

Republicans in Chicago Convention Proceed According to Orderly Usages

SECOND DAY OF CONVENTION

Coleiseum Quickly Filled by Delegates and Spectators.

WATSON'S MOTION AGREED TO Proposition to Submit the Contested Seats to Credentials Committee Carries After Three Hours' Struggle on Floor.

(Continued from First Page.)

harrid from the hall yesterday. The sergeant-at-arms again forced the removal of the flags, leaving only the poles surmounted by the gilt California bears.

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

Governor Hadley and Watson arranged for an equal division of the three hours' debate that was to be allowed on the Roosevelt proposition to substitute a roll containing ninety-two Roosevelt delegates in place of ninety-two Taft followers seated by the national committee.

Before calling the convention to order Chairman Root and the other officers of the convention posed for a series of pictures. This helped to delay matters several minutes beyond the scheduled hour, 11 o'clock. At that time many delegates' seats still were vacant.

Called to Order.
Chairman Root finally pounded the table with his gavel at 11:45 and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to clear the aisles. A swarm of delegates and alternates wandered about the hall in search of their seats. Surrounding Governor Densen's seat on the floor for fifteen minutes he called for order, but the Roosevelt leaders in earnest consultation. In the group were Dixon, Governor Hadley, William Flinn and Governor Johnson of California.

Another fifteen 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."

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

To Fight It Out.
It has been agreed in advance that there should be no parliamentary points of order against the Roosevelt motion, the Taft forces agreeing to fight the matter out before the delegates.

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 calling of National Committee Chairman Roosevelt, which quashed the Hadley motion to purge the temporary roll.

Claim of Hadley.
"We could have met immediately and forcibly this arbitrary and unparliamentary ruling," said Hadley, and he was loudly 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."

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

"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 in the western world," said Hadley.

He then read a statement from fourteen 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.

Not Question of Campaigns.
Governor Hadley made an earnest plea that personalities be left out of the question, 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.

Hadley was given the closest attention throughout. In closing he declared that when the vote on the sub-roll came he would contend that the question submitted, only the votes of those delegates whose seats were not contested be allowed to ballot.

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

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

Mr. Dorell characterized as "recklessly false" the statement credited to Colonel Roosevelt that an effort had been made to "steal" the Washington delegation. As

one of the Taft delegates from the state he declared there was no primary law in Washington.

Denies Any Steal.
"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. Dorell said was "the facts" as to Washington aroused the ire of Roosevelt delegates. He was interrupted with groans from the Roosevelt forces when he said:

"When 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."

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

When the announcement was concluded Henry J. Allen of Kansas was presented to speak in support of the Hadley motion. The chair answered that he had been allotted twenty minutes.

Mr. Allen discussed the Washington cases, denouncing W. T. Dorell's statement as "filmy."

Allen frequently was cheered by the Roosevelt delegates and laughed at by the Taft adherents and despite the occasional discourtesy to speakers, it was apparent the temper of the delegates was much better than it was yesterday. The tension seemed to have relaxed everywhere.

Allen Becomes Disturbed.
After being interrupted several times Allen shouted, "You haven't got anything until this convention is over; then the Lord only knows what you've got."

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

"I'll answer you later,"

"Answer me now."

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

"I'll support him," shouted Allen, "only on the one condition, that his nomination is not accompanied 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 speaker.

Allen dealt in the figures of the primary held in Seattle. He said Colonel Roosevelt had got all but about 500 of the 6,000 votes cast.

Hemenway Follows Allen.
A delegate asked him how many votes there were in Seattle. Allen admitted there probably were more than 100,000. He denounced the methods of the Washington state leaders at the state convention, saying the conditions were such that all Roosevelt men were practically barred from the hall. He denounced the national committee as unfair and prejudiced and then took a final fling at the credentials committee, which as yet remained to be named.

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

Allen was followed by former Senator James A. Hemenway of Indiana, of the Taft forces, who declared that the work of the national committee had been done fairly and regularly.

"You are asked by a mere minority of the committee to overthrow the work of the majority," said Hemenway. "Thirteen members of the committee signed this protest, thirty-nine have seated these delegates. Now they ask you to uphold that minority without seeking the evidence; getting at the facts."

Hemenway attacked the thirteen men who signed the protest. "Why," he shouted, "would you leave this matter

to a man like T. C. Dupont, a delegate, representative of the powder trust?" Hemenway insisted that only thirteen members of the national committee signed the protest, although Governor Hadley said that fourteen had signed it.

Taking up the Texas cases, Hemenway said that Cecil Lyon had controlled 5,000 federal appointments in Texas; that his word had been law, but this year the republicans of the other factors had sent a delegation, not of Cecil Lyon's office-holders, but of independent voters.

They Start Something.
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."

Then 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.

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, 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.

Then in the midst of a new tumult



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National Figures at Chicago



Former Vice-President Fairbanks

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."

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

Flinn sat down.

Hemenway was followed by George L. Record of New Jersey for the Roosevelt side of the argument. He dealt with the Arizona and Indiana cases. A double convention was held in Arizona, he said.

He said that in Maricopa and Cochise counties, the Taft men had been in the minority and had then selected their own delegates to the state convention. The recognition of these contesting delegates, he said, gave Taft forces control of the convention.

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

The great crowds in the galleries became restless during Mr. Record's argument—it was luncheon time, and as the proceedings had been exceedingly tame many of the spectators were leaving the building. Senator Root appealed again and again for quiet.



Hermit Roosevelt, on right, out for an auto spin.

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

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

Turning to the southern contests, Devine characterized the action of the Roosevelt men in "stirring" up those contests as "a damnable piece of business."

Tumult Stirs Convention.
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 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," said Watson.

A roar of "no" came up 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 around the hall, but he persevered. The governor appeared and was accorded the greatest demonstration of the convention up to this time. Both floor and galleries were on their feet whistling, cheering, yelling, pounding chairs and stamping their feet.

Watson and Root joined in conversation with Hadley as he stood waiting for the wild welcome to cease. But the tumult went on and on. Hats were thrown in the air and 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 the Roosevelt banners and start around the hall, but Sergeant-at-Arms Stone quickly halted the plan and the banners were taken down.

First Big Ovation.
The first great ovation of the convention was fairly won.

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

Oklahoma and Pennsylvania fell into 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 speaker's stand called out, 'We want Teddy.' A stalwart Kansan carrying the standard of that state attempted to thrust it up on the platform, but was pulled back.

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

Some of the state found their standards so securely fastened to the floor that all efforts to dislodge them proved futile. Massachusetts' people tugged at theirs for ten minutes and then broke it.

The New York delegates climbed on the chairs when the demonstration had been in progress seventeen minutes, but they did so to observe and not to take part.

Over in the Kansas delegation a deep throaty yell punctured the demonstration.

"We want Teddy," "We want Teddy," came the yell, and soon it developed into a deep droning chant that rose above the flood of sound.

California's bear surmounting a 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. Alice Longworth, from her seat near the press stand, stood up when the demonstration began and looked out over the sea of waving hats. She turned and spoke to Congressman Longworth and he rose also. She showed no excitement over the demonstration. Mrs. Longworth was leaning over the rail talking with a friend when the chant of "We want Teddy" began sounding much like, "We want Harley." She straightened up and waved friends aside to catch the cry; then turned and smiled at her husband.

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."

Coleman leaped up and down on the platform, waved his arms and yelled for cheers for Hadley. He got the cheers, but the sergeant-at-arms got him and he was led off the stage.

Soon after this incident a pretty girl in white in the galleries suddenly stood up and waved a lithograph of Colonel Roosevelt. She was at once the center of attraction, she stood waving the picture in one hand and a handkerchief in the other, smiling all the while.

Finally she dropped the picture, but many of the eyes that turned her way lost "the famous woman in white," stamped the democratic convention in 1896.

Mrs. Davis was brought to the floor by several delegates and an attempt was made to lift her 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.

Chairman Root made no serious effort to stop the demonstration for a long while until it had been in progress forty minutes and Mrs. Davis had disappeared from the floor.

Sergeant-at-Arms Stone and Assistant Chief Schuetzler of the police department, patrolling the center aisle, succeeded in getting most of the delegates in their seats by 3:37 o'clock.

Police 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 cheering. 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 Watson moved to refer to the credentials committee the motion to seat the ninety-two Roosevelt delegates.

Governor Densen 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.

Mr. Watson moved to table the motion of Densen.

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

"The motion is not debatable; are you ready for the question?" called Chairman Root.

Former Representative Harsons of New

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Spices were shown to arouse appetite and to promote the secretion of the gastric juice, and the role they play, therefore, in dietetics is a very important one. The medicinal action of some of them is further of value. Allspice, for example is used as an aromatic and has been successfully administered for flatulency or for overcoming griping due to purgatives, and occasionally it is reported that the oil gives relief in rheumatism and neuralgia.

The medical uses of cinnamon are well known. Cardamom are used in the form of a tincture as aromatic and stomachic, and they are also employed as a flavoring agent in curry powder, cakes and liqueurs. The applications of capsaicum and the peppers generally are well known. Cloves are aromatic, carminative and stimulant and have been used in dyspepsia, gastric irritation and in cases of vomiting in pregnancy.

Oil of cloves is also a popular remedy for toothache. It has also its uses in microscopy as a preservative and for clearing sections. The uses of nutmeg are wide; vanilla has an enormous application as a flavoring agent while turmeric enjoys a similar patronage on account of its bright yellow color and pleasant musky flavor.—London Lancet.

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NEW GUN WITHOUT BULLETS

It Shoots a Blinding Gas and Will Be Carried by Secret Service Men.

The bulletless gun has at last made its appearance. It is a German invention, and, instead of bullets, it shoots a gas which temporarily blinds and chokes the victim.

The cartridge used contains several ingredients, which, when exploded, combine to form a vapor of a peculiar character. The gun itself differs very little in appearance and mechanism from the ordinary double-action revolver. It holds five cartridges.

The action of the vapor may best be imagined by considering the position of the person shot at. The appearance of the weapon, the report and the flare of the powder combine to convince the victim that he has been shot at with an ordinary firearm. His eyes and mouth open in surprise, and the gas generated by the combination of the chemicals envelop his head completely, penetrating his eyes and affecting his sight.

For several minutes he is practically blind. Simultaneously the mucous membranes of the nose and throat are irritated and the victim sneezes and chokes. For a minute or two the victim finds it almost impossible to breathe.

It is obvious that no individual, even if he were as strong as Hercules, could be in a position to put up much of a fight while in such a condition.

The shotless gun is intended principally for the protection of tourists, commercial travelers, doctors, cyclists, automobilists, bank officials, mail carriers, watchmen and policemen. No one wants to kill a criminal unless it is absolutely necessary for one's own preservation, and this invention is intended to make such a course unnecessary.

Chief William J. Flynn of the United States secret service has decided to adopt this weapon for use in the service. In rounding up bands of counterfeiters and other offenders against the federal laws the chief believes the chemical gun will prove just as effective and at the same time more humane than the ordinary weapon, which frequently kills the prisoner as strong as Hercules, while he is in a position to put up much of a fight while in such a condition.

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