State law by the almost unanimous action of the State committee and the 176 uncontested delegates returned by the State official held a convention out of a possible membership of 200, and yet the eight men elected by that convention with 176 delegates out of a possible membership of 200, whose credentials came from sworn State officers, delegates in a convention who gave the Republican party in Texas its electoral vote, were ousted by the National Committee and their places filled by men chosen by a rump convention of substituted members from that regular convention appointed by the State committee.

The other speakers will tell you how in Arizona and in Washington the Republican voters in those States under the call of a regular committee were overthrown by hand picked delegates. Then will come the question as to who shall vote upon the proposition.

Would Bar Contestants Votes.

It will be our contention that upon that question there shall be cast only votes of those delegates whose seats are not involved in controversy in the motion now pending. [Great applause and yells and noises of all sorts.] I stated to you yesterday the precedent of the convention of 1884, where there had no temporary roll made by the National Committee. Mr. Wilson said that was because there was no National Committee. But there was one and its chairman called the convention to order. [More applause, &c.]

But when they proceeded to make up the temporary roll it was found that there were two delegates from the State of Missouri representing different factions of the Republican party from the State, and it was decided by that convention that both delegations should stand aside and should have no part in the work of the committee on credentials and shouldn't have any voice as to whether or not they should be seated in the convention. [Cheers and yells of delight from the loose-fit men and laughter from the Taft men. "That's the stuff, Governor," called some one from the Texas delegation.]

The 24-hour cigar is the ORLANDO

Good after breakfast—after lunch—after dinner—any time—all the time. The price, 10 cts. each.

CIGARS UNITED UNITED CIGARS STORES

This announcement occasioned as much applause as any speech yet made.

There followed a pause of five minutes given to allow people to make up their minds whether they would stay in or go out, and the police were told not to allow people leaving the galleries to return to them. A few persons left during this intermission and the delegates took advantage of the opportunity to move around and chat, while the band played enlivening airs.

Mr. Record concluded his argument by saying that he didn't want to be driven out of the convention.

"But if we come here and find a packed convention then we feel that the sentiment of the American people will revolt at that proceeding." And this too was greeted with mingled hisses and cheers.

Defends Action of Arizona.

The next speaker was Judge Robert E. Morrison of Arizona, who defended the action of the National Committee in regard to the Arizona cases. He made an impassioned speech of about five minutes duration in the course of which he said amid roars of approval and disapproval, the following:

"After the Roosevelt people left the hall—bolted if you want to use the word [This in reply to a shout from some Roosevelt man], we went on with the convention and for two and a half hours we passed every parliamentary rule that was necessary. There was absolutely nothing but parliamentary tactics. [These remarks were greeted with much laughter and cries of "That's what you call it, eh?" and "Of course you did!"]

"But the fact of the matter was that, let me say in conclusion, the Republicans whether they were Democrats or not [the storm of laughter that greeted this remark came from all over the house, wherever he could be heard, from Roosevelt admirers and Taft men alike], Democrats, I use the word advisedly. Republicans that might be Democrats, because there are Democrats in Arizona who are going to vote the Republican ticket this fall." [And this brought hot cheers in plenty as he left the platform.]

Thomas H. Devine, chairman of the credentials committee, then spoke in opposition to Gov. Hadley's motion. Mr. Devine took up the Texas cases. He referred to Gov. Hadley as standing by his agreements only when it was to his interest to do so, and was booed mercilessly for this. He stated that the minority members of the committee made it a point every day during the contest hearings to always leave the meeting after each case and give distorted versions to certain newspapers.

"The action of the Roosevelt forces," he said, "in stirring up contests in the South was the most damnable thing I have ever seen. The affidavits before the committee, gentlemen, showed that an emissary from the North, whether loaded or unloaded, I don't know, and I am not going to say, but anyhow, with sufficient stuff to stir up trouble, went down among the Southern States from thirty to ninety days after the Republican conventions had been held and the delegates honestly elected [this was received with boos from the Roosevelt men and cheers from the Taft men].

"I said honestly elected, and I will show you so. He stirred up certain men who were a part of those conventions and got up a convention. For what purpose? To file contests against the Southern delegates in order that they might by such dishonest methods prevent the contested delegates from having a part in this convention. And out of the 197 delegates from the South whose seats were contested 101 of them were seated by the unanimous vote of the National Committee."

This statement aroused a uproar that lasted for nearly two minutes. The Southern delegates yelled their approval and the contestants and their friends, those of them in the hall, were almost as loud in their boos and other noisy demonstrations of resentment. Mr. Devine finally continued:

Another Incipient Riot.

"And our friend who is now seeking a third term [a voice "He'll get it] was so impatient with the treatment, especially in the Ninth Alabama district contest that he charged the committee with being fit subjects for the penitentiary, and that included two of his own men who voted with us. [Another small riot broke out at this point and there was much difficulty in restoring order.]

W. H. Featherston, a delegate from the Thirteenth district of Texas, was so obstreperous in his shouting and interruptions that Senator Root walked to the front of the platform for the second time during the session and said: "If the gentleman sitting on the other side of that aisle doesn't cease his disorderly conduct the sergeant at arms will have him removed from the hall."

W. H. Featherston's friends kept him quiet, although it was hard work, while Mr. Devine read an affidavit by one J. E. Lutz of Texas roasting Cecil Lyon. Another Texas delegate who did not give his name came up and attempted to hand up to Mr. Devine a letter from Cecil Lyon, but this Mr. Devine refused to take. Mr. Devine's speech was booed incessantly by the Texans.

Taft Delegate Upholds Hadley.

At Mr. Hadley's request C. C. Middleton, a Taft instructed delegate (so Gov. Hadley stated) from Texas, made a brief statement as to the regularity of the convention that sent the Roosevelt delegation to the convention and praised Col. Cecil Lyon exceedingly. This put the Texans in good humor.

John B. Mackay of Michigan also spoke in opposition to the motion of Gov. Hadley. He was forcible in his remarks, saying among other things, "I want to say that any man who disputes the statements on the record and goes into the State of Michigan can and will be convicted of perjury." This started a fuss in which all sorts of undistinguishable words and phrases were bandied about amid cheers and laughter and applause.

Maurice L. Galvin of Kentucky said a few words also in opposition to Gov. Hadley's motion, and while he was speaking one of the negro delegates who had been unseated by the National Committee stood up and started a speech on his own hook. The police were not needed this time, however, as three of the assistant sergeants-at-arms got him down in his chair again.

Then came the final chapter of the debate. James E. Watson of Indiana, the chief debater for the Taft forces, took his place on the platform and received a hearty welcome from the Taft men. The others being quiet, Mr. Watson said:

"Gentlemen of the convention," he began in a husky voice that brought out cries of "Louder, louder!" He raised his hand in protest. "Just give me a little time boys and you can hear me for half a mile."

"It is not my intention to trespass upon your patience at any great length; this question has been thoroughly debated in your presence. You have now heard from many of them, and the only point that I desire to make to you at this time to this convention is this: That we have neither the information nor the knowledge

Thursday, Friday and Saturday important underpricing sale of

Going-Away Trunks

Delegates to the Convention of Travel that have bolted the Regulation Price Ticket!

¶ A timely trunk sale for the tourist, the traveler and the week-end tripper. Every sort of trunk that Man or Woman needs, and every trunk the work of a maker whose products are standard in quality and design.

¶ These great values have been assembled by persuading from a number of prominent makers special concessions for this particular sale. We have also included many trunks from regular stock, which we have reduced to conform to the general liberality of the offering.

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Wardrobe Steamer Trunks	value 23.50	sale price 16.50
Wardrobe Trunks	value 65.00	sale price 37.50
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Steamer Trunks	value 13.75	sale price 10.00
Steamer Trunks	value 17.50	sale price 12.75
Steamer Trunks	value 27.50	sale price 19.75
Short Trip Trunks	value 17.50	sale price 12.75
Round Edge Dress Trunks	value 21.50	sale price 16.50
Fibre Dress Trunks	value 18.00	sale price 13.50
Dress Trunks	value 35.00	sale price 23.75
Women's Hat Trunks	value 9.00	sale price 6.95
Women's Hat Trunks	value 17.50	sale price 12.75
Shoe Trunks	value 17.50	sale price 12.75
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Auto Dust Coats

for Men.... value 20.00

today at 13.50

58 silk auto dust coats that motor into price-prominence this morning

¶ Only fifty-eight of them. This is the second time we have said it, but we want you to be impressed with the fact that big as this opportunity is in the matter of price, it is limited to you and fifty-seven others. We take it that a word to the wise is sufficient.

¶ These auto dust coats—so called because they are somewhat more pretentious than an ordinary duster—are made of superior quality silk, in a superior, double-stitched, double-breasted way. Natural pongee color, airily cut and beautifully made.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

DELEGATES ENTERING THE CONVENTION HALL.

That has been the ruling in every Republican national convention ever assembled and when in 1892 William McKinley asked for judgment of such men as Spooner and Hoar upon it the answer was given back that by every consideration of justice no man should sit as a judge in his own case. [More cries of delight and cries and applause from the Roosevelt delegation and laughter from the Taft men.]

That is my answer. It was the correct law then it is the correct law to-day. It was and it is written in the law of England that no man shall be a judge in his own case. [Renewed applause and cheers.] We will submit this case to you upon the facts with the one limitation that those whose seats are challenged shall not be permitted to vote in determining the question whether they shall be the beneficiaries of the fraud which it is charged has been committed in their behalf.

Governor Hadley sat down amid the loudest cheers and applause that the convention had yet heard. Even some of the Taft men joined in the personal tribute he received.

Washington Case Reviewed.

Ex-Representative Watson yielded the floor to W. T. Dovell of Seattle, Wash., who took up the Washington contests in opposition to Governor Hadley's motion. Mr. Dovell is the contesting Taft delegate at large. He contended that the Taft delegates were elected regularly and no question was ever raised as to that regularity. The Roosevelt delegates, he said, were elected at a mass meeting.

"I declare it to be utterly false that the State of Washington was ever carried by Roosevelt," he said.

He spoke but a few minutes and was listened to without much interruption.

Henry J. Allen of Kansas was the next speaker, and he spoke for the twenty minutes in support of Gov. Hadley's motion. He summed up the cases for the Roosevelt delegates in Washington and the Fifth district of Missouri. At one point a New Hampshire man interrupted to ask him: "Will you support the nominee of this convention?"

"I want to support the nominee of this convention," replied Mr. Allen, "but I will support him only on one condition, that his nomination is not accomplished by fraud and thievery."

The New Hampshire delegate rejoined: "We are all going to support the nominee of this convention," and this was cheered by the Taft men.

Chairman Root at this point declared that all interruptions were out of order and requested the delegates to remember that interruptions of the speakers on one side of the question would certainly result in interruptions on the other side.

James Hemenway of Indiana spoke against the motion. He said that the evidence could not be heard in the convention, that the Taft people proposed that these arguments be heard before the committee on credentials, which would have to hear witnesses. The Indiana contests, he said, were paper contests, made only as a pretext for appealing to the convention, as they were doing to-day. There were many interruptions to Hemenway's speech.

A Pennsylvania delegate asked him to speak about Penrose and he replied, "Pennsylvania asks me to speak about Penrose. I will. Penrose above Flinn for me every time." This was greeted with loud yells of delight from the Taft people, and the Pennsylvanians got even by standing up and giving three cheers for Flinn.

Root Sits Down on Flinn.

Senator Root watched the actions of Flinn and Richard Quay for some little time with growing impatience at the interruptions and finally rose, walked to the front of the platform and said: "If the gentleman from the Pennsylvania delegation wishes to commend his case to the just and honest people of this convention and of this country he will cease to interfere with the hearing of reasonable and decent argument."

The Pennsylvania delegation continued their hoots and noises and interruptions and Senator Root again was obliged to lecture them. This time he said:

"We will have order in this convention, and the gentlemen who are responsible for the disorder will suffer for it in the estimation of the American people and in the action of this convention."

This was loudly cheered by delegates on both sides.

Mr. Quay then stood up and shouted, "I ask to be heard."

"The gentleman will take his seat," was Chairman Root's reply. Senator Flinn then grasped a megaphone and standing on his chair shouted "I want to raise a point of order."

"The gentleman will state his point of order," said Mr. Root.

"The point of order," said Mr. Flinn, "is that the gentleman is irrelevant on this subject. Penrose and Flinn have nothing to do with it."

"The point of order is well taken," said Chairman Root, and added, "The gentleman will take his seat." And Senator Flinn sat down.

Record of New Jersey Speaks.

George L. Record of New Jersey came forward as the next speaker in support of Hadley's motion and explained the details of the contests in Arizona and Indiana. At 1.30 o'clock a delegate from Louisiana called attention to the moving of the people in the galleries and stated that it was natural, as it was lunch time, and he moved an adjournment until 3 o'clock for lunch. Mr. Watson made a point of order, which was sustained by the chair.

A Pennsylvania delegate said the people who ought to listen to the arguments were leaving the hall, and he made a point of order that they should not be allowed to leave, but the chairman decided against him.

Another delegate, this time from Missouri, having secured recognition for a moment, said: "It is the buzz of conversation that makes it impossible for the delegates to hear the arguments," but no action was taken and the buzz continued.

Mr. Record concluded his remarks by saying:

"I wish to make the point that if you accord power in the National Committee to seat in the preliminary organization of the national convention beneficiaries of close contests to decide the result you then have government by the minority and not government by the majority."

Mr. Record alluded to many affidavits in the Indian a cases and he was asked by Herbert Parsons of New York: "Did the affidavits have the names of the people in whose names the votes were taken and have you affidavits from the people whose names were voted that they did not vote?"

Mr. Record replied that there were no poll lists used, that the ballots were simply taken and put in a box in a back room, that access was refused to the watchers, there was no poll book, no check list and no attempt to identify each voter as he appeared on the scene.

A row started in the Indiana delegation between William E. English of Indianapolis and William Holton Dye, a Roosevelt man from the Ninth district. They yelled at each other and shook their fists at each other until the police and other Indiana delegates pulled them down in their seats and quieted them. The row was apparently about some statement by Mr. Record.

Threatens to Clear the Hall.

Senator Root at this point again insisted on order, stating that unless he got order he would direct the hall be cleared of guests.

It was announced by instruction of Chairman Root that no return tickets would be honored or recognized. One of the reading secretaries, Mr. Harlan, a son of the late Chief Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States, came forward and, disregarding the megaphone under his arm announced this to the audience in tones that reached to all corners. He said:

"Those leaving the hall will not be allowed to return. No return tickets will be recognized. It is requested that those who desire to leave the hall will make their election now as to whether they will remain until the proceedings are over, and those who leave now or henceforth shall leave must remain out of the hall and not return. This does not apply to delegates. But those who leave now shall not reenter the galleries or any part of the hall until the session is concluded."

judicially to determine the merits of any single contest that is mentioned in the motion of my friend from Missouri. [A voice: "How did the National Committee do it?"]

How Contests Were Heard.

"I will answer that question. The National Committee met on the 6th of this month, and I am informed they had hearings every day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening; during all of that time they had testimony, they had evidence, they had affidavits, they had witnesses upon every one of these contests, and only after a full hearing, as full as was possible under the conditions, did they hear any conclusion and take any vote.

"Now, gentlemen of the convention, Gov. Hadley's motion involves two delegates from Arkansas. Tell me, are you in a condition to judge upon the merits of that contest? Not one word has been uttered about it or with respect to it by any man that has occupied this platform. Be honest with me, gentlemen. Are you in a condition to vote intelligently on that contest? [Cries of "No, no."] This motion by my friend, Gov. Hadley, involves two delegates from Arkansas. What do you know about the two delegates from Arkansas from any one who was here on this platform? Has anybody charged that there was any irregularity? Has any fraud been charged? Is their election in any way tainted? Who knows what the condition of the election or under what circumstances it was surrounded? Honor bright, gentlemen of the convention.

"Are we in a position to judge upon the merits of the controversies having reference to the delegates from Arkansas?

"This motion of my friend further involves delegates from the States of Michigan. We had a speech made up on our side with reference to the merits of that controversy, but witnesses were not brought on them. What evidence have you? What testimony has been given? Are we in a position now to judge upon the merits of the controversy?

Denies Convention's Fitness.

"In other words, the point I want to make is this. That this convention is not in a fit condition, neither condition of temper, if you will excuse me for saying it, nor in the possession of sufficient knowledge to intelligently judge upon any one of these contests. Isn't that so? [Cries of yes, yes!"]

"Now, gentlemen, we know that there have been charges and counter charges, crimination in recrimination. We know that it has been indulged in too freely not only from this platform but in the public press from the inception of this contest down to this morning. I shall abuse no man. I don't believe in the argument of slander or in the logic of vilification. I appeal to your honest judgment. I appeal to your sense of fairness and of patriotism and ask every Republican here to answer: Are you in a condition to judge intelligently upon this proposition involved in this motion to-day? [Mingled cries of "No" and "Yes"].

"Now, gentlemen, I am not in a position to judge upon it.

"I don't know. [A voice, "Neither do we."] No, neither do you. Now, if that be true, what is the sensible thing to do? [A voice, "Throw them out!" Another voice, "Let's have a vote."]

"It is a very easy matter to talk about voting; it is easy to say throw these men out of the convention, but, gentlemen, that is not right; that is not fair, that is not Republican, that is not American. [This was greeted by cheers from all sides.]

"My proposition is to send the whole question to the committee on credentials when appointed."

And here started the trouble that lasted for some forty minutes, described elsewhere.

Hadley Denies Agreement.

When order was restored Gov. Hadley stepped forward and stated that there had been a misunderstanding as to the proposition. And he said that it was not his intention to agree to the submission of the question to the committee on credentials except on the condition that no man whose seat was involved in the contests should be permitted to vote either for the election of the committee or on its report.

Mr. Watson did not conclude his speech but moved that the whole matter be referred to the committee on credentials when appointed.

Gov. Deneen of Illinois moved to amend this by adding that no man should be allowed to have a voice in the selection of that committee whose seat was affected by the contests to be taken before it or should be allowed to vote on the report.

This last motion Mr. Watson moved to lay on the table.

Herbert Parsons of New York got up to ask whether, if Gov. Deneen's motion prevailed, the men affected could vote on the report of the committee on credentials so far as it affected any district but their own.

"That is the understanding of the chair," said Senator Root.

"I ask for a roll call of States," said Mr. Flinn.

Senator Root said that this must be seconded by two States, whereupon ex-Gov. Fort of New Jersey and Gov. Hadley of Missouri both spoke up in support of Mr. Flinn's motion.

The roll call on Mr. Watson's motion then began.

Deneen's Motion Is Lost.

The motion of Mr. Watson to lay Gov. Deneen's motion on the table was won by a vote of 564 ayes to 510 noes, 4 not voting.

Among those who voted aye was John Wanamaker, who hurried here from Europe on a special train in order to take his seat in the convention. Mr. Wanamaker has been prominently mentioned here for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Yet those who have mentioned Mr. Wanamaker's name as a candidate for Vice-President have overlooked a fact which has been known for many years, that is his keen fondness for President Taft and his utter and firm belief in the wisdom and integrity of President Taft's Administration. It is well known that Mr. Wanamaker is not a candidate for any nomination and the mention of his name has been without authority.

On the roll call the New Yorkers voted 75 ayes to 15 noes and Wisconsin voted solidly against laying the motion on the table.

Chairman Root in declaring lost the motion to lay Gov. Deneen's motion on the table cited a number of parliamentary authorities, especially those from the House of Representatives in support of the interpretation of Gov. Deneen's motion. The committees on credentials, resolutions, and minor committees of the convention were then appointed, and the convention adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow noon.

'TWAS A GREAT VICTORY.

Taft Referred to the Ball Game and Sherman to Root's Election.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Things being dull in Congress to-day, Vice-President Sherman, who came all the way from Clinton, N. Y., to witness the homecoming engagement yesterday of the Washington baseball team against Philadelphia, in which the former won their seventeenth consecutive game, dropped around to the White House to-day to talk politics. The Vice-President enjoyed the game yesterday as a guest in the President's box.

"Good morning, Mr. President," said the Vice-President when ushered into the President's office, where Mr. Taft was going over his mail after receiving a few callers.

"Hello there, Mr. Vice-President," said the President with enthusiasm. "That was great sport yesterday—fine work—and our boys won easily."

"You bet," replied Mr. Sherman, who is supposed to be a greater enthusiast about baseball than the President is about either golf or the Presidential nomination, "Root won hands down."

"Oh," said the President, "I meant the baseball game," and he gave a hearty chuckle.

"Anyway, it was a great victory, both here and there," said the Vice-President.

Unconventional

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