SCENES WITHIN THE COLISEUM

(Continued from Page One.)

convention of 1912 was streaming out to the newspapers of the civilized world.

Band Begins to Play.

At exactly 10:16 the band broke in with "America." A few people heard the tune and stood up with heads bared. A bit later when the musicians struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," many more people caught the air and stood.

By 10:30 a. m. there was a goodly sprinkling of people, including some of the New York, Mississippi and Texas delegations in the hall. And still, outside in the streets were hundreds of people more or less prominent in republican councils, who found it impossible to get into the big hall.

"The repeating system has been killed," said one of the assistant sergeant-at-arms, "and they have found no way to overcome it."

Every ticket holder passed muster three times before he found his place in the convention hall. At the last he surrendered his day's coupon and no means remained to help a friend or to convince a door keeper of the importance of the ticketless ones outside.

E. J. Lampson of Ohio, the veteran reading clerk of the national house of representatives and associate parliamentarian for the convention, was at his place by the speaker's table an hour and a half before the time for opening business.

The two official stenographers were in front of the platform familiarizing themselves with the position of delegations Milton Blumenberg of the United States senate and Fred Irland, dean of the reporters in the house of representatives, were the two men, trained by long experience, depended on to furnish the verbatim report of the convention's work.

Charles Dewey Hilles, President Taft's secretary, made his appearance on the convention platform before 11 o'clock. His countenance showed no worry or grave concern over the outcome of the session Members of the republican national committee made their appearance one by one.

Taft Gains a Delegate.

President Taft unexpectedly gained a delegate in the Pennsylvania delegation today through the illness of Delegate Cooper of the Twenty-third district. Mr. Cooper is a Roosevelt man, but his alternate, Mr. Newcomer, is a Taft man. Cooper was unable to attend the convention. The Roosevelt men on the delegation attempted to fill his place by a Roosevelt alternate, it was said, but Newcomer would not stand for this, saying he was the regularly elected alternate for Cooper and must be recognized. He carried his point.

Alternates sat in the places of several regular delegates and in a number of instances it was said they were of a different faith from the regulars. This was a factor considered by the rival leaders.

A significant arrangement today was the cutting off of the usual access to the platform from the floor of the convention hall. Several assistant sergeant-at-arms were stationed on the steps with orders to let no one upon the stage. This was said to be a precaution against a possible rush.

Chairman Rosewater Arrives.

Chairman Rosewater, it was announced, had agreed to recognize only Governor Hadley of Missouri as the representative of the Roosevelt people.

Mr. Rosewater appeared on the stage apparently unrecognized by the delegates who had taken their seats. There was much confusion on the stage, but Rosewater soon was seen in conference with Senator Penrose and Harry S. New of Indiana.

Up to noon there had been no signs of enthusiasm, no cheering, no marching up and down. Delegates and leaders came in and went straight to their seats or stood talking in the aisles.

There was some perturbation among the Taft forces as to whether or not the two Taft delegates seated from the Fourth California district would be able to reach their seats on the convention floor. There was relief when word guest tickets and would sit with the delegates from Alaska.

The tickets for the entire delegation were turned over last night by National Committeeman Knight of California to Governor Hiram Johnson, chairman of the delegation, and one of the most radical of the Roosevelt leaders.

California Is Late.

It was reported that the two Taft delegates would not be recognized by Governor Johnson. This would seriously interfere with the Taft plans to have a challenge come from California when Johnson attempted to cast the entire twenty-six votes. The delegation was late in reaching the hall.

And Now They Yell.

The effort to secure order was interrupted by the appearance through a side door of a big transparency carried by the La Follette delegates from Wisconsin. A cheer swept the hall as the sign was carried across before the stage.

Sharp and clear came the Wisconsin yell and it led another round of cheers.

"U-rah rah,"
"Wis-con-sin."
"U-rah rah,"
"Wis-con-sin."
"Rah."

California's yell again punctuated the air, terminating with its "Eat 'em Alive, Eat 'Em Alive. Roosevelt, Roosevelt, Wow."

Senator Dixon was busy making a last sounding of the Roosevelt forces, while the sergeants-at-arms sought to clear the aisles. He was aided by Governors Deneen of Illinois and Hadley of Missouri.

The packed aisles yielded slow to the pressure and every now and then the sergeant-at-arms would advance and megaphone. "Every one must get out of the aisles."

From the rear of the floor end of the gallery came a sweeping yell of:

"Louder; louder. We can't hear you."

Then a series of shrill whistles rang through the hall and scattered delegations began to yell:

"Teddy, Teddy."

From the other side of the hall came a harsh, shrill yell of, "Oh, you Bill Taft."

Police Clear the Way.

A running fire of yelling marked the effort to secure order, but it gradually faded out as the police cleared the way.

It was difficult to obtain even a semblance of order.

"Heffelfinger, stop them coming up that aisle," called out Colonel Stone.

"I'll do it," shouted the former Yale ugard, throwing himself at the head of the incoming stream.

A reading clerk with a fog horn voice finally got attention at 12:15 p. m. and announced that a flash light picture was about to be taken. The crowd was quiet Then came a tremendous "boom" as the flashlight exploded. The band broke into the "Star Spangled Banner" and a delegate shouted, amid cheers:

"The opening gun."

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt-Longworth and Congressman Longworth occupied advantageous seats right back of the west section of the press stands. The former president's daughter came in quietly and without attracting the attention of the crowd. The box reserved for special guests was repeatedly scanned by spectators for sight of some members of the colonel's family, but it was some time before Mrs. Longworth was located in the tier of spectators' seats.

Rosewater Calls Convention.

Kermit Roosevelt was the first of Colonel Roosevelt's family to arrive at the hall. He came in with R. R. McCormick of Chicago, one of the Illinois Roosevelt leaders.

Governor Hadley of Missouri, the Roosevelt floor leader, took a position with the Illinois delegation, equally as commanding as that ocupied by James E. Watson of Indiana, the Taft floor leader.

Chairman Rosewater at last got the attention of the delegates with the assistance of the reading clerk with the big voice and a megaphone.

"The hour of 12 having arrived," said Mr. Rosewater, glancing at a slip of paper, "and a quorum manifestly being present, the convention will be in order while the Rev. Father Callahan will invoke divine blessing."

The introduction of the clergyman was greeted with applause. The prayer was short. During its delivery Rosewater kept a close eye on the minister and on the body of delegates.

Prayer of Father Callaghan.

The prayer of Father Callaghan was as follows:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Oh Almighty Eternal, and All Wise God, direct all our actions by Thy holy inspiration, so that every prayer and every work of ours may always begin from Thee, and by Thee be happily ended, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, who taught us to pray.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, Amen.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Many delegates murmured the Lord's prayer with Father Callaghan.

Hayward Reads the Call.

As Father Callaghan concluded Chairman Rosewater pounded the table with his big gavel, announced: "The secretary of the republican national convention will read the call of this convention."

Secretary Hayward read the call and the moment it was completed Governor Hadley of Missouri, the Roosevelt floor leader, was on his feet.

Mr. Chairman," he called out.

"The chair recognizes Governor Hadley of Missouri," said Chairman Rosewater.

"Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of information," said Hadley.

The governor was beckoned to the stage and made his way there amid applause. James E. Watson of Indiana, Taft floor leader, followed him. In the meantime William Barnes, jr., of New York, was on his feet.

"I make a point of order," he shouted, but was not recognized.

Governor Hadley then stated his question which involved a substitution a roll of delegates prepared by the Roosevelt forces for the temporary roll prepared by the national committee.

"I rise to inquire whether the national committee has framed for this convention a proper temporary roll," said Hadley.

James E. Watson, Taft floor leader, interrupted, saying:

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that nothing is in order before this convention until it has been organized."

Both Hadley and Watson were cheered as they stood on each side of the chairman's table facing each other.

Hadley Seeks Information.

"I rose to a question of information," answered Governor Hadley, "preliminary to making my motion. Until I had made that motion there was nothing to make a point of order against. I still have the recognition of the chair."

Again the cheers broke out.

Governor Hadley then presented his formal motion to take from the temporary roll the Taft delegates and substitute the Roosevelt delegates in certain contested states.

Mr. Watson renewed his point of order before the list was read.

"The point of order seems to be well taken," said Rosewater, "but if the governor will address himself to the point of order we will hear him for twenty minutes, not wishing to be arbitrary."

Governor Hadley called to the platform Governor Deneen of Illinois and former Governor Fort of New Jersey.

Secretary Hayward announced to the delegates that each side would be heard for twenty minutes.

Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York was summoned to the stage by the Taft forces. As each of the champions took the stage a round of cheers swept the hall. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California yelled wildly for Roosevelt leaders.

Statement by Hadley.

There was a brief consultation on the stage by the opposing forces. Then Governor Hadley stepped to the front of the stage and began his arguments. The plan of Roosevelt leaders announced two days ago was being carried out apparently without regard to the action of the Roosevelt delegates last night, who voted to put in a resolution requiring 540 uncontested affirmative votes to carry any proposition.

Governor Hadley briefly announced again his motion and the fact that Mr. Rosewater had ruled that a point of order against the motion seemed to be well taken.

"Instead of following the illustrious example of our distinguished leader, William McKinley, when he presided in a convention and invited full debate and consideration of a point of order, the present chairman has asked only for a brief statement from each side," said Governor Hadley. The mention of McKinley's name evoked no applause.

"I assert" he went on, "that the question is whether the national committee of the republican party has the absolute power to form a temporary roll for this convention, which can only be changed by a report from a committee of this convention, or whether this convention itself shall say who shall sit in it.

"If it is in the power of twenty-seven men to say who shall sit in this convention arbitrarily and without appeal, then we have reached the end of representative government in this country. A round of cheers greeted this attack on the national convention. The delegates listened with quiet attention.

Hadley Claims a Precedent.

"We know but one government in this country," he said, "government by political party. If a political convention can be controlled by a group of men within the party, then have we established political oligarchy; then have we given a few men control over party and convention."

Governor Hadley said he had ample precedent for the action he demanded.

In 1864, he said, the convention, "in its own right to conduct its own business in its own way," overthrew the national convention's selection of a temporary chairman. "That convention declared that the national committee was the servant, not the master, of the people in the party."

Hadley quoted as a precedent a decision of George F. Hoar of Massachusetts presiding in the convention in 1880, who seconded a motion to amend the temporary roll by substituting delegates.

"This is the way this question should be decided today," shouted Hadley, and the crowd cheered. "I offer you, Mr. Chairman," continued Hadley, "the precedent of the convention of 1864 which for a second time nominated Abraham Lincoln. I call to your attention the statement of Senator Hoar at that time that a motion to amend the temporary roll was in order for consideration and to be passed upon.

Says Question Is New.

"But, conceding, for the sake of argument the contention of the other side that this is entirely a new question and that there is no precedent, every 'precedent' must have a beginning. In order to live that precedent must be decided in accord with the eternal principle of right and wrong. This, my friends, I repeat, is a question of principle rather than precedent."

"We cannot sit and close our ears to what the American people are saying today," continued Governor Hadley, and wild cheers broke upon his speech.

"The integrity of this temporary roll has been challenged by fifteen men on the national committee whose signatures I have in my pocket, saying that eighty names on that roll are of delegates not honestly elected by the republican voters of the respective states and territories.

"As long as we do not fairly discuss this matter, any man who goes out of this convention with the nomination will bear a tainted nomination and will neither deserve or receive the support of the American people.

Fort Follows Hadley.

"I do not say that these charges are true," said Hadley, "I sat in that committee and knew some of them are true. But true or false, let us meet them here. Let us see why fifteen members of the committee believe these votes fraudulent and void. Just so sure as you neglect to meet that question and settle it honestly the American people will say that you have failed in your duty.

"We say that this convention should not proceed to the regular business of this meeting until it has decided this question, decided whether these charges of corruption are true, and purged the roll of this convention of those fraudulently elected delegates."

Hadley closed in a storm of applause and Governor Fort of New Jersey, took the stage.

As the cheering subsided at the conclusionof Governor Hadley's speech, Governor Fort took up the argument, saying:

"There has never come before a great national convention of this great party of ours a question of more vital importance than the one you are now called upon to determine."

In 1880, he said, when a question was raised as to the right of the convention to pass on its temporary roll, the convention was declared to hold the power to determine these questions.

Trouble for Fort.

Governor Fort, as well as Governor Hadley, addressed his argument to the delegates rather than to the chair. He did not get far in his argument before the crowd began to laugh and interrupt him with cries of "sit down."

The New Jersey governor made the mistake of answering the galleries, which clearly held a preponderance of Taft sympathizers. (The Roosevelt people claimed they were packed). Fort was constantly in trouble after that.

"That's right," he shouted, "try to make a man sit down when he is here fighting fraud."

Fort argued that the convention had the power to determine whether or not the roll prepared for the convention was such as the convention would accept.

"Sit down," again shouted the galleries.

"I appeal to the members of this convention to assert their manhood," Fort shouted; "I appeal to this convention to assert its right and settle for itself whether or not the roll shall be purged of the fraud that every man believe to be in it."

Cheers from the Roosevelt delegates echoed through the hall as Fort concluded.

Payne Gets the Floor.

Floor Leader Watson of the Taft forces stepped to the front and yielded ten minutes of time to Representative Payne of New York. Payne was cheered as he began to talk, but later he also got into trouble with the crowd.

"This is a question of order in this convention on one hand," said Payne, "and possibly chaos on the other."

"How about the Payne tariff bill?" shouted a voice from the gallery and a cheer, mixed with jeers, held up Payne's talk for some time.

Payne made historical argument to show that the convention could not possibly proceed to take any action without a temporary organization.

"Suppose this question is put, who will vote on it?" asked Representative Payne.

"Thieves, thieves," called out members of the California delegation.

"Shall the roll made up by the national committee vote?" he continued. Cries of "No, no," sounded from the hall.

"Or the roll made up by the gentleman from Missouri?"

Governor Hadley started forward.

"Do you want me to answer that?" he asked.

"Hadley, Hadley," shouted some Roosevelt enthusiasts.

"You see you run right into choas," declared Payne.

"Mr. Chairman, I am glad to know the republican party," continued Payne, "has always stood for order. I am opposed to going into the chaos business in this convention at this time." He sat down amid a round of applause.

Speaker Cheered and Jeered.

Throughout the arguments, both floor and galleries were disorderly and each speaker was often interrupted by cheers, jeers and remarks.

When Floor Leader Watson took up the argument the Taft forces gave a great yell. Watson waited for order. Then he reviewed Governor Hadley's proposition and the precedents cited by him.

"Let me first answer the precedent of 1864," he said. "That was where the convention prepared its own temporary roll," interjected Hadley.

"And why?" shouted Watson. "Because there was no national committee in in existence."

At this retort the Taft delegates went wild.

"We don't need one now," shouted a man in the galleries.

"We must proceed orderly," said Watson. "In a republican convention you cannot escape orderly procedure."

"Gentlemen, please do not applaud; listen to me," said Watson. "I am trying to address your reason, not your passions; your judgment, not your sentiment."

Mr. Watson referred to Governor Hadganized," he said. "Senator Hoar was the convention of 1880, had let the convention pass on the questions of organization.

"That convention had already been organized," he said. "Senator Hoard was chairman of the convention, not of the national committee."

Taft delegates cheered vigorously.

Name of Root Applauded.

"What is the relation of the national committee to the national convention?" asked Watson.

"Robbers," came as a shout from the galleries.

"The national committees since 1868," continued Watson, was always furnished a temporary roll. Chairman Rosewater is not here as your chairman. He is simply here as your presiding officer for the time being. He may only recognize the motion. "I nominate Elihu Root for temporary chairman."

A storm of applause swept over floor and galleries at the mention of Root's name.

Mr. Watson said Chairman Rosewater's only other duty in addition to presenting the name of Elihu Root was to ask for any other nominations that might be made. Then the convention could select its own chairman, according to custom. "If Governor Hadley's motion should prevail, where are we?" added Watson.

"Right," shouted a delegate.

"You are licked," said another.

"This convention," resumed Watson, "would be passing upon contests before it had been organized."

Governor Hadley here tried to interrupt Watson. "Will the gentleman yield?" he shouted.

Watson either did not hear or did not wish to yield. The delegates called loudly for Hadley and there was much confusion.

"If Governor Hadley's motion prevails it would not be necessary to have a committee on credentials," said Watson.

"We don't need one," shouted a delegate.

In the name of orderly procedure and in the name of precedents for forty years, Watson appealed to the convention to uphold Chairman Rosewater when he should decide the motion out of order.

Talkers Are Called For.

Watson moved to lay the appeal of Governor Hadley on the table. There was a hurried conference between Watson, Hadley and Fort. Watson had evidently acted prematurely and before his motion was in order Chairman Rosewater called for order and announced he would rule.

Hadley rushed to the front of the platform, and called out to George L. Record of New Jersey:

"Tell Senator Clapp and everyone else that will talk, to speak on this appeal," he said.

"He had no right to limit you to twenty minutes," returned Record. "Make your fight on that."

"No, that's all right," returned Hadley. He retired as Chairman Rosewater spoke.

Chairman Rosewater could be heard but a short distance from the platform. His voice didn't carry and cries of "louder" greeted him from every part of the hall.

Hadley Out of Order.

Ruling on the point of order against Hadley's motion, Rosewater said: "The chairman has had this question under advisement for several days and has consulted many men of better parliamentary knowledge than himself. I wish to have read a statement discussing this question and then I will give my ruling."

The statement was a discussion of the precedents cited by Governors Hadley and Fort. The conventions of 1864 and 1880 were reviewed in detail. The statement held that the convention had not been organized and that the proper time for the motions was after the temporary organization had been effected.

"It is not within the province of this unorganized gathering to consider credentials and in fact no credentials are before it. The motion is therefore out of

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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