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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OPENS AT PHILADELPHIA

Scene of Wild Enthusiasm at Mention of the Names of McKinley
and Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT BEGS NOT TO BE NAMED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Long, Deliver and Woodruff Follow the Hero of San Juan in General Favor in the
Order Named—President Said to Prefer the Nomination of Long—A
Glimpse of the Platform—Demands Gold Standard and
Expresses Sympathy With the Boers.

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 exposition building at 12:35 today. The valleys below him were crowded with 1,500 delegates and alternates, and stretching away to the four corners of the immense hall were endless vistas of people rising in terraced seats to the walls. He looked into the faces of fully 15,000 men and women. Opposite, in the broad gallery, were massed a hundred musicians, their leader a mere pigmy in the distance.

It was not a riotous convention. There were no wild bursts of enthusiasm, frenzied partisans of rival candidates, no entrance of delegations with banners to set multitudes to cheering, no skirmishing and clashing of candidate managers over the rules of procedure and contesting delegations.

The chief train in the coming battle had already been selected by the unanimous voice of the republicans of the country. The only question remaining for the convention to decide was the vice-presidency, and it was not a sufficient bone of contention to produce the tumultuous scene which usually attends the assembly of a national convention.

The convention today was a dignified gathering of representatives of the republican party to ratify formally the wishes of millions of people whose authority they held. It was very undemonstrative at first. The entrance of Roosevelt into the convention was distinctly the dramatic feature of the session. Then the wheels began to move, but the convention, under the spell of his presence, could not take its eyes off of him. On him all interest seemed to center. During every pause in the proceedings he was surrounded by delegates and newspaper men who were anxious to get a word. To all he gave the same answer. He was not a candidate. He did not want the nomination. Those who wanted him nominated left him saying he would accept and that they would nominate him whether he liked it or not. Those who did not want him nominated hastened to spread the report that he could not be moved into accepting.

The joy Chairman Hanna experienced over his own reception seemed nothing compared with the delight he manifested when for the first time, he mentioned the president's name. The convention went off like a rocket. The applause was deafening. Hanna's face was a picture. It was wreathed in smiles. He showed the ecstasy of joy

he felt over the storm of approval he had raised.

Tomorrow President McKinley will be renominated by acclamation and the platform will be adopted. The nomination of a candidate for vice-president will go over until Thursday unless there is a stampede and the plans of the leaders are upset.

The address of Senator Wolcott, temporary chairman, lasted an hour and ten minutes. It undoubtedly added to the brilliant Colorado orator's reputation.

The committee on permanent organization, of which General Grosvnor of Ohio is chairman, after the adjournment of the convention, met and by unanimous consent selected Senator Lodge of Massachusetts for permanent chairman.

The committee on credentials met immediately after adjournment and organized by electing Sen. E. Payne of New York as chairman, and Colonel Dick as secretary.

The most important contests are in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Delaware and Tennessee. Nearly all other contests are confined to district delegates. The Adickes delegation from Delaware was seated by the committee on credentials by a vote of 33 to 9. The fight between the Dupont and Adickes factions has been waged ever since 1885.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT.
PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff will be presented to the national convention as the candidate of New York for vice-president. It was decided to do this after a four hours' stormy session of the New York delegation, during which every kind of an appeal was made to get Governor Roosevelt to say he would accept the nomination.

The vice-presidential situation is still mixed because it is asserted that New York makes this move so as to go into the convention with a candidate and yet hoping that Roosevelt will be nominated.

Senator Hanna has stated that he controls the delegations to such an extent that he can nominate any candidate he pleases and it is not known that he has withdrawn his objections to Woodruff. In general, the idea seems to be prevalent that Secretary Long is the most favorable candidate, with a probability that Roosevelt will still be nominated. Governor Roosevelt believes that his wishes have been respected by his own delegation and that he is finally out of the race.

"What is the situation tonight, senator?"

"Roosevelt is out of it and will not be nominated."

The question was put to Senator Hanna and that is the way he answered it.

One thing has definitely developed. There is to be a fight. The nomination is not to be made without a contest.

Senator Hanna is doing all he can to defeat Roosevelt and has determined to continue on that line to the end. He is lining up the friends of the administration against Roosevelt. In this, he is acting in harmony with the wishes of Roosevelt, who has urged all the delegates visiting him not to vote for him for vice-president.

The next serious proposition that confronts Hanna is what he shall do as between Long and Delivered. There is much popular sentiment for Delivered in the West that is hard to overcome. Long is regarded as a passive kind of a candidate, and while no objection is urged against him he does not at-

tract delegates. But he is Hanna's personal choice and is preferred by the president.

THE PLATFORM.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The resolutions committee is having considerable difficulty in agreeing upon the declaration of principles. All members practically agree upon the sentiment to be expressed along the entire line of subjects to be covered, but the difficulty is in finding a common ground of expression.

The agreed-upon financial plank declares unalterably for the gold standard with the addition of the following clause:

"We are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver unless by agreement with the commercial nations of the world."

This latter clause caused much debate. On the question of trusts the document says that "while recognizing the necessity and legitimacy of the co-operation of capital in the promotion of industrial enterprises, we are opposed to all combinations intended to restrict trade, to limit production, to affect prices and destroy competition, and we favor such legislation as will effectively prevent abuses liable to arise from such combinations."

Following is the plank with reference to the Boers:

"We sympathize with the people of the Transvaal republic and approve of the course of the President of the United States in tendering the mediation of this country in the struggle between the people of that republic and the kingdom of Great Britain, and we further express the hope that the contest may terminate with honor to both contending parties."

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The crowds were slow in gathering at the Convention Hall. When, shortly after 11 o'clock, the band in the gallery woke the echoes in the vast roof space, there were not more than 1,000 persons in the great auditorium. But it was astonishing how rapidly the crowds began to arrive after that hour. They poured in steady streams until they blackened the acres of seats. The sergeants-at-arms and the ushers had their hands full attending the crowds.

At 12:30 the first pronounced demonstration of the convention occurred. Governor Roosevelt came in the main entrance and moved down the center aisle. He wore his Rough Rider hat, and was instantly recognized. Men jumped to their chairs to cheer him, and women fluttered their handkerchiefs.

He took his seat immediately in the rear of Senator Platt and in front of Senator Dewey.

"Our Chauncey," who has aroused the admiration of many republican conventions, came in at the same time that Roosevelt did, but the multitude had eyes only for the hero of San Juan.

Chairman Hanna called the convention to order at 12:35. He faced the storm of applause which greeted him with a resolute face. His features did not relax, but he nodded an acknowledgment as the applause broke here and there into a cheer. When it had subsided he brought down the gavel again.

"The convention will come to order," he shouted, at exactly 12:35. "The convention will be opened with prayer," he continued, "by Rev. Dr. J. Gray Bolton, of the Hope-street Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia."

At the close of the prayer, Mr. Hanna was again the center of attraction. He left the presiding officer's table, and, stepping to the front of the platform, looked upon the sea of faces, and in a clear voice began his speech of welcome.

"In bidding you welcome," he began, "I also wish to congratulate you on the magnificent representation from the republican party."

"There was no mistake in bringing the convention to Philadelphia," Mr. Hanna went on. "Here was the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the republic. Here also had the republican party seen its birth, and here, too, was the center of that throbbing life, the protection of American industry."

"We are on the eve of another great struggle. Already we are beginning to form our battalions under the leadership of William McKinley."

That was the signal, and for the first time the convention broke forth in a whirlwind of enthusiasm. Men and women sprang to their feet, delegates, spectators, staid and distinguished guests, all animated by a common purpose, to do honor to the president. For a minute, the demonstration kept up, and then, with a wave of the hand, the national chairman bid the assemblage resume their seats and let him proceed.

At the conclusion of Senator Hanna's opening address, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, was introduced as temporary chairman of the convention.

The appearance of the Colorado orator set the convention off like a rocket. With a pleasant nod of acknowledgment to Chairman Hanna, he turned and addressed the convention. When, with outstretched arm, he predicted the triumphant election of the republican ticket in November the audience surrendered, and when he first mentioned

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RUSSIAN FORCES OPEN THE ATTACK ON PEKIN

Heavy Artillery Employed From Two Points Outside the Chinese Capital.

ENGLISH WARSHIPS CLEAR FOR ACTION AT SHANGHAI

Nearly One Thousand Christians Attacked at Yuman Fu, Many of Them Being Taken Prisoners and Put to Death—British Flag Reported to Be Flying Over South Gate of Peking—Japan Mobilizing an Army of 25,000 Men for Immediate Transport.

LONDON, June 20.—The Russian relieving force arrived outside of Peking this morning, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, and immediately began to attack the city on two sides, employing numerous heavy artillery.

The force apparently arrived in the nick of time, for the Chinese assert that the attack upon the legations had been successfully renewed. On the night of June 16 Chinese troops under General Tu Fuh Slang and Tung Ching attacked the legations and set on fire five European buildings.

Wires connecting with harbor mines were cut by the boats of the warships on the night before the bombardment. It is now reported at Shanghai that it was on board the Russian cruiser Korietz and not the Mandchur that the explosion occurred, killing and wounding more than 50. It is reported that no fewer than 700 Chinese were killed in the forts.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says he is officially informed that Japan is mobilizing 25,000 men for immediate transport.

The British cruiser Undaunted arrived at Shanghai yesterday, cleared for action and took up a position commanding the Chinese forts.

There are three Chinese cruisers in the harbor.

The Chinese cruiser Hax Hang, built by the Armstrongs, has been taken into custody by the British and Russians. At Yuman Fu, where a rising has been gathering force for several days, 800 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement, and many were put to death.

The French consul and three missionaries are still in prison. Disorderly elements have secured the upper hand at Wahu and Caechuan, where native Christians have been massacred.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The British flag is reported to have been flying yesterday over the south gate of Peking. This is presumed to indicate the arrival of Admiral Seymour."

PARIS, June 19.—The French government will have 4200 troops at Taku when the reinforcements, just ordered, have arrived there. They will reach Taku before June 20. The dispatch of the cruiser Division, which was decided upon today, will give France a strong naval force, consisting of seven modern cruisers, four gunboats and a dispatch boat.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—When the official day closed it was found that the message received in the morning from Admiral Remy at the navy department touching upon 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 morning.

One fact of the utmost importance developed, that the notice of the Russian government of its intention to dispatch 4,000 troops to China, was accompanied by a notice that these troops were to be used for the assistance of the Europeans and Americans, and with no purpose of territorial aggression on the part of Russia.

BERLIN, June 19.—The mother of the German minister at Peking, Baron Von Ketteler, has received a telegram from China saying that the news of her son's death is not true.

The German government continues to

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express its opinion with the utmost caution regarding the situation in China. Even now it continues to avoid the use of the word "war," and still expresses the hope that the Peking government is innocent of deliberate hostile action.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

To meet the exceedingly grave complications that have developed in Northern China and in order that the United States may be commensurately represented in the relief and protective measures forced upon the foreign nations, the president has directed General MacArthur to send three regiments of regulars to Tien Tsin, which, with their support of the commissary, field transportation, signal men and medical staff, will make a force of 5,000.

Admiral Remy has been directed to send the Oregon to Taku as soon as she can start. He will take extra marines and sailors from the Monterey, now with her at Hong Kong.

LONDON, June 19.—From the German official dispatches the American ships took no part in the bombardment of the Taku forts Saturday morning. The admiralty office has received the following message from the officer commanding the British first-class cruiser Endymion:

"Lieut. Kan Tau, June 18.—Monday.—The Taku forts opened fire at 1 in the morning on the ships of the allied squadrons. After six hours' engagement, the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent ashore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships engaged upon the river were the Algerine (gunboat), Fame (torpedo-boat destroyer), and Whiting (torpedo-boat destroyer). The two latter captured four Chinese torpedo-boat destroyers. The casualties of the Algerine were slight; those of the striking party are unknown. A Chinese second-class cruiser, flying an admiral's flag, is detained outside Taku by the allied admirals."

"No information of Commander-in-Chief Seymour's return to Tien Tsin has been received by the war admiral up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, of June 17. I am sailing forthwith for Taku."

The admiralty draws attention to the fact that the Endymion's report which is a day later date, does not confirm the Japanese report of Admiral Seymour's return to Tien Tsin.

The news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 19, says the latest news from Peking is that the Dowager Empress is greatly concerned at the capture of the Taku forts, and the wholesale degradations of the Chinese army, including Generals Sung Ching and Fung Fu Slang, the governor of Peking, and other high officials, who promised the Taung li Yamen to accomplish the expulsion of the foreigners, have taken place.

Three of the Taku forts, it is added, were completely destroyed, and most of the garrisons were killed or wounded by a charge from the callors of the allied fleets.

PARIS, June 19.—At a cabinet meeting today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, announced that the telegraph line between Peking and Tien Tsin was still interrupted.

A dispatch received here from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang has been summoned to Peking from Canton.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A special to the Tribune, dated Washington, June 19, 2 A. M., says:

Persistent rumors are afloat that McKinley has decided to call an extra session of congress to deal with the Chinese situation.

If war exists in China growing out of the destruction of the United States and other legations, it will be necessary to send more troops to China. Owing to conditions in the Philippines no more troops can be withdrawn safely. Therefore it will require authority from congress to furnish troops.

The rumors of an extra session cannot be traced to a reliable source at this hour, and inquiry at the White House throws no light on the subject. A member of the president's official family when questioned said:

"I do not know whether this matter has been discussed or not, but the president can be depended upon to do so."

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