accident caused intense excitement.

TURNERS AND POLITICS.

Debates Over the Question of Political Preferences. Philadelphia, June 19.—The feature of today's session of the convention of the North American Turner Bund was a speech by A. Bahlbeck, of Chicago, formerly a socialist member of the German Reichstag. He appealed to the convention to place itself on record as being in active sympathy with the principles of Social Democracy. Philip Andros, of Nebraska, spoke against the idea of bringing politics into the association and Carl Eberhardt, of Boston, said he was a Socialist, but thought it unwise for the Turners to enter the field of politics.

The discussion arose during the consideration of the platform as submitted in the majority report with several amendments.

Boom for David Bennett Hill.

Frankfort, Ky., June 19.—Judge W. S. Pryor, one of the Kentucky delegates-at-large to the Kansas City convention today announced that he was for former Senator David Bennett Hill, of New York, for vice president. The Kentucky delegation is divided between Hill and former Congressman Silvestre, of Indiana, for second place, with Bryan.

Corporations Chartered.

Harrisburg, June 19.—These corporations were chartered today by the state department: Karibus Coal Mining company, Clearfield, capital \$1,000; Gibson Gas Fixture works, Philadelphia, capital \$25,000; Charles J. Heine Specialty company, Philadelphia, capital \$15,000; P. Mining company, Erie, capital \$100,000.

Three Deaths from a Fire.

Buffalo, June 19.—Three deaths resulted from a tenement house fire here last night and a fourth will follow. The dead are: Mrs. Guiliana Milanda and her son eight years and daughter of five. An infant child of Mrs. Milanda's was so badly burned that it cannot survive.

Treasurer of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., June 19.—The state treasurer's office was turned over today. Treasurer Hager, the state officers are in exclusive control of the department.

Louis Kalka Dead.

New York, June 19.—Louis Kalka, 36 years old, who during a drunken quarrel last Saturday at his home in Newark, N. J., shot and killed his father, Joseph, and then sent a bullet into his own head, died today.

UGLY MOVE OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Will No Longer Assist in Forwarding Despatches.

TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN

The Refusal of the Chinese to Carry Despatches by Boat Will Render Speedy Communication from the Scene of Action to the World Impossible—Russia and Japan Declare Disinterested Motives in Sending Troops to China—The War Department Receives Intelligence from Admiral Remy Regarding American War Ships.

Berlin, June 19.—The following semi-official dispatch has been received here from Tokio: "The Japanese government has been cut off from all communication with Peking since June 14. The Japanese consul at Che Foo does not report anything concerning the destruction of the telegraph lines at Peking."

London, June 19.—It was announced today that the Chinese government has notified the cable companies that it is unable to provide any longer the daily boat service hitherto run between Taku and Che Foo whereby despatches were filed after the destruction of the overland route. It was further learned that it was quite likely that even Che Foo, which is over 200 miles from Taku, will not long be available for sending cables.

The nearest point of communication with the outer world will then be Shanghai, six hundred miles from the seat of operations. It is only connected with the main line by loops. The junction is inland at Chin Ing, and Boxers are believed to be in that neighborhood. If they are successful their first step is sure to be the destruction of the line.

All despatches coming from Taku are taken to Che Foo in vessels of the powers, which may shortly have to go to Shanghai. This tedious method of communication may exist for some time after the united forces reach Peking. The first opening of communications between Taku and Peking will undoubtedly be by means of military wires, which will be taxed to the utmost by the demands of the commanders of the various nations. So complete is the destruction of the communication wires between Tien Tsin and Peking that it is estimated it will take many days to restore them, even after the united forces control that portion of the country. Hence all signs point to long lapses between direct news and the little that leaks out, except such of the reports as the governments choose to give out.

Message from Remy. Washington, June 19.—When the official day closed it was found that a message received in the morning from Admiral Remy at the navy department, touching on the readiness of the Princeton and Marietta and Zafiro for immediate service, represented all the news that had come to the government from the east since yesterday. One fact of the utmost importance developed, however, namely, that the notice of the Russian government of its intention to dispatch 4,000 troops to China was accompanied by an understanding that these troops were to be used for the assistance of Europeans and Americans, and with no purpose of territorial aggression on the part of Russia. This assurance was received with the greatest satisfaction.

Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, called at the state department this afternoon and spent a half hour in conference with Secretary Hay. His lordship had no news from his own government beyond the fact conveyed by the newspapers respecting the developments in China, and he was particularly anxious to be informed as to the details of the reported battle Sunday morning. The state department was without information on this point. It is expected that Admiral Kempff will be heard from within a day or two.

Difficulties Increasing. The difficulties in the way of speedy communication between the navy department and Admiral Kempff are illustrated in the series of messages that have come in the last forty-eight hours from the cable offices. Yesterday the department was informed that while the wire system beyond Che Foo and leading up to Taku and Tien-Tsin had been cut, it had been arranged that a daily steamboat should take messages for these points at Che Foo and carry them to their destination up the river. Though this arrangement involved a day's delay, it was acceptable, and the authorities were disappointed at receiving today the following notice from the cable office: "Cable office reports Chinese administration cancelled arrangements for postal service from Che Foo to Tien-Tsin and Taku. The Great Northern route through Siberia will do its utmost to get telegrams through to Tien-Tsin, but messages can be accepted only at sender's risk."

Weather Forecast. Washington, June 19.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Eastern Penn.—sunny, fair and warmer. Wednesday and Thursday: light frost to northeast.—ery windy.