

# ROOSEVELT AND JOHNSON

NEW PROGRESSIVE PARTY NAMES ITS STANDARD BEARERS.

NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION

No Opposition to Either Candidate—Both Accept and Pledge Best Efforts to Coming Campaign.

President.....THEO. ROOSEVELT  
Vice President.HIRAM W. JOHNSON

Chicago.—Singing "Onward, Christian Soldier" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the delegates to the first national convention of the progressive party 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.

### Predictions of Victory.

Raymond Robbins of Illinois pledged a 100,000 majority for the new party in Illinois. Gifford Pinchot predicted a 300,000 majority for Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Johnson in his home state, Pennsylvania.

These statements were cheered to the echo.

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.

Colonel Roosevelt worked with the

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 a woman put me in nomination.

### Kindly Words for Johnson.

"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 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 that moment victorious; victorious 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.

### Says Gratitude is Great.

"Friends, I have come here purely to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor you have conferred upon me and to say that I appreciate it exactly as I know you meant it. For the greatest chance, the greatest gift that can be given to any man is the opportunity, if he has the stuff in him, to do something that counts in the interests of the common good."

### Governor Johnson's Acceptance.

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 now, the fight of all the nation, thank God, at last. Humanity's fight politically all over the land.

"Enlisting as I have in that contest for humanity that desired governmentally to make men better rather than to make them richer, there is no question, of course, but that of necessity I must accept any place where I may be drafted, and that I accept such a place as you have accorded me in the nation's history today, because again you are making history in this land; that I accept it with grateful heart and with the utmost singleness of purpose, to carry out as well as I may the little that may be my part to do."

### Platform Loudly Cheered.

A round of applause greeted the reading of the direct primary, initiative, referendum and recall plank. The woman suffrage plank was roundly cheered. Jury trials in contempt of court cases and a restriction in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes recommended in the platform were received by the convention with enthusiasm.

The prohibition of child labor and the fixing of a minimum wage scale for women, which formed another plank, were given a hand.

General applause greeted the "industrial commission plank," with recommendation to control interstate business corporations modeled after the interstate commerce commission.

Lewis concluded the platform at 5:30 and a demonstration was begun. But Senator Beveridge cut it short, and the platform was adopted without a dissenting voice. Governor Carey of Wyoming moved to suspend the rules and declare Theodore Roosevelt the nominee of the convention for president.

"Does the chair hear a second by two states?" demanded Beveridge, and a roar swept the hall.

"If it did not take so long I would name all the states as seconding the motion," said Beveridge.

"Those in favor of the motion will answer 'aye!'"

From the floor there arose a rolling roar of "aye."

A dull silence greeted the call for "noes."

"The ayes seem to have it," began Beveridge, and a cheer interrupted him.

### Roosevelt by Acclamation.

"The ayes have it," he concluded when he could be heard. "And Theodore Roosevelt is declared the nominee of this convention."

Beveridge halted an impromptu demonstration, and John M. Parker of Louisiana took the platform to nominate Governor Hiram Johnson of California for vice president.

Parker's speech was brief and when he concluded a demonstration for Johnson was begun.

Chairman Beveridge then put the movement of Judge Lindsey to nominate Johnson by acclamation. The motion was granted with a roar of ayes.

"As permanent chairman of this convention," declared Beveridge, "I hereby declare Theodore Roosevelt of New York to be candidate of this convention for president, and Hiram W. Johnson of California for vice-president of the United States."

son of California for vice-president of the United States."

Beveridge ordered the notification committee to bring in the candidates.

As Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson took their places, side by side on the platform, a demonstration broke loose. The delegates leaped to their chairs and cheered for Colonel Roosevelt until he waved his hand to the crowd, but Johnson stood evidently just a trifle ill at ease.

The demonstration lasted some ten

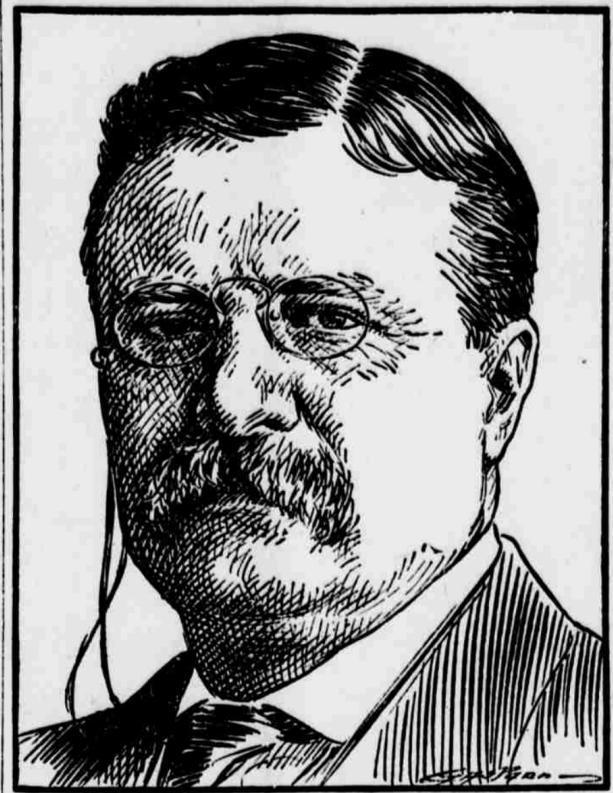
### ROOSEVELT'S CONFESSION OF FAITH IN BRIEF.

Both corrupt old party machines are under the domination of the plunder league of professional politicians.

The fundamental concern of the interests is to beat the new party.

The difference between Taft and Wilson is a mere matter of personal preference.

We must devise methods by which



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

minutes and when order was restored Beveridge introduced Roosevelt as the "next president."

### Johnson Likewise Willing.

When the cheers that greeted Roosevelt's speech subsided, Beveridge introduced Johnson.

"It is with the greatest solemnity," he began, "that I come to tell you that I enlisted for the war."

A cheer interrupted him. He pledged himself to aid Roosevelt "in the fight for the common good," and concluded:

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

When Johnson finished, Beveridge announced that the convention would end its session by singing the doxology.



ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE,  
Chairman of Convention.

ogy and by listening to the benediction by Rev. James Goodman.

The delegates, standing in their places, joined in the chanting of the old puritan hymn:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,  
Praise Him, ye nations here below."

### MAPS OUT BIG TASK.

Roosevelt to Lose No Time in Getting Into Fight.

Chicago.—Colonel Roosevelt said that he would go direct to Oyster Bay, and will remain there for a few days before beginning his campaign. His first engagement is to speak in Rhode Island next Friday. The following day he will address a mass meeting of New England progressives at Point of Pines, near Brookline. On August 22 he will attend the jubilee of Father Curran of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who is known for his work among the coal miners.

On August 26 the colonel will go to Vermont. After a few days at home he will go to St. Paul to speak at the Minnesota state fair on September 6, and will then return to take the stump in Connecticut.

On his return from Connecticut, Colonel Roosevelt will begin his long trip. He will probably depart early in October on a month's trip which will take him to the Pacific coast states and back through the south. It is the colonel's intention to go into at least forty states, and he said that with only about sixty working days for his campaign, he would be able to make only one speech in most states. He said he will speak only in the larger cities

our government shall become really representative.

We do not impugn the courts, but emancipate them from standing in the way of social justice. The people must keep in their own hands the right of interpreting their own constitution when their public servants differ regarding the interpretation.

These propositions are neither anarchy nor socialism, but a corrective to socialism and an antidote to anarchy.

Our first charge is to prevent human waste; eliminate the dead weight of orphanage, depleted craftsmanship, crippled workers and workers suffering from trade diseases, of casual labor and insecure old age.

Wage scales in all industries should be fixed as public documents and minimum wage commissions should be established in the states and nation.

We stand for a living wage and hold that in the continuous industries eight hours should be the maximum of labor.

The premature employment of children is abnormal and should be prohibited. So also should the employment of women where they have to stand continually.

Working women have the same need to combine for protection as working men; the ballot is as necessary for one class as for the other.

The government must co-operate with the farmer to make the farm more productive.

Our aim is to control business, not to strangle it.

The anti-trust law should be kept and strengthened and a national industrial commission should be created.

The day of the log rolling tariff must end through the creation of a permanent commission of non-partisan experts.

The high cost of living will be solved through the creation of an interstate industrial commission to regulate the big corporations.

The issue of currency is fundamentally a government function and the system should have as its basic principle soundness and elasticity.

Alaska should be developed at once in the interest of the actual settler.

I hope we shall win, but, win or lose, we shall not falter and the movement will never stop.

### OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

List Made Up With Beveridge at the Head.

Chicago.—Temporary officers of the convention as announced follow:

Temporary chairman, Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana.

General secretary, O. K. Davis, Washington, D. C.

Chief assistant secretary, Wilson Brooks, Chicago.

Assistant secretaries, William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.; Judson C. Weliver, Washington, D. C.; John Callan O'Laughlin, Chicago; George E. Miller, Detroit; August McSweeney, Philadelphia; E. A. Dickson, Los Angeles; Harry J. Haskell, Kansas City, Mo.; Edward B. Clark, Chicago; C. P. Connelly, New York City; George Odell, New York City; Charles Hart, Spokane, Wash.

Sergeant-at-arms, Col. Chauncey Dewey of Illinois.

Capt. Granville Fortesque, assistant chief sergeant-at-arms.

Official reporter, Russel G. Leonard.

Reading clerks, Henry F. Cochems, Milwaukee; J. H. Gregory, Jr., Key West, Fla.

The Missouri delegation selected Charles Walker as chairman, but did not fill the committee places.

California delegates by a resolution declared: "We need Governor Johnson on the Pacific coast more than they need him in Washington, as president of the senate of the United States." The Californians named Governor Johnson as chairman of the state delegation and Chester H. Rowell national committeeman. E. J. Henry was put on the credentials committee, and Chester H. Rowell on the platform committee.

### NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Nathan Merriman of Omaha the Selection for Nebraska.

Chicago.—The new national committee of the progressive party, which takes the place of the provisional committee in charge up to this time, was named by the various state delegations. The membership of the new committee includes:

John L. Stevens, Iowa.  
William Allen White, Kansas.  
Nathan Merriman, Nebraska.  
A. Y. Moore, North Dakota.  
R. S. Vessey, South Dakota.  
Robert D. Carey, Wyoming.

The committeemen from Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington have not yet been named.

Miss Alice Carpenter of Boston, named by the Massachusetts delegation as a member of the committee on platform, is said to be the first woman to fill such a place at a national political convention. Miss Carpenter has been active as a sociological worker and also as a writer.

The committee on credentials includes:

Iowa—Sam C. Westcott.  
Nebraska—J. L. McBrien.  
South Dakota—G. G. McLellan.

The committee on rules named at the national progressive convention includes W. B. Clements, Iowa; W. O. Henry, Nebraska; F. H. Ellerman, South Dakota.

### The Progressive Platform.

The declaration of principles of the progressive party declares for the maintenance of the government; scores the old parties; advocates equal suffrage; stands for direct primary law and upholds the power of the people to amend the federal constitution;

pledges the party to enact laws restricting lobbying and to prevent federal appointees from taking part in political conventions.

It also demands restriction of the power of the courts in matters of social welfare and public policy; the prohibition of child labor; minimum wage and prohibition of night work for women; the abolition of convict contracts; for an eight hour day; would establish department of labor; fosters development of agricultural credit and co-operation; pledges itself to immediate inquiry into high cost of living; for good roads and improvement of waterways; development of Alaskan resources and self government of that territory; no toll for American vessels in Panama canal; belief in protective tariff and for graduated income tax; for just pensions; creation of parcels post; condemns violation of the civil service law and pledges the party to enact laws for governmental supervision over fraudulent stock selling schemes.

### GOVERNOR WILSON ACCEPTS IT

WILLING TO BEAR BURDEN AND PRAYS FOR STRENGTH.

Ollie James of Kentucky Tenders Notification—Appeals to the People.

Seagirt, N. J.—Governor Woodrow Wilson Wednesday unfolded the fabric of his political beliefs in a speech formally accepting the democratic nomination to the presidency. Establishing first what he termed his "faith," he invoked "the rule of right and of justice" to politics, proceeding in succession to show its application to the tariff, the anti-trust question, the restoration of the merchant marine, the development of waterways, the conservation of national resources, banking reforms and other issues of the day.

Officially there was a notification committee of fifty-two, representing every state and territory, and with them came eight of the democratic governors. Spread over the green that stretched away from the governor's cotage to the ocean, however, was a mixed gathering of several thousand.

Notified by Ollie James.

Governor Wilson was notified of his nomination by Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky, who emphasized as he said, that the governor had obtained the honor untrammelled by obligations and unembarrassed by felicitations of any kind. Though the governor spoke in acceptance to the fifty-two members of the committee, the speech sounding his political philosophy was heard by a great throng.

The governor read from his manuscript. The platform, he said, was not a program, but a practical document intended to show "that we know what the nation is thinking about and what it is most concerned about."

Appeal to Trust of People.

The people, he added, were about to be asked not particularly to adopt a platform, but to entrust the democratic party with "office and power and guidance of their affairs," and their desire now was to know what "translation of action and policy he intends to give the general terms of the platform, should he be elected."

### FOR SAFETY TO THE DRIVER

Mirrors Installed on Streets of English Towns Have Proved of Material Benefit.

Mirrors at street corners to provide for the drivers of vehicles a view of the cross streets have been installed in at least two towns in England. In Folkestone there is an acute angle street crossing where one corner is built up close to the curb. On this corner is placed a 24x24 inch mirror supported on gas pipe standards at such an angle that drivers of vehicles coming toward the built-up corner from either of the two opposite streets can see up the streets at right angles to their path.

The engineer in charge states that owing to the impossibility of motorists seeing any one coming traffic several accidents and narrow escapes have occurred at that point. Since the mirror has been fixed he has not heard of anything approaching an accident. The damp, mist, rain or frost have no ill effect on the mirror, which is occasionally cleaned by a passing lamplighter when cleaning his lamps.

At Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, a mirror five by eight feet in size, supported on standards so that its top is 15 feet above the street, occupies an angular position at the apex of a closed right-angle curve. The engineer in charge says: "The mirror requires scarcely any cleaning; only a wipe over once in about three months."—Engineering News.

### Expect Big Sale of Red Cross Seals.

The campaign for selling Red Cross seals this year will be carried on in practically every state and territory in the United States, and even in Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Philippine islands. No less than 100,000 volunteer agents, including department, drug and other kinds of stores, motion pictures, theaters, individuals and others, will be engaged in the work. Before the sale is completed, it is expected that at least 100,000,000 seals will have been printed and distributed, besides several million posters, display cards and other forms of advertising literature.

### Badly Frightened Fish.

"It was never so known before," says Rankin Dunfre, a local angler, who wasn't dinging on the occasion in point. "I was crossing the bridge near home, swinging my lantern, for the night was dark. I heard a great splash, got down on the bank with my lantern to see the cause, and lo and behold, a 16-inch fish lay floundering in the weeds. The lantern must have scared him out of the water—don't you think?"—Philadelphia Record.

### Prize Winner.

"What are these cups for?" asked a well-dressed man of a jeweler, pointing to some lovely silver cups on the counter. "These are race cups to be given as prizes." "K that's so, suppose you and I race for one?" And the stranger, with the cup in his hand, started, the jeweler after him. The stranger won the cup.—Keystone.

### Consistent.

"Your friend is very particular about conformity in all things, isn't he?"

"Yes, indeed. When he went on his last spree the family were in mourning and he saw only black snakes."

### Out of Reach.

Townley—How's the new cook getting on?  
Subbubs?—I don't know. She didn't leave her address.—Boston Transcript.

The kind of reform most needed is the kind that will not go a thousand miles away from home to begin work.

### HOW MANY OF US

Fail to Select Food Nature Demands to Ward Off Ailments?

A Ky. lady, speaking about food, says: "I was accustomed to eating all kinds of ordinary food until, for some reason, indigestion and nervous prostration set in.

"After I had run down seriously my attention was called to the necessity of some change in my diet, and I discontinued my ordinary breakfast and began using Grape-Nuts with a good quantity of rich cream.

"In a few days my condition changed in a remarkable way, and I began to have a strength that I had never possessed of before, a vigor of body and a poise of mind that amazed me. It was entirely new to me.

"My former attacks of indigestion had been accompanied by heat flashes, and many times my condition was distressing with blind spells of dizziness, rush of blood to the head and neuralgic pains in the chest.

"Since using Grape-Nuts alone for breakfast I have been free from these troubles, except at times when I have indulged in rich, greasy foods in quantity, then I would be warned by a pain under the left shoulder blade, and unless I heeded the warning the old trouble would come back, but when I finally got to know where these troubles originated I returned to my Grape-Nuts and cream and the pain and disturbance left very quickly.

"I am now in prime health as a result of my use of Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in plgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



COL. FRANCIS J. HENEY

One of the California Roosevelt Workers.

sub-committee in charge of the platform, going over their work 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. Gled of New York, a negro. Gled 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, and as we stood by him at San Juan hill so we will stand by you in November and fight for victory."

Miss Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, was among those who seconded Colonel Roosevelt, and she was enthusiastically greeted. The new party formally placed itself on record as favoring equal suffrage, and further recognized the suffragette movement by providing for four women members-at-large on the national committee.

### Colonel's Acceptance Speech.

Colonel Roosevelt in his speech of acceptance said:

"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 I have seen and known much of life. I hold