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ROOSEVELT DELEGATES BOLT THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

With the Exception of McCormick of Chicago They Leave Room Declaring That They Are Out For Good

PARTING OF THE WAYS HAS COME, SAYS FLINN

Colonel Believed to Have Abandoned His Fight in the Regular Convention—Tells Bolting Delegates That Fraud Voids All Contracts—Boom Started For Governor Hadley of Missouri—Names of Hughes and Hadley Coupled by Delegates—Remarkable Demonstration For Missouri Executive Delays Convention Forty Minutes—Senator Borah Declares He Will Not Bolt—Bolt Precipitated by Action of Taft Majority on Credentials Committee in Limiting Time For Consideration of Contests.

Chicago, June 19—The long-expected crash in the republican ranks came tonight. The Roosevelt forces, acting, they said, under the personal direction of the colonel himself, began to lay their plans for independent action in national republican convention. As a forerunner of the more drastic action expected in the convention tomorrow or Friday, the Roosevelt members of the committee on credentials withdrew from that body tonight, withdrew in person, and in effect withdrew all of the Roosevelt contests, which had been scaled down from 92 to 78.

Roosevelt Abandonment.

Colonel Roosevelt tonight was in the midst of a series of exciting conferences and was busy figuring out the loyal delegates whom he could expect to carry with him out of the convention or rather into a separate convention on the convention floor in event the crisis is reached.

People who talked with the colonel tonight declared there was no longer any doubt as to his attitude. Convinced that the credentials committee was against him and would retain the contested Taft delegates in their seats, Colonel Roosevelt decided to go no further with his futile fight in the regular convention.

Senator Borah Won't Bolt.

The colonel would not issue a formal statement as to his warlike intentions early in the evening, but was said to have made his position clear to his followers.

Some of the conferences at his headquarters were exciting.

Senator Borah of Idaho, it was reported, declared as he left the Roosevelt rooms that he would not bolt.

Boom Started for Hadley.

The Missouri delegation in the convention held a caucus tonight for the purpose, it was reported, of formally launching a boom for Governor Hadley for president. The remarkable demonstration given the Missouri executive in the convention today, together with the sudden turn in affairs, was said to have strengthened their belief that the time was ripe for bringing forward a compromise candidate.

Hughes Also Mentioned.

In the meantime there was much talk of Justice Charles E. Hughes of New York as the candidate of the convention. Some of the leaders ventured to suggest a ticket of Hughes and Hadley.

All sorts of wild rumors were current as the crash came.

Taft Forces Increase Strength.

The fact that the Taft forces strengthened their hold on the convention in the test vote today, getting 564 votes as against 558 yesterday, threw the opposition forces into something of a panic. The Roosevelt vote in the convention today was 510, but it was realized that 24 votes from Wisconsin, 10 from Iowa and 10 from North Dakota must be deducted from that on a presidential ballot, while but few of the Taft votes could be gained.

Taft Supporters Jubilant.

The Taft people were exultant tonight. They denied intimations from the Roosevelt side that they were considering a compromise candidate, and asserted that with a tightening of the lines it was apparent that President Taft would win the nomination on the first ballot, with a something to spare. Senator Dixon declared tonight that one final appeal might be made to the membership of the convention.

Large Force of Police for Today.

"We shall have exhausted then every legal and moral duty, devolving upon us. The future will have to take care of itself." The Taft forces tonight said they were prepared for an attempt by the Roosevelt people to hold a convention within the convention hall, and had taken steps to prevent "any such disorder."

It was said that 500 policemen and 500 assistant sergeants-at-arms would be stationed in the convention hall to prevent disorder, and would do so at any cost.

ROOSEVELT MEN BOLT.

McCormick of Chicago Only One to Remain With Credentials Committee.

Chicago, June 19.—After bolting once from the credentials committee under the orders of Colonel Roosevelt, and being called back by Roosevelt managers to the committee room, all of the Roosevelt members of the credentials committee except R. R. McCormick of Chicago left again at 11.45 o'clock tonight, declaring they were "out for good."

The cause of the bolt was the refusal of the committee to give a full hearing on all contested cases. After the Roosevelt men had left, the committee took up the cases, but had not proceeded far when a motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning was proposed and carried.

Dixon Says Delegates Are Tired.

Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign manager, who had been hurriedly summoned after the first bolt, left with the Roosevelt men.

"These men are tired and will go home and go to bed," he said.

"I think the other fellows are wasting time to stay here tonight," he added.

Francis J. Heney and Hugh T. Halbert of Minnesota, who led the bolt, were the only ones who would talk at length on the situation.

Heney Says It Was a Farce.

"Is this a bolt?" Mr. Heney was asked.

"You can call it what you want to," he said. "These are the facts: Every Roosevelt man with the exception of McCormick has walked out because he was convinced from the rules which were proposed that there was no intention of giving a valid hearing.

"The cases that were heard before the national committee were a farce, and this is a worse one. The lineup was perfectly plain—32 to 18."

Says Committee Excluded Evidence.

Mr. Halbert declared the breat came because the committee limited time and excluded evidence. "We claimed and insisted that the credentials committee should hear all evidence, as a court of original jurisdiction, and that the national convention, not the credentials committee, should be the court of last resort."

Before adjourning the committee adopted the amended rules by a vote of 36 to 4.

ChairmanDevine said the adjournment was taken because most of the contesting delegates had left the Coliseum.

The Roosevelt Bolters.

On the roll call adopting the rules, R. R. McCormick of Illinois, Clency St. Clair of Idaho, W. S. Lauder of North Dakota and John M. Early of Tennessee voted "No."

The Roosevelt men who were shown by this roll call to be absent were: F. J. Heney, California; Ralph Harris, Kansas; L. N. Mitchell, Pennsylvania; J. H. Libby, Maine; E. G. Carrington, Jr., Maryland; Hugh T. Halbert, Minnesota; H. E. Sackett, Nebraska; C. H. Cowles, North Carolina; J. J. Sullivan, Ohio; D. T. Norton, Oklahoma; A. V. Swift, Oregon; S. X. Way, South Dakota.

Missouri Won't Bolt.

Jesse A. Toleran of Missouri, who was one of those who made the first rush through the door during the first bolt, declared that he had never intended to leave the meeting, but had rushed outside to bring in the newspaper men. "Missouri is not bolting," he said, "but will vote for Roosevelt in the convention."

R. R. McCormick when he came out of the room said he was "with the Roosevelt men in spirit, but perhaps not to the extent of leaving the hall."

"They were forced out of the committee," he said. "Rules were adopted that were outrageous."

After adjournment Chairman Devine declared the committee would take up the contests tomorrow morning and finish them as rapidly as possible in their regular order.

"All Roosevelt Men Leave the Hall."

The Roosevelt men rushed out with the cry: "All Roosevelt men leave the hall."

They got as far as the street when they were overtaken by several of their number who told them they had acted too hastily. It was decided to return to the committee room to make a fight there. The proposed adoption of a rule limiting argument of contested elections cases before the credentials committee to five minutes for district cases and ten minutes for state cases precipitated the bolt. George L. Record conveyed this information to Colonel Roosevelt over the telephone.

"I then went into the committee room," he said, "and told our men that it was Colonel Roosevelt's desire that we leave if such a rule was adopted."

The action was premature, however, according to Roosevelt generals who came to the scene at top speed. Instead of waiting for action on the resolutions, the Roosevelt men left before any rules had been adopted.

The rules which brought on the fight were presented by James A. Hemenway of Indiana. They provided:

"That no conetst cases should be considered except those appealed from the decisions of the national committee.

"That none should be taken up where the decision of the national committee had been unanimous.

"That cases should be consolidated where such action had been taken at the national committee.

"That the contestants who were not seated (usually the Roosevelt men) should open the arguments.

"That ten minutes be allowed for state cases and five for district cases for counsel on each side.

"That no evidence be considered that was not considered at the previous hearing."

The Time Extended.

The last two provisions brought on the fight. Hugh T. Halbert of Minnesota and other Roosevelt men claiming the committee should open all evidence in all cases.

After the return of the Roosevelt members an amendment was introduced making the limit of time on state cases 30 minutes for each side and for district cases 15 minutes.

Beginning of the Trouble.

The doors of the committee room were suddenly thrown open by J. J. Sullivan of Ohio, who rushed out with the cry "All Roosevelt men walk out." He was followed by Hugh T. Halbert of Minnesota, Francis J. Heney of California, George L. Record of New Jersey and other Roosevelt men. As they pushed open the swinging doors after Sullivan, they cried out to the newspapermen:

"All newspapermen come inside and see what they are trying to do to us."

Colonel Thayer, assistant sergeant at arms, shouted to the doorkeeper to admit no one. The Roosevelt forces shouted again for everyone to come in. Mr. Thayer called for policemen, who pushed their way through and kept the crowd from getting in.

"I Am Through," Says Roosevelt.

Chicago, June 20.—"So far as I am concerned," declared Colonel Roosevelt to his delegates and advisers in an address this morning, "I am through. If you are voted down, I hope you, the real and lawful majority of the convention, will organize as such, and you will do it if you have the courage and loyalty of your convictions."

Acting Under Roosevelt's Orders.

The Roosevelt men poured from the room declaring they were acting under orders from Colonel Roosevelt.

"Everybody go to the Florentine room at the Congress," shouted one man. They rushed out, followed by the crowd, and in the street outside of the Coliseum they were overtaken by Secretary William Hayward.

"Why did you act that way?" he demanded of Heney.

"Why didn't you wait until some rules had been passed?"

"We are acting under the direct orders of Colonel Roosevelt," retorted Heney.

When the delegates had been called to order in the Florentine room by a Roosevelt delegate, an invitation was extended to "Taft delegates who were present under false colors" to leave the room.

"Bet them stay," shouted a delegate. "We have no star chamber assione."

William Flinn, of Pennsylvania mounted a table and addressed the delegates.

"Parting of Ways Has Come."

"The issue has been joined," he said. "I have just come fro ma two hours' conference of the Pennsylvania delegation and we voted unanimously to walk out of a convention controlled by the Taft forces through theft and fraud. Our decision carries with us the republican candidate for state treasurer and a candidate for congress in Pennsylvania. These gentlemen held that their personal interests were of relative unimportance as compared with the principle at stake and the duty they owed the people. He have been patient, but the parting of ways has come."

Wouldn't Disgrace Maryland.

Edward C. Carrington of Maryland, a member of the credentials committee, here interrupted to describe the proceedings preceding the walkout.

"The Taft majority of the committee sought at the outset to apply the gag rule," he said, "and I refuse to disgrace the state of Maryland by sitting longer with the committee."

Delegate King of Nebraska urged the bolters to return to the committee room and make a minority report to the convention tomorrow.

Roosevelt Addresses Delegates.

Then Colonel Roosevelt appeared and immediatel ybegan to speak.

"I am going to ask you to take a recess until I can get certain facts and lay them before you," he said. "I earnestly counsel you not to discuss what you intend, to do until you have the facts before you.

"I can tell you the general outline of what I shall do. So far as I am concerned I shall never recognize in a republican convention a majority of which in a large part is composed of fraudulently seated delegates from the states of which Governor Hadley spoke today. That is not a convention of the republican party. A convention of the republican party is a convention the majority of which is elected by the people and not appointed by a moribund national committee.

"Fraud Destroys Any Contract."

"I am for a convention in which sit the men elected by the states of Washington and Arizona and not the men appointed from Washington and Arizona by the defunct bosses of other states. I hold that this is no case of a factional fight. The time has come now when we must assert absolutely the right of the people to run the national convention, to have their own representatives put in the convention. I see that it was held today that of these contested delegates all were to vote on one another's cases on the ground of a precedent. The argument in favor of that precedent is of the type of the argument made by a clever corporation lawyer when advising a corporation how to keep within a law and yet do what the law intended to forbid. This kind of bad faith vitiates any proposition. Fraud destroys any contract."

PRESIDENT SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY.

Governor Hadley's Motion Tabled, 564 to 510

Chicago, June 19.—The Roosevelt forces met their second defeat in the republican national convention today in a session which had for its outstanding feature a remarkable demonstration of nearly an hour's duration in honor of **Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri.**

All of the Roosevelt delegates joined in this demonstration, while some of the Taft states lent a voice. The ovation to the Missouri executive was quickly interpreted by many of the delegates as the possible forerunner of a boom for Hadley for president. One enthusiastic Pennsylvania man jumped to the stage and called: "Three cheers for Hadley, the next president of the United States!"

Governor Hadley led the fight on the convention floor today to oust 32 contested Taft delegates and to seat 32 Roosevelt men in their places. The convention finally refused to entertain the motion by a vote of 564 to 510.

This transferred the fight to the committee on credentials just before the convention adjourned until tomorrow noon.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Remarkble Demonstration for Governor Hadley of Missouri.

Chairman Root finally pounded 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 aimlessly about the hall in search of their seats.

Another 15 minutes passed before Chairman Root again took up his gavel and with emphatic blows on the table insisted upon quiet and order. Much of the confusion was due to late comers in the galleries.

Then, pounding the table, Root announced:

"The exercises—I mean the business of this day will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph Stolz."

The delegates and alternates and every person in the galleries arose and stood during the invocation.

Hadley Greeted With Cheers.

Senator Root announced the unfinished business of the day—the motion of Watson that the convention proceed to the appointment of the regular committees and the sub-motion of Governor Hadley that the Roosevelt list of delegates be substituted for the temporary roll. He also announced the agreement as to three hours' debate and asked if there was objection. There was not.

As Governor Hadley advanced to the front of the stage to open the debate, a round of cheers from the Roosevelt forces greeted him.

When the tumult subsided 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 Chairman Rosewater which quashed the Hadley motion to purge the temporary roll.

"We could have met immediately and forcibly this arbitrary nad unparliamentary ruling," said Hadley, and he was roundly cheered. "We could have forcibly insisted on calling the roll on that motion and we could have forcibly taken control. Instead we chose to wait patiently until today.

"Greatest Voice of Western World."

"It may be true that there are many persons who do not agree with us that Theodore Roosevelt should be our 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, Texas and Washington cases. Governor Hadley made an earnest plea that personalities be left out of the debate, declaring the question was so clearly one of principle that it should not be involved by anything else. It was not a question of any man's candidacy, he said, not a question of the next campaign, but embraced the very existence of the republican party itself.

Declares Roosevelt's Statement False.

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

Mr. Dovell 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 the state, he declared there was no primary law in Washington.

"The declaration is utterly false," he declared, "that the state of Washington was ever carried by Theodore Roosevelt."

Applause from the Taft delegations greeted this statement.

The recital of what Mr. Dovell said were the "facts" as to Washington aroused the ire of Roosevelt delegates. He was interrupted with groans from the Roosevelt forces when he declared: "When it was discovered the night before the state convention that the Taft forces were in control, the adherents of Mr. Roosevelt declined to come to the convention, because they knew they were beaten."

Allen of Knasas Warms Up.

When the announcement was concluded Henry J. Allen of Kansas was presented to speak in support of the Hadley motion.

Mr. Allen discussed the Washington case in some detail, denouncing Dovell's statement as "flimsy." Allen frequently was cheered by the Roosevelt delegates and laughed at by the Taft adherents.

After being interrupted several times Allen shouted at some of the Taft tormentors: "You haven't got anything until this convention's over; then the Lord only knows what you've got."

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

"I'll answer you later."

"Answer me now."

The floor was in an uproar.

Will Support Convention Nominee on One Condition.

"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.

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

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

"I'll support him," shouted Allen, "only on the 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 of the speakers and Chairman Root held it well taken. The chairman made a special plea for fair play to the speakers.

Senator Hemenway of Indiana.

Allen was followed by former Senator James A. Hemenway of Indiana, for the Taft forces.

Senator Hemenway declared that the work of the national committee had been done fairly and regularly.

From the Pennsylvania delegation came a yell: "How about Penrose?"

Bending over and shaking his fist in the faces of the delegation, Hemenway, his face flushed, shouted: "Give me Penrose before Flinn, every time."

The Pennsylvanians went wild. Climbing upon their chairs and brandishing their fists they yelled epithets and vituperation at the speaker. Flinn himself took a prominent part in the demonstration.

Root Rebukes Flinn.

Throughout the hall came yells and jeers and for a few moments tumult prevailed.

As the disorder continued in the Pennsylvania delegation, Senator Root came to the front of the stage and pointing to Flinn he shouted: "If the gentleman from Pennsylvania wishes to commend his cause to the just and honest members of this convention and the American people he will cease to interfere with the delivery of a reasonable and decent argument."

Senator Root was cheered.

"We will have order in this convention, or the members responsible for disorder will suffer in the estimation of the American people," added Senator Root.

Flinn Ordered to Be Seated.

Then, 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, are not in order."

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

Flinn stood defiantly for a minute, but then sat down.

Senator Hemenway soon concluded after this, and was followed by George L. Record of New Jersey, for the Roosevelt side of the argument. He dealt with the Arizona and Indiana cases.

Almost a Fist Fight.

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 box.

William E. English, a delegate from the Seventh district, leaped to his feet, and the entire delegation broke into an uproar.

"There was no contest in that district," shouted English, wildly, waving his fists in the air. "You know there was no contest there."

William Hoton Dye, a Roosevelt delegate in the Indiana delegation, sprang to his feet and shouted at English. The latter yelled back:

"Liar! Liar! Liar!" and started toward Dye.

Other members seized the two men and kept them apart.

C—AD Running Story

Robert E. Morris of Arizona.

Robert E. Morris of Arizona then spoke in defense of the Taft delegates from that state.

Morris' description of the "row" made by the Roosevelt forces in the Arizona state convention caused much merriment in the national convention. He said the Roosevelt men at the end of the convention marched out of the hall.

"Bolted!" called a voice from the floor.

"Yes; and we remained and passed every parliamentary move that was necessary."

Thomas H. Devine of Colorado.

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

Devine sat in the sessions of the republican national committee as the representative of Colorado. He declared the 14 members of the committee had "listened to their master's voice," and signed a statement, the contents of which they did not know. 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 gentleman's agreements," he said, "which he stands for only when it is to his own interest."

A wave of hisses and hoots from Roosevelt forces greated this attack on Governor Hadley.

Root Threatens Texas Delegate.

W. H. Featherston, one of the Texas delegates, kept constantly yelling at Devine. This aroused the ire of Senator Root. He walked to the front of the stage again.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said the chairman, "I don't know whether you want to hear what is said on this serious subject, but I want to say to you (pointing at Featherston), that, delegate or no delegate, if you don't preserve order the sergeant at arms will be directed to put you out."

Root was loudly applauded.

Featherston insisted he was merely trying to correct misstatements. Devine had been attacking the "Cecil Lyon steam roller" in Texas.

Devine concluded with a defense of the national committee which brought a great chorus of "boos" and hisses from the Roosevelt sympathizers.

Defence of Cecil Lyon.

The crowd at this juncture began to call for Hadley.

C. C. Littleton of Texas, a Taft delegate and a brother of Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York, was introduced by Governor Hadley to say a word of defense for Cecil Lyon.

"Lyon has built up an organization in Texas against which the gates of hell cannot prevail," he said as he concluded.

A round of applause greeted James E. Watson, who concluded the argument against the Hadley motion. From the gallery came a shout of "Hooray for Sunny Jim!"

Watson asked whether the delegates felt able to judge on the merits of all the cases involved in Hadley's motion. He pointed out that but few of the contests had been discussed by the speakers.

"Now, you are not in a position to judge the merits of these controversies," demanded Watson.

A roar of "No!" came from the delegates.

"You are in no position, you are in no temper—if you will excuse my saying so—to judge these cases."

Watson was interrupted several times and there were renewed calls for Hadley.

The governor appeared and was accorded the greatest demonstration of the convention up to this time. Both floor and galleries were on their feet.

Wild Demonstration for Hadley.

Watson and Root joined in conversation with Hadley as he stood waiting for the wild welcome to cease, but it went on and on. Hats were in the air. One enthusiastic negro delegate raised an umbrella and cast it above his head.

In one corner of the hall, Governor Stubbs of Kansas, his light hair gleaming, waved his arms wildly, leading cheer after cheer.

The California delegation endeavored to put up their Roosevelt banners and start around the hall. But Sergeant at Arms Stone quickly halted the plan and the banners were taken down.

The Missouri standard was waved on high, and in an instant the New Jersey delegates raised their standard and started around the hall. Missouri, Hadley's home state, followed. Then West Virginia joined the procession.

Hadley Boom for President.

The ovation to Governor Hadley started a running fire of talk on the place on the front of the stage and promise candidate for president.

The Roosevelt people yelled themselves hoarse, while many of the so-called doubtful delegates joined in the cheering.

One of the Ohio delegates grabbed up the standard of that state and marched across the aisle in front of the stage.

California, Nebraska and Kansas were soon in line and the hall became a bedlam of noise.

The first great ovation was fairly under way, and they went to it.

Governor Hadley retired from his place on the front of the stage and stood beside Senator Root and Mr. Watson at the chairman's table. He smiled broadly.

Yelling, Singing Procession.

Oklahoma and Pennsylvania fell into the line. Round the big hall came the procession, yelling, shrieking, trying to sing, cheering Roosevelt and Hadley.

It took three men to carry each of the heavy standards which had been especially weighted to prevent such a demonstration.

Some of the California delegates as they went by the speakers' stand called out, "We want Teddy."

A stalwart Kansan, carrying the standard of that state, attempted to thrust it upon the platform, but was pulled back.

Missouri's delegates brought their standard with its six iron bases up in front of the speakers' stand and did a "grizzly bear" dance there until pushed on by other delegates.

Some of the states found their standards so securely fastened to the floor that all efforts to dislodge them proved futile.

"We Want Teddy!" "We Want Teddy!"

The Massachusetts people tugged at theirs for ten minutes and then broke it.

The New York delegates climbed on their chairs when the demonstration has been in progress 17 minutes, but they did so to observe, and not to participate.

Over in the Kansas delegation a deep throated yell punctuated the demonstration. "We want Teddy!" "We want Teddy!" came the yell, and soon it developed into a deep deafening chant that rose above the flood of sound.

California's bear-surmounted pole joined the parade, and the Massachusetts delegates hoisted a big black hat on their broken standard.

During the demonstration Barnes of New York said: "I'm not disturbed. Reason eventually will be restored."

Mrs. Longworth Witnesses Demonstration.

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, from her seat near the press stand, stood up when the demonstration began and looked out over the sea of waving heads. She turned and spoke to Congressman Longworth and he rose also. Mrs. Longworth showed no excitement over the demonstration.

Indiana and New York kept their places they had in front of the platform.

"What about Hadley?" was the insistent cry from a number in the Illinois delegation, while others yelled "We want Teddy!"

Mrs. Longworth was leaning over the rail talking with a friend when the chant of "We want Teddy" began sounding much like "We want Hadley." She straightened up and waved friends aside to catch the cry; then turned and smiled at her husband.

"Hadley the Next President."

W. H. Coleman of the Pennsylvania delegation dashed to the front of the stage with a megaphone and shouted: "Hadley the next president! Three cheers!"

He got the cheers, but the sergeant at arms got him, and he was led off the stage.

Girl in White Causes Demonstration.

Soon after this incident a pretty girl in white in the galleries suddenly stood up and waved a lithograph of Colonel Roosevelt. She was immediately the center of attraction. She stood waving the picture in one hand and a handkerchief in the other, smiling all the while in a way that commanded admiration. Finally in her excitement she dropped the picture. But many of the eyes that turned her way lost none of their interest when the Theodore Roosevelt likeness disappeared. The girl herself was sufficient treat. Then someone found the picture and returned it to her and the cheering, which had died away for the instant, was renewed.

The California "Teddy Bear" standard and several state standards were carried to her side.

Reporters made a rush to find who she was. It was Mrs. W. A. Davis of Chicago.

Old-timers said they remembered nothing like this since Minnie Murray of Iowa, the famous "woman in white," stampeded the democratic convention in 1896.

Attempt to Get Her to Stage.

As a climax to the demonstration she had helped to prolong, Mrs. Davis was brought to the floor by several delegates and an attempt was made to lift her over the press seats to the stage.

The sergeant at arms stopped this. But Mrs. Davis, from the press section, led the cheering, still holding her precious picture and trying to make a speech. Senator Root occasionally pounded with his gavel on the table, but made no serious effort to stop the demonstration for a long while.

The demonstration had been in progress 40 minutes and Mrs. Davis had disappeared from the floor when Chairman Root finally directed the officers to restore order.

Mrs. Davis, somewhat rumpled, returned to the gallery, was cheered for a moment, and then sat down.

Sergeant at Arms Stone and Assistant Chief Schneider of the police department, patrolling the center aisle, succeeded in getting most of the delegates in their seats by 3.47.

More Cheers for Mrs. Davis.

Policemen in the gallery were endeavoring to restore quiet in the vicinity of Mrs. Davis, who had returned to her gallery seat amid another wave of cheers. She withdrew for a moment in the company of an officer, and the crowd hissed what they thought was a forcible removal of the feminine enthusiast. In a moment she returned to her seat, to receive another storm of applause. When quiet had been restored and after Governor Hadley had made a brief statement, Mr. Watson moved to refer to the credentials committee the motion to seat the 32 Roosevelt delegates. Governor Deneen moved to amend so as to provide that no contested delegates should vote on the membership of the committee on credentials, or on its report.

Both motions were applauded. Governor McGovern of Wisconsin seconded the motion of Governor Deneen.

Mr. Watson moved to table the motion of Governor Deneen.

"No, no!" shouted some of the delegates, while some of those in the galleries hissed.

Flinn Demands Rollcall.

"The motion is not debatable. Are you ready for the question?" called Senator Root.

Former Representative Parson of New York asked that the parliamentary situation be explained by a clerk, and this was done.

Delegate Flinn of Pennsylvania demanded a rollcall on the motion to table. It was seconded by New Jersey, Missouri and other states, and was ordered by states.

The roll was to furnish the second test of the convention and caused much excitement.

California Vote Challenged.

Alabama led off with 22 ayes and 3 noes. Arizona followed with 8 ayes,

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A NEW PARTY.

Johnson Says It Will Nominate Roosevelt Today.

Chicago, June 20.—"I am speaking to you," said Colonel Roosevelt to his delegates, "as a man to whom some of you have done the honor to state that you wish to nominate me as president. When I went into the race I made my appeal to the people. Most of the delegates were chosen at direct primaries by the people. I made my fight squarely. I said, and some of you heard me, that if the people decided against me I would have nothing to say, but that if the people were for me and the politicians tried to cheat me out of the nomination, I would have a great deal to say.

"I went by the people and I won. Now the national committee and a portion of the convention which is made a majority only by the aid of delegates not elected but chosen by the national committee, are trying to cheat me out of the nomination. They can't do it. As far as I am concerned it makes no difference. But it is not me they are cheating; it is the people, the rank and file of the republican party.

"I did not want to give you any advice as I preferred to let you decide what to do; but I am going to give my advice.

"Governor Deneen today introduced a very moderate resolution in dealing with the four flagrant steals. It asked that the delegates from California, Texas and Arizona should not be permitted to vote, and that the three states stolen bodily—Washington, Arizona and Texas—should not put their representatives on the credentials committee. The motion was voted down by substantially the same vote that elected Root over McGovern. In each case the majority was a majority only because the votes of the fraudulently seated delegates were counted.

"Mr. Root received 70 or 80 stolen votes," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "Mr. Deneen's resolution was beaten today by fraudulent votes which in that resolution were named, by the votes of Texas, Arizona, Washington, and the two fraudulent votes from California. If those votes had been changed the resolution would have been carried.

"To add insult to injury the committee on credentials organized by choosing as chairman Mr. Devine, the national committeeman, who had taken part in the very theft on which he had passed as a member of the national committee.

"As far as I a mconcerned I am through. I hope that tomorrow when you go back to the convention hall you will at once introduce a resolution that none of these fraudulently seated delegates shall vote on any question in the credentials committee or in the convention.

"Don't lie down again if they beat you by fraudulent votes. There is no use in voting to cut out the fraudulent votes and then being beaten by the fraudulent votes and say you are very sorry and go home. I hope you will then take the position that you decline longer to submit to having any delegates fraudulently seated to sit as judges on their cases or vote on the report of the credentials committee.

"I hope you will refuse any longer to recognize a majority thus composed as having any title in law or morals to be called a republican convention. We have by fair means elected a clear majority of the delegates, and I hope that you will not permit our opponents, having failed by fair means, to beat you by foul means and swindle the people out of the victory they have won.

"I you are voted down, I hope you as the real and lawful majority of the convention will organize as such, and you will do it if you have the courage and loyalty to your convictions."

Governor Johnson reached the Florentine room a few minutes after Mr. Roosevelt had concluded his address. A score of men seized him and rushed him to a table.

"Gentlemen," Governor Johnson began, "you have heard what we are going to do tomorrow. We are going to stop dilly-dallying with this robbing convention. We are going in there to fight and we are prepared for the BIRTH OF A NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY which will nominate for president Theodore Roosevelt."

Cabled Paragraphs

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 19.—Five deaths which have occurred since Friday last in the vicinity of San Juan have been diagnosed by the insular board of health as cases of bubonic plague. Seven suspects have been confined and placed under observation.

MILITARY AVIATOR KILLED.

Douai, France, June 19.—Captain and Lieut. Albert Peignan, both officers in the French army and trained airmen, met tragic deaths this morning when the biplanes they were piloting round the military flying ground collided with terrific force in midair.

ATTACKED BY SUFFRAGETTES.

London, June 19.—A savage attack on David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, was made today by a small band of suffragettes outside of Caxton hall in the Westminster district, but beyond knocking off the chancellor's silk hat the women did no damage.

BLUEJACKETS REPLACE STRIKERS.

Marseilles, June 19.—The strike of the seamen which was declared yesterday has tied up the port and several liners have cancelled their sailings. The government is sending bluejackets to replace the strikers and holding destroyers in readiness to convey the mails if necessary.

Evelyn Thaw a State Witness

DECLARES THAT HER HUSBAND HAD DELUSIONS.

IN A CONTINUAL RAGE

White's Conduct Constantly on Thaw's Mind, She Says—No Sign of Recognition Between the Couple.

White Plains, N. Y., June 19—Evelyn Thaw as witness for the state in its efforts to keep her husband, Harry K. Thaw, in the asylum for the insane at Matteawan, repeated in a crowded courtroom here this afternoon her story of the series of sensations which culminated in Thaw's murder of Stanford White. Her testimony covered her relations with Thaw at the time, ten years ago, when he first sought acquaintance with her as a chorus girl.

Frequently Talked About White.

She told of his proposal of marriage in Paris three years later, his rage when she told of an earlier attack upon her by White, the Thaw marriage, his constant reversion to her relations with White, and the shooting of White on Madison Square garden roof. She had not touched upon the later mental condition of her husband when the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

Did Not Recognize Each Other.

Many men and women, a majority in motoring togs, filled the courtroom to see and hear the witness. She looked her husband squarely in the face as she took the stand, but no sign of recognition passed between the two. Thaw kept his eyes on her throughout the testimony but displayed no emotion. The witness was composed throughout, and testified in a clear, loud voice.

Thaw Had Delusions.

Her story was a mere outline, only the features which W. T. Jerome, for the state, wished to bring to the front to show Thaw's mental condition, being dwelt upon. She insisted that Traw had had delusions that the "Monk" Eastman gang was after him, and that he was in a state of almost continual rage over her story of Stanford White's early attack upon her. She told of reports that her husband had whipped girls and had told her she also needed spanking. She identified several hypodermic needles as those used by Thaw.

Will Be Recalled Today.

It is believed that she will be called to testify tomorrow as to what she knows of Thaw's more recent acts.

Democrats Also Having Troubles

BRYAN BY 'PHONE DECLARES WAR ON PARKER.

IS NOT PROGRESSIVE

Warns Committee That He Will Oppose Judge for Temporary Chairman—Committee Now in a Quandary.

Baltimore, Md., June 19.—Opposition developed unexpectedly tonight against the naming of Judge Alton B. Parker of New York for temporary chairman of the democratic national convention. While a majority of the arrangement committee which will select tomorrow the temporary officers of the convention were favorable to the selection of Judge Parker, it became known tonight at an informal conference of the committee members that friends of William J. Bryan had come out against Judge Parker's selection and that a new choice may have to be made.

Bryan Will War Upon Parker.

The statement was made by those opposed to Judge Parker's selection that he was a conservative and that, as this was a progressive campaign, a progressive man should be named for the temporary chairmanship to make the keynote speech.

Late tonight it was denfitely learned that a member of the arrangement committee had talked with Colonel Bryan at Chicago over the telephone and that, after being informed of the purpose of the committee to name Judge Parker as temporary chairman, Colonel Bryan was quoted by the committeeman as replying that the democratic party was four-fifths progressive; that a progressive man should be named, and that if Judge Parker were selected as temporary chairman he would be prepared to oppose this selection on the floor of the convention.

Parker May Be Named Despite Him.

The news of Mr. Bryan's opposition to Judge Parker, who had been put forward for temporary chairman by the New York delegation leaders, was given quietly to the national committeemen and then the matter was taken up for discussion. Some of the committeemen urged that the plan to select Judge Parker should be carried out notwithstanding the opposition to him, and tha tif necessary the selection should be made an issue. At a late hour tonight it was said by two of the members of the national committee that Judge Parker would be named.

Committee Still Undecided.

A member of the arrangement committee said that while a majority of the committee was in favor of Judge Parker's selection it could not be definitely stated tonight what the outcome would be, as the committeemen felt that it was desirable to maintain harmony in the matter. There were reports that the question of the temporary chairmanship might be brought before the convention for settlement.

Underwood Boomers Get Busy.

Friends of Representative Oscar Underwood of Alabama became actively engaged today in seeking to bring about the nomination for president of the floor leader of the house. Senator Bankhead of Alabama came over from Washington and conferred with the national committeemen here, Clark Howell, national committeeman from Georgia, and the oldest member of the national committee in point of view of having been on the committee twenty years, reached here today and was soon engaged in numerous conferences. Mr. Howell, who has just been re-elected a member of the national committee for the next four years, believes that Oscar Underwood is the logical choice of the party for presidential nomination.

Underwood the Logical Man.

"If Oscar Underwood came from any state north of the Ohio river," said Mr. Howell to his associate committeemen, "he would be nominated unanimously. The floor leadership of Underwood has done more than anything else to bring the democratic party together. He is the logical man to nominate. The time has come when the logical man for the presidential nomination should be selected, no matter what part of the country he comes from. The day of sectionalism has passed."

Bryan on Resolutions Committee.

It was generally reported here tonight that William J. Bryan would be made the chairman of the committee on resolutions. Just what part Mr. Bryan plans to take at the convention with respect to the selection of the standard bearer and the building of the party platform has not been made known. Mr. Bryan is expected here Sunday.

MAN OF 83 SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Widow Seeks to Recover $30,000 as Balm for Her Disappointment.

New York, June 19.—At the age of 86 years, former Alderman Samuel R. Myers of Brooklyn found himself today the defendant in a breach of promise suit. Six years ago he took a second wife, but Mrs. Charlotte Frances Law, a widow, who says she is "about 50," declared that ten years ago Myers was engaged to marry her, wrote her more than 300 letters and often renewed his promise to wed her, up to 1906, when he married "another person"—a retired school teacher from Massachusetts. Mrs. Law wants $30,000 damages for being jilted. The case is being tried in the supreme court.