

# PROGRESSIVE'S CONVENTION

## First Steps Taken and Proceedings Had By Followers of Roosevelt in Chicago Auditorium

### LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING

Nomination of Roosevelt For President and Hiram W. Johnson For Vice-President by Viva Voce Vote. Work From Day to Day.

FOR PRESIDENT, Theodore Roosevelt of New York.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Hiram W. Johnson of California.

**Preliminary for the Convention.**  
New York.—The national progressive party must accept Colonel Roosevelt's political doctrines if he is to be its standard bearer. He said late Sunday, as he started for Chicago, that he would insist upon making his "confession of faith" to the delegates before the committee, which is to draft the platform, makes its final report and that he would not accept the nomination on a platform which did not meet with his approval.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was originally scheduled for Monday night. It was suggested to him that the time of its delivery be postponed and he sent word to his manager that he would consent to a delay after the platform had been presented to the convention. Advance copies of the speech reached the leaders of the new party several days ago. The colonel said nothing, however, to indicate that the suggestion for a delay in the de-

**The Second Day.**  
Chicago.—The first session of the first convention of the national progressive party, of which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is sponsor, was held in the Coliseum Monday and while the setting was attended by all of the usual ceremony and paraphernalia of a national political gathering, the actual proceedings were suggestive of a love feast.

Not a dissenting voice was raised during the session. The question of negro representation from the south had caused friction earlier in the day in the national committee, but there was no echo of the fight on the floor of the convention. The delegates were at times explosive in their enthusiasm. Many of the state delegations came into the hall singing and shouting in their delight at the birth of the new party and three hours later left the building in the same happy frame of mind.

Although green hands were supposed to be at the helm, the machinery of the convention worked smoothly and efficiently. There was no roll call of delegates, but the delegate

of the party, rapped for order. This was repeated later when the call for the convention was read and there was even greater enthusiasm when former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana was presented for temporary chairman. The formality of electing Senator Beveridge was not necessary and amid renewed acclaim, he was escorted to a place on the stage, decorated with a gold badge and handed the convention gavel.

Senator Beveridge then delivered his keynote speech. He spoke for more than an hour and a half, expressing some of the advanced ideas of government adopted by the new party and paving the way for even more progressive proposals to be made to the convention by Colonel Roosevelt.

The temporary chairman was given the closest attention throughout. Once he mentioned President Taft in connection with his approval of the Payne tariff law, and instantly there came a storm of jeers and groans from the crowd. Every few minutes Senator Beveridge was interrupted by applause and cheering.

The former senator from Indiana made a most courteous presiding officer and when a premature motion to adjourn was made he begged pardon of the delegate for not recognizing him at the time, promising him recognition a little later in the session.

#### TROUBLE OVER PLATFORM.

**Draft Prepared by Scholars Too Long and Indefinite.**

Chicago.—The committee on platform of the national progressive convention got into a lively row soon after organization was perfected Monday night and some pretty plain words were spoken in discussing the proposed declaration of principles of the new party.

It was apparent from the first that the platform probably could not be completed before late Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. It is due to go to the convention Wednesday afternoon.

After full discussion in the general committee the plan of the leaders was to appoint a subcommittee of seven to confer with Colonel Roosevelt and to work out the platform with him.

The idea will be to condense into crisp, short planks the various advanced ideas to be outlined to the convention by the colonel in his so-called "confession of faith" speech. It was said that practically all of the progressiveness in Colonel Roosevelt's speech will be adopted in the platform.

There are two or three of the more radical ideas, however, which may not be included.

Colonel Roosevelt, it was said, would not object to the elimination of a few proposals, but is insistent that all the rest shall be contained in the platform upon which he is to run.

Soon after the committee met at night the draft of a tentative platform was presented by a group of leaders in the new movement, who had met several times to discuss the matter. The draft was said to express the combined ideas of Dean Lewis of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, Dean Kirchway of the law school of Columbia university, Gifford Pinchot, Chester Rowell of California, Charles McCarthy of the legislative reference bureau at the University of Wisconsin, Medill McCormick of Chicago, James R. Garfield of Ohio and other close personal friends of Colonel Roosevelt.

It had been announced that these men had drafted a scholarly platform which was a program of genuine social and industrial justice and which would mark a new era in this connection in the United States.

It required an hour and a half to read this tentative platform and immediately a dozen members of the committee attacked it with vigor. William Dudley Foulke of Indiana headed the assault. He declared that the platform should be shortened to one-quarter of its length.

Hugh T. Halbert of Minnesota took the floor as soon as Foulke had finished his criticism. He called the platform verbose, pedantic and lacking in vitality.

"This platform as presented here," said Mr. Halbert, "does not even note the birth of a new party. It seems to me that this fact should be set forth in terse, energetic fashion."

**Third and Last Day.**  
Chicago.—Singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the delegates to the first national convention of the new progressive party Wednesday night proclaimed Theodore Roosevelt of New York as their candidate for president and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California as their choice for vice president.

Marking a new departure in the proceedings of national conventions, the two candidates were immediately notified of their nomination and in the midst of deafening cheers appeared before the delegates to voice their acceptance and to pledge their best efforts to the coming campaign.

For several hours during the afternoon and early evening in the Coliseum the audience had listened to a flow of oratory in nominating and seconding speeches in which the dominant note expressed was the belief that victory would come to the new party in the November elections. Raymond Robbins of Illinois pledged a 100,000 majority for the national ticket in Illinois; Gifford Pinchot predicted a 300,000 majority for Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson in his home state of Pennsylvania.

The party formally christened itself "the progressive party," leaving out

the "national" by which it has heretofore been known, but provision was made for the recognition of "real" progressives in any of the states by whatever name they should be locally designated because of state laws.

The convention adjourned at 7:24 p. m., with the delegates singing the doxology in lusty voices. During the three days it was in session there was not a roll call nor a ballot taken. The delegates asked no such formalities, either in placing their candidates in nomination or in voting for them. There was not a voice in opposition either to Colonel Roosevelt or Governor Johnson. The delay in nominating them was due to the large number of seconding speeches allowed.

As has always been the case in national political conventions, the bulk of the work of the progressive gathering was carried on in the committees. There was sharp discussion in several of the committee meetings and no little difficulty in agreeing upon the platform as finally adopted. Colonel Roosevelt worked with the subcommittee in charge of the platform, going over their work of the two previous days and nights and vigorously helping to mould the draft which at last proved acceptable to him. The platform did not take up the negro question.

In this connection one of the interesting seconding speeches of the day was that of F. R. Gleed of New York, a negro. Gleed declared that the negroes had faith in the new party; faith that it would do all in its power to right the wrongs of the race.

"We stand by the platform," he said. "We stand by Colonel Roosevelt's letter. We stand by his speech

**Mr. Pendergast's Address.**  
Mr. Pendergast, who had been selected to make the introductory nominating speech for Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"We have arrived at the crowning act of the convention. This great gathering owes its being to a mighty protest by the American people against those who have poisoned the wells of democracy. It represents the material spirit of mankind that, from time immemorial, has charged back upon those who would place obstacles in the way of the march of human progress.

"My candidate is more than a citizen; he is a national asset. In this momentous period of political doubt, when the nation has to decide whether it will or how it will grapple with the great economic problems of the time, there is no man in American life who presents such credentials for the task as he.

"This candidate has 'success' written on every page of his official career. He has fought the most vicious forces in American life and conquered them. He surrendered the presidency at a time when his reelection would have been a certainty, in the hope that other hands would prosecute successfully the task he did not have time to finish. That task has been treated with intermittent loyalty and has largely been left undone. We ask that the task be again entrusted to him whose loyalty to principle has never faltered and whose breadth of experience qualifies him over all men for the duty.

"Our candidate is one whose originality of thought and directness of action have made him a unique figure in American history. He is the natural leader of the progressive movement today, not only because he possesses the quality of leadership that is essential, but because he is one of the original progressives of this na-

est captains of industry have lowered their lances."

**COL. ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS.**

**What He Said to the Convention on Being Notified.**

Chicago.—Col. Roosevelt in accepting the nomination for president by the progressive convention, said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and men and women who in this convention represent the high and honest purpose of the people of all our country: I come forward to thank you from my heart for the honor you have conferred upon me and to say that of course I accept. I have been president and I measure my words when I say though I have seen and known much of life, I hold it by far the greatest honor and the greatest opportunity that has ever come to me to be called by you to the leadership for the time being of this great movement in the interests of the American people.

"And friends, I wish now to say how deeply sensitive I am to the way in which the nomination has come to me, and to tell those who proposed and seconded my nomination that I appreciate to the full the significance of having such men and such women put me in nomination, and I wish to thank the convention for having given me the running mate it has given.

"I have a peculiar feeling toward Governor Johnson. Nearly two years ago, after the elections of 1910, when what I had striven to accomplish in New York had come to nothing and when my friends, the enemy, exulted, possibly prematurely—over what had befallen me, Governor Johnson, in the flush of his own triumph, having just won out, wrote me a letter, which I shall hand on to my children and children's children, because of what the letter contained, and because of the man who wrote it, a letter of trust and belief, a letter of ardent championship from the soldier who was at the moment victorious, generous towards his comrade who had been struck down. In Governor Johnson we have a man whose every word is made good by the deeds that he has done. The man who, as the head of a great state, has practically applied in that state for the benefit of the people of that state the principles which we intend to apply throughout the union as a whole. We have nominated the only type of man who ever ought to be nominated for the vice presidency; we have nominated a man fit at the moment to be president of the United States.

"And friends, with all my heart and soul, with every particle of high purpose that there is in me, I pledge you my word to do everything I can to put every particle of courage, of common sense and of strength that I have, at your disposal and to endeavor so far as strength is given me to live up to the obligations you have put upon me, to endeavor to carry out in the interest of our whole people the policies to which you have today solemnly dedicated yourselves to the millions of men and women for whom you speak. I thank you."

There was a prolonged demonstration as Colonel Roosevelt concluded. It was renewed when Governor Johnson was introduced. He said:

"It is with the utmost solemnity, the deepest obligation that I come to tell you that I have enlisted for the war. I enlisted long ago and I enlisted in that fight that is your fight

of singleness of purpose, to carry out as well as I may the little that may be my part to do.

"I would rather go down to defeat with Theodore Roosevelt than go to victory with any other presidential candidate."

**Address of Miss Addams.**

Following is the speech of Miss Addams nominating Roosevelt:

"I rise to second the nomination stirred by the splendid platform adopted by this convention.

"Measures of industrial amelioration, demands for social justice, long discussed by small groups in charity conferences and economic associations, have here been considered in a great national convention and are at last thrust into the stern arena of political action.

"A great party has pledged itself to the protection of children, to the care of the aged, to the relief of overworked girls, to the safeguarding of burdened men. Committed to these human undertakings it is inevitable that such a party should appeal to women, should seek to draw upon the great reservoir of their moral energy so long undesired and untutilized in practice; and as the corollary of the other, a program of human welfare, the necessity for women's party representation.

"We ratify this platform not only because it represents our earnest convictions and formulates our high hopes, but because it pulls upon our faculties and calls us to definite action.

"I second the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt because he is one of the few men in our public life who has been responsive to the social appeal and who has caught the significance of the modern movement."

**Women on National Committee.**

Medill McCormick presented changes made in the code of rules for the new party.

The rules of the convention were amended in several particulars. The name suggested, "The progressive party," was not changed, provision being made to recognize delegates from states where the party name had been pre-empted.

**Platform of Principles.**

CHICAGO.—Following is an outline of the platform of the national progressive party:

The conscience of the people in a time of grave national problems has called into being a new party, born of the nation's awakened sense of justice.

We of the progressive party dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty that government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid.

We hold with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters of their constitution to fulfill its purposes and to safeguard it from those who by perversion of its intent would convert it into an instrument of injustice.

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

The platform further declares that the old parties have become tools of corrupt interests which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes, and that the new party orders itself as the instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and noble commonwealth.

Declares under heading, "The rule of the people," for direct primaries for the nomination of state and national officers and candidates for the presidency, for the popular election of United States senators and changes on the states the use of the short ballot; with responsibility to the people, secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Pledges party to provide "a more easy and expeditious method of amending the federal constitution."

Advocates national jurisdiction over problems which have expanded beyond reach of individual states.

Pledges party to secure equal suffrage.

Pledges party to enactment of legislation, limiting campaign contributions and expenditures and providing for publicity thereof.

Opposes participation by federal operatives in state or national conventions.

Demands "such restrictions of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy."

Pledges judicial reform, believing "that the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes should be prohibited when such injunctions would not apply where no labor disputes existed."

Declares against child labor and for a minimum wage for women, for prevention of industrial accidents, safeguards for health of employees, publicity as to wages, eight-hour workday and establishment of a federal department of labor.

Urges re-establishment of country life commission and promotion of the welfare of farmers.

Pledges party to a full and immediate inquiry and to immediate action to deal with the high cost of living.

Favors a single health service.

Demands national regulation of interstate corporations and urges the "establishment of a federal commission to supervise interstate industrial corporations," and favors strengthening the Sherman law to insure competition in business and prevent unfair trade practices.

Pledges party to enactment of a patent law that will prevent monopolies.

Favors legislation giving interstate commerce commission power to value physical property of railroads and demands abolition of the commerce court.

Condenses methods of issuing currency notes through private agencies and urge control thereof by the government and opposes the Aldrich currency bill.

Favors government co-operation with manufacturers and producers in extending foreign commerce.

Declares for prompt development of all natural resources, condemning exploitation, waste and monopolization.

Urges reasonable compensation to the public for water power rights heretofore granted.

Declares for good roads, national highways and extension of rural free delivery; immediate development of natural resources of Alaska and promises to that territory local self-government as given other territories.

Pledges party to immediate preparation of plan to develop rivers of the country, especially the Mississippi and tributaries, without delay.

Demands that the Panama canal shall be so operated as to insure sea competition with trans-continental railroads; urges that American railroad controlled ships be denied the use of the canal, which shall equalize competition between the United States and foreign countries for all classes.

Demands tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States and pledges party to the establishment of a nonpartisan scientific tariff revision.

Condemns Payne-Aldrich bill and the democratic party's tariff policy as "destructive of the protective system."

Demands immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

Favors inheritance and income tax.

Favors international agreement for limitation of naval forces and the construction of two battleships a year pending such agreement.

Favors governmental action in behalf of immigrants; a wise and just policy of pensions for old soldiers and sailors and the immediate creation of a patriotic post.

In conclusion the platform, "appeals for the support of all American citizens without regard to previous political affiliation."



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

livery of the speech was due to impressions of those who had read it.

Colonel Roosevelt said that in his speech he had dealt fully with all the great political questions of the day. He spoke frankly and fearlessly, he said, and believed that the convention ought to be fully apprized of his views before ratifying the tentative nomination, which he accepted at Chicago. He contends that it was upon a question of principle that he left the republican party and now he has done so he cannot make a compromise of principles in accepting the leadership of the new movement.

His declaration of political faith, he said, is one which will be termed either socialism or anarchy and probably both, but represents his convictions. He goes to Chicago to make these views known and to receive the presidential nomination only if they are acceptable in their substantial provisions to the new party.

According to the present arrangement Colonel Roosevelt will deliver his speech Tuesday. The plan, he said, was satisfactory to him, as at that time the platform committee will not have completed its work.



HIRAM W. JOHNSON, VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

tion. Without denying to others the full measure of credit which is justly and honorably theirs for their services to the progressive cause, there is no other man who, in public office or out of it, has, by his devotion to its interest, made so complete and generous a contribution to the cup of its achievements.

"My candidate is the 'man courageous' in American politics. While the interests of the people have been menaced, he has known no fear and asked no quarter. His challenge has always been to a struggle in the open. There have been none so powerful as to awe him, and before him the great-

est captains of industry have lowered their lances."