

ROOSEVELT FORCES, LED BY HADLEY, AGAIN ARE DEFEATED

Day Passed in Futile Effort to Oust 92 Contested Taft Delegates—Missouri Governor Recipient of First Great Ovation of Session.

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, June 19.—The Coliseum was a sea of empty chairs at 3:30 o'clock when the band, in its perch near the roof, struck the opening note of the morning concert. A file of policemen came in through a side door, stepping briskly to maintain order. The blue-coated guards took their places across the front of the hall, where the line held back surging crowds yesterday and delegates and reporters began to filter in through the doors.

Before 9 o'clock the Wabash-avenue doors of the convention hall were besieged by telegraph operators, messenger boys and newspaper employees to whom access was denied. The tickets issued for Tuesday's session were rejected by the doorkeeper and for a time it appeared that the telegraph wires would be idle in the basement. Sergeant-at-Arms Stone finally produced 300 forgotten badges from his sack and these were distributed in the crowd outside the annex door. There was a rush for them and it required the assistance of policemen to see that only authorized employees secured the coveted passes.

Sense of Police Recovered.

The air of nervousness that prevailed over the employees and police before the opening of the session yesterday was curiously absent today. No one knew then what to expect; today the patrolmen chatted and laughed, secure in the belief that they could handle easily any situation that might develop.

In the box reserved for special guests there were several early arrivals. At 10 o'clock, one hour before the time for opening the convention, fewer than 200 spectators were in the hall and only eight of the delegates.

Although the convention faced the real struggle of the Roosevelt leadership to obtain control of the permanent roll of delegates, there was a noticeable lack of excitement or enthusiasm about the convention hall.

James B. Preston, in charge of the press section in the convention hall, came in with a big bundle of mail in his hands.

Big Mail Received for Bryan.

The Coliseum postmaster wanted me to help him get out the newspapermen's mail," he said. "It's all for one reporter, William Jennings Bryan." Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, one of Roosevelt delegates, came from that state, was an early arrival at his place on the convention floor.

Spectators seats on the floor and in the gallery were not half filled when Chairman Root appeared at his desk at 10:54.

When California's delegation appeared it again bore the banners which were carried to the hall yesterday. The sergeant-at-arms again forced the removal of the flags, leaving only the poles.

Soon after Chairman Root had arrived on the platform, he was flanked on one side by Governor Hadley, the Roosevelt leader, and on the other side by James Watson, of the Taft forces. Chairman Root turned to the day's expected hostilities all three shook hands "and retired to their corners."

Governor Hadley and Watson argued the Roosevelt vision of the three hours' debate that was to be allowed on the Roosevelt proposal to substitute a roll containing 92 Roosevelt delegates in place of the 100 Taft delegates seated by the National committee.

Officers Pose for Pictures.

Before calling the convention to order Chairman Root and the other officers of the convention posed for a series of pictures. This helped to delay matter several minutes beyond the time when the regular roll of delegates was to be read. At that time many delegates' seats still were vacant. Chairman Root finally pointed the table with his gavel at 11:15 and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to clear the aisles. A swarm of delegates and alternates wandered about the hall in search of their seats.

Surrounding Governor Deneen's seat on the floor for 15 minutes before the call to order were the Roosevelt leaders in earnest consultation. In the group were Governor Hadley, William Flinn and Governor Johnson, of California.

Fifteen minutes passed before Chairman Root again took up the table in an emphatic blow on the table insisted upon quiet and order. Much of the confusion was due to late comers in the galleries. Then, pounding on the table, Root announced: "The exercises I mean the business of this day—will be opened with prayer by Rev. Joseph Stolz."

Watson's Motion Taken Up.

Senator Root announced the unfinished business of the day as the motion of Watson that the convention proceed to the appointment of regular committees and the substitution of the Roosevelt list of delegates by the temporary roll. He also announced the agreement to three hours' debate which had been objected. There was no objection.

It had been agreed in advance that there should be no parliamentary procedure of any kind in the Roosevelt motion, the Taft forces agreeing to fight the matter out before the delegates.

Governor Hadley began an explanation of the situation confronting the convention. He reviewed the events of yesterday leading up to the ruling of National committee. He said that the Roosevelt motion was the only one that would purge the temporary roll.

"We could have met, immediately and forcibly, this arbitrary and unjustified ruling," he said. "We were roundly cheered. 'We could have forcibly insisted on calling the roll on that motion and we could have forcibly taken control of the hall. We chose to wait patiently until today."

Governor Hadley did not attempt to go into details of the various contested cases, saying he would leave that to other speakers. He read the "indictment" of the National committee as uttered by Colonel Roosevelt in his Monday night speech in this city and it called out a big cheer.

Hadley Denounces Personalities.

"It may be true that there are many persons who do not agree with us that Theodore Roosevelt should be candidate for President, but there can be no difference of opinion that his voice today is the greatest of the Western world," said Hadley.

He then read a statement from 14 members of the National committee, protesting against the action of the majority in seating many of the delegates, particularly in the California, Florida and Washington cases.

Governor Hadley made an earnest plea that personalities be left out, declaring the question was so clearly one of principle that it should not be involved by anything else.

Hadley received the closest attention throughout. In closing, he declared that when the vote on the sub-roll motion was taken, he would not be present. He submitted only the votes of those delegates whose seats were not contested and were allowed to ballot.

"An law, the precedents agree," he said, "that no man should be a judge in his own case."

Hadley was followed by W. T. Dovel, of Washington, who argued in favor of the Taft delegates seated by the National committee from Washington.

Dovel Denies "Stealing."

Mr. Dovel characterized as "recklessly false" the statement credited to Colonel Roosevelt that an effort had been made to "steal" the Washington delegates. As one of the Taft delegates from that state, he declared that there was no primary law in Washington. "The declaration is utterly false," he declared, "that the State of Washington ever was carried by Theodore Roosevelt."

Applause from the Taft delegates greeted this statement. The recital of what Mr. Dovel said was "the facts" as to Washington aroused the ire of Roosevelt delegates.

He was interrupted with groans from the Roosevelt forces when he said: "When I was in the State of Washington I was in the State of Washington and I was in the State of Washington."

The clerk, for the information of the convention, then read the names of those whom the Hadley motion would strike from the roll and the list of those whom it would seat.

When the reading was completed, Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, was presenting in support of the Hadley motion. The chair announced that 20 minutes had been allotted to him.

Temple of Delegates Improved.

Mr. Allen discussed the Washington cases in some detail, denouncing W. T. Dovel's statement as "filmy." Allen frequently was cheered by the Roosevelt forces and laughed at by the Taft adherents.

It was apparent the temper of the delegates was much better than it was yesterday. The session seemed to have relaxed everywhere.

After being interrupted several times Allen shouted:

"I'll answer you, I'll answer you. I haven't got anything until this convention is over; then the Lord only knows what you're got."

"Are you going to abide by the decision of this convention?" cried a delegate from Colorado.

"I'll answer you later," he said.

"Answer me now."

The floor was in an uproar.

"I'll answer you, I'll answer you," shouted Allen, his face growing red and his voice growing husky. The delegates stopped yelling long enough to hear him bark the door.

"I want to support the nominee of this convention, but—"

At this "but" the cheering and jeering broke out afresh.

Allen's Support Conditional.

"I'll support him," shouted Allen, "only on one condition, that his nomination is not accomplished by fraud and corruption."

Delegate Newcomb, of New York, made a point of order against further interruptions. He said that about 500 of the 6000 votes cast.

A delegate asked him how many votes there were in Seattle.

"There were possibly more than 100,000. He denounced the methods of the Washington state leaders at the state convention, saying the opponents were such that all Roosevelt men were practically barred from the hall. He denounced the National committee as unfair and prejudiced, and then took a final filing at the credentials committee, which as yet remained to be named.

"They ask us," he said, "why we don't wait for the committee on credentials to pass upon our case. I'll reply by asking you why don't you wait until your horse is stolen before you kick the door?"

Hemenway Defends Committee.

Allen was followed by ex-Senator Hemenway, of Indiana, for the Taft forces, who declared that the work of the National committee had been done fairly and regularly.

"Thirteen members of the committee have signed this protest," he said, "and 29 have seated these delegates. Now they ask you to uphold that minority without seeing the evidence; without getting the facts."

Hemenway attacked the men who signed the protest.

"Why," he shouted, "would you leave this matter to one like T. C. DuPont, of Delaware, representative of the Powder Trust?"

Taking up the Texas cases, Hemenway said that Cecil Lyon had controlled 5000 Federal appointments in Texas; that his word had been law, but that this year the Republicans of the other party had sent a delegation, not Cecil Lyon officeholders, but of independent voters.

From the Pennsylvania delegation came a yell:

"How about Penrose?"

Shaking his fist in the faces of the delegation, Hemenway, his face flushed, shouted:

"Give me Penrose before Flinn every time."

Pennsylvania Tells Viperous.

The Pennsylvanians went wild. Climbing upon their chairs and brandishing their fists, Flinn among them, they yelled vituperation at the speaker. As the disorder continued, Senator



TWO SNAPSHOTS OF EX-PRESIDENT, MADE THE DAY OF HIS ARRIVAL, WHEN HE WAS MAKING PUBLIC SPEECH.

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Senator Root was cheered.

In the midst of a new tumult, Flinn climbed upon a chair and demanded recognition.

"A point of order," he shouted. "State it," commanded Root.

"It is that the mention of personalities of Penrose and Flinn is not in order."

"The gentleman's point is not well taken. The gentleman will be seated at once," ruled Root.

Flinn was followed by George L. Record, of New Jersey, for Roosevelt. He dealt with the Arizona and Indiana cases.

Arizona Case Reviewed.

A double convention was held in Arizona, he said. In Cochise and Maricopa counties, the Taft men had been in the minority and had then selected their own delegates.

Recognition of these contesting delegations, he said, gave the Taft forces control.

Mr. Record declared the Roosevelt forces were willing to submit their cases to the decision of a credentials committee. If all contested delegates, both Taft and Roosevelt men, were excluded from voting on the reports of that committee.

The great crowds in the galleries became restless during Mr. Record's argument. Senator Root appealed again and again for quiet.

Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, said the "call of the luncheon" appealed to him and moved a recess until 3 P. M.

"No, no," cried hundreds of voices, and the motion was not put.

"If you recognize the right of a committee to pass on your right of state delegates to sit in a National convention," resumed Mr. Record, "you have established government by a minority. You are submitting to a partial and packed tribunal in cases where the verdict is reached before the evidence is submitted."

Indiana in Uproar.

An outbreak in the Indiana delegation followed the assertion of Record that in one district in Indianapolis the returns were made up by the officials without even opening the ballot boxes. William E. English, a delegate from the Seventh District, leaped to his feet and the entire delegation broke into an uproar.

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Their members seized the two men and kept them apart.

So much disorder had occurred in the hall that Chairman Root ordered a recess until all who desired to do so could leave the building.

The delay lasted 15 minutes and then Record resumed his argument, attacking the right of the contested men on the Indiana delegation to sit in the convention.

Record, in conclusion, said the party was facing the greatest crisis in its history.

"We don't want to be driven out of the party either by force or conscience," he said, "and I have no objection to a recess until all who desired to do so could leave the building."

"But if we are to permit an outside body to pack this convention and to carry that packing through to a permanent nomination, the conscience of the American people will revolt."

Taft Delegates Defended.

Robert E. Morris, of Arizona, then spoke in defense of the Taft delegates from that state. He described the "row" made by the Roosevelt forces in the Arizona state convention caused much merriment. He said the Roosevelt people at the end of the convention were seated in the hall.

"Boiled," called a voice from the floor.

"Yes, and we remained and passed every parliamentary move that was necessary," he said.

Judge Morris was interrupted by laughter.

"All that remained was parliamentary practice," he resumed amid renewed laughter.

Morris soon concluded, the next speaker being Thomas H. Devine, of Colorado, a member of the Taft forces and slated for chairman of the committee on credentials.

Mr. Devine said Governor Hadley had told him he expected to "say something nice about the National committee," after it seated his Missouri delegation.

"But it seems to have been one of those Missouri gentlemen's agreements," he said, "which he stands for only when it is to his own interest."

A wave of hisses and hoots from Roosevelt delegates greeted this attack on Governor Hadley.

Turning to the Southern contests, Mr. Devine characterized the action of the Missouri delegation as "striking up these contests as 'a damnable piece of business.'"

Devine Travels Hard Path.

There were groans and cheers at this, and thereafter Devine came on, and he referred to Ormsby McHarg as "an emissary from the North, loaded or unloaded I won't say which."

Flinn sat down.

"This emissary went among the delegates that were honestly elected," said Devine, "and he got several delegates and their example was quickly followed on the floor and in the galleries."

W. H. Featherstone, a Texas delegate, kept yelling at Devine. This aroused the ire of Senator Root. He walked to the front of the stage again.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said Devine, "if you don't prevent several delegates and their example was quickly followed on the floor and in the galleries."

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