

WINS IN SILENCE

Fairbanks Sure of Second Place on Ticket

BIG LEADERS ARE FOR HIM

Indiana Senator Will Accept if Nominated.

IS NOT AN ACTIVE CANDIDATE

Senator Lodge Will Be Made Chairman of the Committee on Platform—Against Recommending Changes in the Tariff.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Vice-President and the tariff platform were the principal subjects of discussion among the delegates of the Republican National Convention today. From present appearance, Senator Fairbanks will be the choice for Vice-President, as a sufficient number of leaders have declared for him and announced the probable support of their delegations for him to indicate his selection.

The Indiana Senator was seen for a few minutes in the corridor of the Auditorium and was greeted by a throng of men who indicated to him their desire to see him named for second place on the ticket. He remained noncommittal, as usual, his position being that the nomination can neither be sought or refused. The knowledge that the Senator will not refuse has been communicated to the delegates and has largely increased the prospects of his nomination.

Effort to Make Him Talk.

The movement today for Representative Hitt seems to have been prompted to some extent by those who felt that Fairbanks should make a declaration. Then again the Illinois men feel that in view of the action of their State Convention today they must make an earnest effort for Mr. Hitt. It is a fact, however, that the recent illness of Hitt at Washington has dampened the ardor of his supporters, who acknowledge that this will work to his disadvantage.

Two active Vice-Presidential aspirants were about the Auditorium corridors during the evening, John Lee Webster, of Nebraska, and John W. Springer, of Colorado.

Platform in His Pocket.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, arrived with a draft of the platform in his pocket. He was notified that he will be recognized to move the appointment of the committee on resolutions, and this means his selection as chairman of the committee. All interest in the platform centers in the tariff plank, and the sentiment is that there will be a straight declaration for protection, without promises for future tariff revision or reciprocity.

Senator Hansbrough has a draft of a resolution proposing both, but it met with little favor among the Republican leaders. The North Dakota Senator will be a member of the committee on resolutions and will urge the adoption of the resolution he has prepared. He thinks the committee will hesitate before voting down such a resolution when offered, and it will not go into the convention with a minority when voted down.

Against Tariff Pledges.

Senator Allison has been consulted regarding the tariff plank, and has advised against making any pledges for future action. It is also understood that such a course will suit the President.

There is no doubt expressed about the selection of Secretary Cortisoy for chairman of the National Committee, although many men prominent in the party are found who do not hesitate privately to express some disappointment that a more experienced politician was not chosen.

There is so far an absence of crowds that are usually on hand at this period before a convention. Although many delegations arrived today, they were not accompanied by clubs and throngs of enthusiasts. These are expected to arrive tomorrow and be on hand when the convention convenes Tuesday.

New England Not Solid on Hitt.

"It is not true," said Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, speaking of the Vice-Presidency, "that all New England is for Mr. Hitt. On the contrary, I think the sentiment in the Eastern States for him is confined to Massachusetts. I know that New Hampshire is for Fairbanks, and I am very confident that he will be nominated."

Delegates from Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Kansas expressed themselves favorable to Mr. Fairbanks.

In view of the determined effort to secure a statement from Mr. Fairbanks, Colonel Dan Randall, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who is a close personal friend of the Senator, found it necessary to repeat his former statement of the Senator's position.

Statement for the Silent Man.

"Senator Fairbanks will not open his mouth on the subject," he said, "for he is not a candidate for the nomination in the ordinary sense of the word. But while he is not a candidate he will accept if the nomination is tendered him. I know this to be true, and would not say it if I did not know it."

Mr. Hitt's friends attribute New York's advocacy of Speaker Cannon for the Vice-Presidency to the desire on the part of members of that delegation to make a vacancy in the Speakership in the interest of Representative Sherman for that position.

once with the present tariff, but Mr. Dillingham added that he should like to see a declaration favorable to Blaine re-accepted.

Among the members of the Ohio delegation Harry Daugherty is the only one who is discussing the Vice-Presidency. He is for Fairbanks, and believes the state will be for the Indiana Senator. Senator Dick's desires on the subject are expected to be the controlling influence.

PRESIDENT WILL HAVE THE SAY

Republican Platform to Be Built According to His Plans.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The mass of delegates apparently are giving comparatively little attention to the platform. The prevailing opinion is that the wishes of the President should be largely consulted on that point, and the impression goes to the extent of believing he has indicated his views to his particular friends.

That Senator Lodge has drawn up the principal resolutions of the platform is generally conceded, and all doubt as to whether he would be chairman of the committee on resolutions has been dispelled by the notification which Acting Chairman Payne has given the Senator that he will be recognized to make the motion for the appointment of the platform committee.

"I haven't a word to say about the platform," said the Massachusetts Senator, as he dived to the bottom of the most capacious valise that ever came to Chicago. "I can't say a word," he repeated, as he put things to rights in his rooms at the Auditorium, "not even on the interesting topic of reciprocity, nor in reply to your question as to whether we shall stand pat. I am simply dumb for the time being."

There is some sentiment favorable to a declaration looking to revision, but the "stand-patters" are holding their position with a tenacity that indicates a determination to oppose such a movement. Senator Keen, of New Jersey, is a good example of this class.

"I see no reason for a change in our present policy," he said, "and I am opposed to a move in that direction. My opinion is that we should let conditions alone."

"Will there be a pronouncement on reciprocity?" he was asked. In reply the Senator would only express his desire that there should not be. This he did in vigorous language, saying:

"Let well enough alone. As to the Iowa idea, Iowa herself has already taken care of that."

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, on the other hand, is leading a fight for tariff changes. He is the author of a declaration which he circulated freely today, calling for "such a modification in the tariff as will meet our changed and changing conditions."

Delegates from the trans-Missouri section are generally opposed to any declaration for reciprocity because of the effect of the statutory adoption of such a plank on the tariff. The plank in the form in which he will present it to the committee reads as follows:

"We recommend an early readjustment of the rates of duty in existing tariff schedules to meet the requirements of changed and changing business conditions and to conform with existing commercial relations with other countries."

As originally drafted the plank was longer than this, but the Senator declared tonight that he would present it in the form quoted.

The National Manufacturers' Association is planning to make a strong fight against the insertion in the platform of any plank warring with and hides the adoption of an eight-hour day or any declaration against the writ of injunction as applied to labor disputes. Eighteen members of the association, several of whom belong to the executive committee, are expected to arrive tomorrow morning to watch the interests of the association.

The Iowa delegation has determined upon the Bythe, of Burlington, as the representative of the Hawkeye state on the resolutions committee. The selection of Bythe, who is the counsel for the Burlington, is opposed by the Governor Cummins faction, and prohibits absolutely the introduction by the Iowa delegation of a plank supporting either tariff amendment or a reciprocity agreement. It puts the Hawkeye delegation with the rank of the "stand-patters."

Governor Cummins, it is said, stands with Senator Doolittle in bowing to the inevitable, but his closest ally, a report in favor of something like the Iowa idea he would support it.

It was decided to go to Senator Platt and announce the decision, and then occurred the first objection. Senator Platt said that ex-Chairman Dunn should have the place to compensate him for the loss of the state chairmanship. Governor Odell objected and when Senator Platt substituted the name of ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett he entered the same objection. Finally Senator Platt agreed to Mr. Ward's selection.

PICK OUT HITT

Illinois Wants Him For Vice-President

CULLOM WILL NOMINATE

Eastern and Middle-Western Men to Second.

FAIRBANKS REMAINS SILENT

Active Campaign for Favorite Son, With Graeme Stewart in Charge—President's Friends Say He Will Express No Choice.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Illinois has decided to make an active, aggressive campaign for Hitt for Vice-President. A caucus was held today in the state headquarters and a campaign in the interest of the Illinois National representative was decided upon. After a discussion between the leading men of the delegation it was arranged that Senator Shelby M. Cullom should present the name of Mr. Hitt to the convention, and seconding speeches will be arranged for by at least two delegates, one from the Middle Mississippi Valley and the other probably from New York.

After the adjournment of the caucus it was announced by some of the Illinois men that the seconding speeches would be delivered by Senator Doolittle, of Iowa, and some one else yet to be selected. The Senator was out of the city today visiting friends, and could not be seen, but members of the Iowa delegation scouted the idea that he would speak for Mr. Hitt.

According to them he had received and not accepted invitations to speak for the nomination of Senator Fairbanks and John L. Webster, of Nebraska, and, under the circumstances, it was not at all probable that he would not second the nomination of Mr. Hitt. Moreover, there is a decided sentiment among the Iowa men in favor of Fairbanks, although a number of them are in favor of Hitt.

Rhode Island Has No Choice.

The members of the Rhode Island delegation arrived this afternoon and opened headquarters in the Great Northern Hotel.

"We expect to play a negative part in this convention," said Charles Alexander, one of the delegates. "We have no special candidate for Vice-President, have not considered for whom we would vote, and have no planks for the platform."

The Missouri delegation announced that the name of Cyrus Wallbridge, of St. Louis, would be presented for Vice-President. Although all the members of the Kentucky delegation had not arrived tonight, John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and one of the delegates, (Continued on Page Four.)

OKU WINS TWICE

Telissu Follows Victory at Nanshan Hill.

HEIGHTS ARE SWEEP CLEAN

Superior Positions Taken by Force of Numbers.

JAPANESE CAVALRY EFFECTIVE

Helps Turn Flank of the Russians After Desperate Resistance of Two Days in the Valley of the Fochou River.

TOKIO, June 19, 3 P. M.—General Oku, the victor of the battle of Nanshan Hill, May 25, fought and won the battle of Telissu (Vafangow, according to the Russian designation.) June 15.

There is a strong similarity between the two fights. At Telissu the Japanese had to drive the Russians from two hills, while at Nanshan the enemy occupied but one hill. The Russian position at Telissu was superior to that of the Japanese and equalized the advantage of the Japanese in having a larger force.

The Russian position extended from east to west and crossed the narrow valley through which run the Fochou River and the railroad. From their positions on the right and left in the high hills which flank this valley, General Oku drove the Russians down into the valley. The Japanese General carried first the enemy's right and then his left.

Stubborn Bravery of Russians. The fight at the left of his line was the most desperate of the day. The Russians held this position with desperate determination and only fled when they were almost completely enveloped. The field had been disputed all day and when the Japanese reached it, 60 of the enemy's dead were found there.

General Oku started from a line marked by Pulandien and the Tassu River June 15. His right column moved along the Tassu River, his main column along the railroad, and his left column by a road leading through Wachuian, Suchuan and Tahaol. The Japanese cavalry started from Pitewo over a road leading through Shunso, and the small bodies of Russians opposing this advance were brushed away.

The left column reached Nachiating June 14 and the main or middle column and the right column, keeping in touch with each other, reached a line between Chtaochiatun and Tapingou, 74 miles south of Telissu, the same day.

The Russian forces then held a line between Tafangshan and Lungwangtiao. The entire Japanese line advanced, and at 3

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o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese artillery opened fire. The Russians had 86 guns, and they replied with spirit until darkness put an end to the artillery duel. During the night of June 14, the Japanese right column seized a hill between Tsongchotun and Wengshiatun, and the middle column occupied a hill to the west of Tapingou. When dawn of June 15 broke, the field of battle was obscured by fog, but the artillery opened early. A portion of the Japanese middle column advanced to the north side of a bend in the Fochou River. Here these men were greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, but a force of infantry and artillery was hurried forward and relieved them.

Swept Before the Japanese. At 8:30 o'clock this relieving force seized a point to the west of Wengshiatun and, in co-operation with the middle column, drove the Russians from Tafangshan. The Russian batteries, posted at Lungtanhan and Lungwangtiao, poured a heavy fire into these forces, but in spite of this shelling the middle column and the men who were sent forward to relieve the force at the bend in the Fochou River climbed the heights ahead of them and quickly mastered the situation.

In the meantime the Japanese right was suffering. The Russian left had been reinforced until their numbers were greater than the opposing Japanese. General Oku was twice forced to order up infantry reserves. The Russians made a series of desperate counter attacks, and when the situation was most critical Japanese cavalry swung around the Russian left and struck the enemy on the flank.

Caught in Ambush. At this time additional Russian reinforcements had arrived and the Russians held their position with fogged determination until their front and both flanks were under fire. They then broke and fled. The Japanese cavalry pursued the enemy for a short time, but the roughness of the country made it necessary soon to abandon the pursuit.

The Japanese left succeeded in ambushing 300 Russian infantrymen, who were discovered retiring to Wachuian. They sent two companies of infantry and one battery of artillery to a hill east of Hongtashan and the Russians were completely trapped. Many of the enemy at this point were killed or wounded.

Three Hundred Prisoners Taken. In his report General Oku says the Russians began the fight with 36 battalions of infantry, 17 squadrons of cavalry and 88 guns. They were reinforced several times, but the number of reinforcements is not known. The Russian casualties are not known with exactitude, the Japanese right found and buried part of the enemy's dead. Seven Russian officers and 300 men were taken prisoners.

The Japanese casualties reported up to noon of June 15 amounted to about 500 men, including eight officers killed and 14 wounded. General Oku concluded his report modestly and loyally with these words:

"The success in carrying superior positions and routing the enemy was due to the influence of the reigning Emperor."

Forces Nearly Matched. A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated June 18, said the total Russian losses at the battle of Vafangow (Telissu) were about 2000 men, including more than 55 officers. The Russian forces were 16,000 men. In this fight were described as marching to the northward and it was said that the Russians had 42 battalions engaged against 44 Japanese battalions, and that the Japanese had great superiority in artillery, having more than 300 guns.

Another dispatch from Liao Yang, also dated June 18, said the Russians had 69 guns. They had Telissu opposed to 100 Japanese guns.

Impassable Roads Checks the Advance of the Victorious Army. LIAO YANG, June 18.—The Japanese continued to press the Russian forces returning from the battle of Vafangow on the night of June 14. They had remained at Vafangow all day and at night persistently pushed forward and tried to get round the Russian right wing, which had borne the brunt of such heavy fighting the previous day.

A terrific thunderstorm burst at night, rendering the roads almost impassable. They were made equally for the Japanese, who were unable to overlap the Russian right. The Russians, therefore, were enabled to retire gradually to the north.

It is said here that General Kuraki with the main force of the Japanese is at Siuyen. It is believed he intends uniting with the force advancing from the south and make a combined attack on Hsiehcheng.

QUALITY OF '76

Heroes of Valley Forge Held Up to Admiration.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT

Evacuation Day Celebrated in Historic Pennsylvania Town.

VITAL THING FOR THE NATION

Washington and His Fellow-Patriots Showed Steady Adherence to Duty in All Circumstances, Which Brings Success at Last.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—On the historic spot at Valley Forge where Washington and his "gallant boys of '76" suffered in order that the United States might become a Nation, President Roosevelt today delivered a notable address. This was "Evacuation day," and the anniversary was celebrated appropriately in the little edifice that has been erected on what is to be the site of the Washington Memorial Church. It was to add his sympathy and encouragement to the project of marking the spot by a suitable memorial that President Roosevelt made his address.

For the President the day was a busy one. He spent the morning in company with Attorney-General Knox, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Knox in driving over the ground made historic by Washington and his men. They visited the headquarters of Washington, the campground and battlefield. A visit was also paid to the first house in this country occupied by Audubon, the naturalist.

From Valley Forge the President and party returned directly to Attorney-General Knox's home. The President and party will leave tomorrow morning for Washington.

Several hundred persons had assembled at the Washington Memorial Chapel, where President Roosevelt spoke this afternoon, but only a party of them could gain entrance, as its capacity is very limited. The President said in part:

"The vital thing for this Nation to do is steadily to cultivate the quality which Washington and those under him so preeminently showed during the Winter at Valley Forge, the quality of steady adherence to duty in the teeth of difficulty, in the teeth of discouragement and even disaster; the quality that makes a man do what is straight and decent, not one day, when a great crisis comes, but every day, day in and day out, until success comes at the end."

Brief Addresses were also made by Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh and others.

Liner Australia Wrecked.

MELBOURNE, June 19.—The Peninsula & Oriental liner Australia, inward bound, struck on the rocks at Point Nepean today, and it is feared she will be a total loss. The passengers and crew were landed safely. She was of 5700 tons net.

STORM HELPS THE RUSSIANS.

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Further details of the fighting on June 15 show that the Russian advance on the Japanese position, when it was hoped that Lieutenant-General Stakelberg would drive back General Nodzu's army, was a most brilliant affair. Soon after dawn the Japanese were discovered in strong force on a hill north of Dyalwo. The infantry was well entrenched and supported by artillery. The Russian left was thrown forward with reserves to clear the hill. They had a little over a mile of open country to cross, their only cover being two small hills and two shallow valleys. The Japanese concentrated a deadly fire as soon as the Russians reached the open.

The Russians formed in open order and rushed from point to point, taking advantage of every depression in the ground, dropping and firing, then advancing again until they gained a hill where they halted for a breathing space. Over the hill, the Japanese threw shrapnel, which burst with deadly effect. The Russian squadrons suffered every officer killed and half the men wounded.

The battle then became a hand-to-hand fight with stones and gun fire, and the remainder of the Russians, taking advantage of this diversion, gained the shelter of a neighboring ravine, but were unable to hold the position in the face of the rain of shells and shrapnel concentrated there by the Japanese batteries.

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"THEY'RE ALL MINE"

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