

CONVENTION IS STAMPEDE PROOF

Republicans Decorously Clap Hands While Bull Moose Try to Yell Heads Off

[By a Staff Correspondent] Chicago, June 10.—Probably the most striking thing about the convention held in Chicago this week, outside of the weather, which has had an atrocious all its own, is the difference in the delegates to the two gatherings. While the Progressives yell their heads off on every occasion, the Republicans manifest approval by decorous clapping of hands. And when you write that you give the story...

Throughout the sessions of the Republican convention the attitude of the delegates has been impressing itself upon the spectators. Some Rooseveltian "plans" in the convention at the Coliseum have been apparent every day, but they have not had much chance to rip things loose and their enthusiasm has thus far been confined to joining with vigor in the songs. But the delegations are composed of the best men of the Republican party of the nation. Governors, Senators, Congressmen, businessmen, professional men and politicians who seem to know the way the wind is blowing are sitting under the state standards. Many of them bald, as one of the women delegates chided on the other day, but the kind of men who are not carried off their feet. In other words an unemotional convention, very different from the gathering which raised the roof of the Auditorium theater this week.

Speeches Applauded. The preciseness of the remarks of Harding, the graceful and humorous language of Dewey and the bellicose words of Uncle Joe Cannon were praised and applauded by the Republican convention as they deserved in the first two days and the roars of some fellow delegates were outbursts so solitary that they were laughable. The Progressive outbursts were something volcanic. They were spontaneous, clamorous, frenzied. But they were only when anyone mentioned the Colonel.

It struck me that there was something about two or three of the demonstrations which swept over the Progressive convention that resembled the great Bryan demonstration at Denver in 1908, when the Democrats determined to outdo in time the great Republican demonstration in the Chicago convention of that year. That uproar lasted ten minutes beyond the Republican demonstration and subsided so suddenly that there was suspicion of a signal. The first Roosevelt demonstration was wild. For the first hour it was like blowing of steam and every one cut loose, but when George W. Perkins stopped waving a two-by-four flag there was not much more to it. The other demonstrations were just as furious for a time, but there came a time when the effort was apparent.

Progressive Demonstrations. Some Progressive demonstrations were as patent as the putting in of the Republican orators to kill time for the platform committee to finish its work. There would be a period of noise and when the throat refused to exercise its functions there would be lulls. Then some one would bounce in with a sign referring to Bunker Hill in 1775 and Roosevelt in 1916 or a comparison between a demand on Morocco and a note to Germany and it would start all over again. Finally one would wave a hand and the roars would start to fan themselves instead of the air. The Republicans would applaud the language of the Democrats with ginger, but it would soon stop. The mention of a candidate's name in a nominating speech would evoke the appropriate cheers and the demonstration which followed would be enjoyed for a moment or so. Then the solid substantial men in the delegate seats would grow restive and the galleries would roar around a while and quit. The one thing the two conventions seemed to have in common was that the country should have a navy that would fear none. But they demonstrated it different ways.

Nominating and Seconding Speeches in at 7.30 O'clock; Balloting Starts at 7.45

Chicago, June 10.—Colonel W. J. Calhoun was recognized and placed Senator Lawrence V. Sherman in nomination late yesterday afternoon. As the afternoon wore on the delegates began to grow restless. There was a constant movement of men making their way out to lunch. A gentle hum of conversation from floor and galleries persisted, and Mr. Calhoun was once interrupted with a cry of "Cut it short!"

Mr. Calhoun finished at 2.55. Illinois was on its feet, every delegate waving a blue banner with Sherman's name and picture. The Illinois alternates in the rear waved back and the band played "Illinois" as the delegates joined in.

The Chicago Hamilton Club, about 500 strong, were admitted from the outside of the hall and paraded around the hall, headed by "Uncle Sam," "The Spirit of '76" and a live baby elephant. A little girl of 6, dressed as Columbus, was carried through the hall on the shoulder of a delegate. Waving their Sherman banners the Illinois delegation began to march with the State standard borne aloft in front of them.

When the Sherman demonstration had been under way just 12 minutes, Senator Sutherland, who was still in the chair, tried to restore order and hurry up the proceedings. He pounded the desk vainly, the Sherman men on the floor and in the galleries resisting the attempt to check their favorite-son demonstration.

Cannon Joins Marchers. They kept it up. Former Speaker Cannon joined them, and they rallied to him for another outburst. When Sutherland had passed Mr. Sutherland pounded vigorously, raising his voice, ordered the rollcall to proceed, which it did, in great noise and confusion.

"Indiana" shouted the clerk, trying to lift his voice above the confusion. Cat calls, cheers and hisses sounded. But the chair persisted. Indiana was called, and Representative Wood, of that State, ascended the platform to name Fairbanks. It was some minutes before he could proceed. The police were instructed to restore order, but apparently the disturbance was largely in the galleries.

Mr. Wood finished at 3.41 and the Indiana delegation began cheering. Paraders, bearing a large American flag and a banner inscribed "Fairbanks

THEY'RE IN THE RING AT THE G. O. P. CONVENTION



for President," marched around the hall, which the band played "The Banks of the Wabash." Some of the Kentucky delegates joined in as the band played "Old Kentucky Home" for them. The overworked toy elephant, waving another smaller flag, while beside her stood a costumed rooter, shouting rhythmic calls.

At 4.11, when the demonstration had gone on for 30 minutes, Chairman Harding, who had resumed the chair, began to pound for order. Hisses and catcalls greeted the refusal of the Fairbanks crowd to quiet down, which met with defiant calls. It was just 22 minutes before order had been sufficiently restored for the roll to go on. The megaphone was brought into use for the first time as these great-arms shouted for order.

Kendall Nominates Cummins. While the floor still was in confusion, Chairman Harding ordered the rollcall to go on, and former Representative M. E. Kendall took the platform to nominate Senator A. B. Cummins.

While Mr. Kendall was speaking it was arranged that Senator Wadsworth, of New York, was to be recognized to present a resolution amending the rule governing the seconding speeches. It limited seconding speeches to two of five minutes each. Where there are more than two, but two minutes shall be allowed to each. The Roosevelt people hastened to the chair early in the session a list of eight speakers to make seconding speeches.

Kendall departed from the text of his prepared speech, devoting his talk to a plea for harmony with the Progressives and reciting why the Iowa delegation offered Senator Cummins as the man best equipped for that work.

Iowa delegation broke loose when he finished at 4.27. The Minnesota delegates joined the Iowa men in a parade. South Dakota joined the Cummins demonstration, as did Nebraska and the delegates from that State, and the recruits were welcomed with cheers. The Alaska and Porto Rican delegates also joined the tramping line. The demonstration was about like all the others. The marchers paraded about the aisles shouting themselves hoarse, while the galleries roared and whistled.

The Indiana and Kentucky delegations were still in the galleries. The galleries joined in the din and drowned out the band. The Republican leaders took opportunity to confer among themselves and find out what the Progressive convention was doing. There were constant inquiries to know if Colonel Roosevelt had been nominated there.

Fall Names Roosevelt. When the cheering had lasted 15 minutes order was restored and the roll was called down to New Mexico, and Senator Fall took the platform to nominate Colonel Roosevelt. Chairman Harding presented Senator Albert B. Fall, who speaks for New Mexico.

Senator Fall opened by saying that the convention has adopted a platform that can be supported by all loyal Americans, and through its action any loyal American may be nominated here. The first applause came when Senator Fall referred to Colonel Roosevelt without mentioning his name as a "colossal figure of American manhood" and "one great American."

It seemed as if Senator Fall's references to Colonel Roosevelt brought generally more applause from the galleries than from the floor. There were cries of "Hughes," and the convention was in an uproar. A wave of hisses swept over the hall. Senator Harding rebuked the hisses, and threatened to clear the galleries.

When Fall resumed he told the convention that at any rate the candidate for whom he spoke would be "heard by all the people of the United States."

Gallery Demonstration. The noise subsided, and then in a few words Senator Fall concluded his speech at 5.08 o'clock by mentioning the name "Theodore Roosevelt." The racket began. It appeared to be largely a gallery demonstration, the great body of the delegates remaining seated. The Roosevelt workers distributed flags and "T. R." pennants in the galleries. Some few delegates on the floor joined in, but the great majority remained in their chairs. North Carolina lifted its section standard and marched. Nevada and New Mexico followed, while the din grew in volume.

Soon from the galleries came the steady beat of "We want Teddy; we want Teddy." Flags waved from the upper balconies, and hundreds of women and men were on their feet, flapping handkerchiefs, banners and flags. A count at 5.15 made by several persons showed 76 delegates on their feet as demonstrators, but many others stood on the chairs to watch the show. Catherine Rutherford, a Chicago suffrage leader, jumped into the press stand and, waving two flags, led a part of the demonstration. In a black gown, cut low, and wide black straw hat from under whose brim showed a mass of iron gray hair, she made a striking picture and the crowd responded.

The demonstration on the floor did not cease to grow, but the galleries kept up a deafening roar in which women easily were the leaders. Many national committeemen and convention

officials stood on their seats on the platform and watched the demonstration with great interest.

Women in the far galleries began tearing the pages from the decorations and waving them. Chairman Harding sent officers to stop them.

Gallery Irrepressible. The police made their way to the gallery, restored the hunting and cautioned the women who had torn it down. Soon Mrs. Rutherford threw off her hat and, laughing and cheering, led a fresh outburst. At 5.45 o'clock Mr. Harding signaled hard for order, and a renewed roar from the galleries answered his efforts. Mrs. Rutherford, with a final wave of flags, lowered herself into the background. Mr. Harding pointed a megaphone at the galleries. It was entirely drowned out. Sergeant-at-arms Stone picked up the heavy gavel and pounded the table, but the din went on. By this time not a single delegate was on his feet, but the gallery crowd persisted, and for a while seemed irrepressible. At 5.47 o'clock Chairman Harding made himself heard, and got out just ten words when the crowd shut him off.

Lasted 41 Minutes. A handsome woman in the fire row of the east balcony tore loose a large flag and swung it over her head. Two officers pushed through the jam and strove to stop her. She gathered the flag in her arms and refused to surrender it. There was a gentle struggle while the yea of the whole convention were focused on the play. Suddenly the big flag slipped from her hands and fell to the floor of the hall. The woman placed her hand to the brim of her big hat and bowed low to the retiring officers. The band swung into "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the crowd cheered that until the windows rattled. Then it played "America," and a mighty chorus joined.

Chairman Harding stood behind the speaker's table and smilingly watched the demonstration. Many of the delegates who had risen to get a better view of the show finally sat down, and soon all but a half-dozen rooting delegates were seated and quiet except in the galleries.

Governor Whitman went to the platform and told Chairman Harding some steps should be taken to quiet the delegates. At 5.50, the crowd responding to the chairman's appeal, quieted down, the demonstration having lasted 41 minutes.

La Follette Is Named. The rollcall went on and North Dakota yielded to Wisconsin, and M. B. Clibb nominated Senator La Follette. The burden of Olbrich's speech was against presenting the galleries were disposed to jeer, but they were arped to order. The delegates rebuked the galleries by calling to Olbrich: "Go on, you're all right!"

Olbrich finished his speech, nominating Senator La Follette at 6.22 o'clock. There was no demonstration.

Brumbaugh Is Presented. The rollcall went on and Mr. Collins presented the name of Governor Brumbaugh. It was growing dark when Mr. Collins began, and the hall, with its ceiling of white and yellow bunting, behind which the light shows softly, was even more beautiful than in daylight.

Since there were no other nominations, Senator Wadsworth, of New York, moved his special rule to allow five minutes for any two seconding speeches for the same candidate and two minutes each for any others. Amid shouts of "Good, good!" the rule was adopted.

Delegate Weinberg, of Frederick, Md., made a speech seconding Governor Whitman's nomination of Justice Hughes. Judge Bynum, of North Carolina, and E. W. Britt, of California, made seconding speeches for Ellhu Root. Delegate C. W. Fulton, of Oregon, also seconded the nomination of the Justice. I. M. Meeken, of Elizabeth City, N. C., made a seconding speech for ex-Senator Burton. Frank R. Stewart, of Arizona, also seconded the Burton nomination.

Ex-Representative Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts. Ernest Lundeen, of Minnesota, and ex-Senator S. E. Wilson, of South Dakota, seconded the Cummins nomination.

Ex-Representative McGuire, of Oklahoma, also seconded the nomination of Senator Weeks, and so did W. J. Emery, a negro, of Georgia. Edward P. Morrow, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Fairbanks.

The chairman announced his intention of recognizing 10 seconding speakers for Roosevelt, and introduced ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina. The crowd was getting restless and a delegate demanded to know whether there would be a recess for dinner.

A. M. Stevenson, "Big Steve," of Colorado, then seconded the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. There was a wild demonstration for the Colonel as "Big Steve" closed, and Chairman Harding announced that he proposed to recognize nine others to second the Roosevelt nomination. Ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, was the first of the nine. Robert M. Pollock, of North Dakota, seconded the nomination of LaFollette, and W. S. Vane, of Philadelphia, seconded the nomination of Brumbaugh. William Potter, of Pennsylvania, ex-Ambassador to Italy, and Henry A. Whitaker, of Maryland, had spoken for the Colonel when the Roosevelt gathering in their chairs. North Carolina lifted its section standard and marched. Nevada and New Mexico followed, while the din grew in volume.

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BULL MOOSERS IN NATIONAL CONVENTION



Exclusive photograph of the Progressive party delegates in national convention in the Auditorium, Chicago, where a third ticket may be slated if the Republicans nominate a man not acceptable to the Progressives.

SHERMAN-WEEKS RELEASE BACKERS

Withdrawal of Favorite Sons Has Potential Influence on Convention

Chicago, June 10.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts to-day released his delegates. In the balloting yesterday Weeks had 195 votes.

The announcement of Senator Weeks' withdrawal followed closely on the news that Sherman had released his 55 delegates. The decision of the Weeks and Sherman leaders to abandon their candidates and in the case of Illinois, to support Justice Hughes, became known early and had a potential influence in deciding the court of the followers of other favorite-son candidates.

Senator Weeks announced without hesitation that he would no longer continue the fight, and when pressed for a statement, said simply that he had informed his supporters that while he greatly appreciated their loyalty, he desired now that they should cast their votes for some other candidate.

Majority Goes to Hughes. A large part of the Massachusetts delegation indicated they would stay with Weeks until the end, but it is understood that the supporters from other States generally will be for Justice Hughes. No one would undertake to speak specifically for Senator Fairbanks' followers, but it is quite well understood that they will no longer the senator's candidacy.

Involved in his case is the question of the vice-presidency and even the Senatorial race in Indiana. Two senators are to be elected in that State this year and in whatever the Indiana delegation does, it will have regard to this fact. The leaders, therefore, are anxious that the former vice-president should be again asked to accept a name to be used for this office, believing that with him on the national ticket, the election of two Republican senators from the Hoosier State would be practically assured. At last accounts they had received nothing from him or his closest friends indicating that he would accept. Under the circumstances we have just got to have him and we'll make him take it," said one of the Indiana delegates.

Senator Burton's adherents are disposed to go down with banners flying. Leaders were slow in getting out this morning, but the men holding secondary positions expressed this opinion with derision. They declare that Ohio is not easily influenced by appearances and say that at any rate nothing is to be gained by a change at this time.

Before the time set for the Republican convention it seemed probable that most of the New York delegates who have cast their votes for Senator Root will continue their allegiance to the end. The Sherman following is expected to go almost solidly to Hughes and most of the Cummins delegates, especially outside of Iowa, will follow in this direction.

There is a peculiar contest over the vice-presidency. The two men most prominently mentioned in this connection are Mr. Fairbanks and Senator Borah, of Idaho. Neither of the men wants the position. Senator Borah could not be seen early to-day, but he has consistently said that it would be especially undesirable for him to be named for the vice-presidency. Former Senator Fairbanks for several days past has declined to allow his name to be used in this connection.

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