

ROOSEVELT TO LEAD THE PROGRESSIVES

Colonel and Governor Are Nominated for President and Vice-President of New Party.

HONOR ACCEPTED BY BOTH

Wild Demonstration Follows Naming of Standard Bearer Which Lasts Nearly an Hour—"National" Is Dropped From Name of Organization—Campaign to Begin at Once.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Without the taking of a single ballot, after breaking the record for demonstrations, after introducing women for the first time as a force in national politics, the national Progressive convention adjourned last night, having named Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency and Hiram W. Johnson candidate for the vice-presidency.

After the candidates had been named they were brought before the convention and in nearly sixty wildly cheering minutes they stood before the delegates and told that they had enlisted for the fight and that they would fight to the end.

Then, just as another innovation, delegates and visitors stood up and sang the good old, long-meter "Doxology." Then Rev. James Goodman of Emanuel Baptist church pronounced the benediction and at 7:35 p. m. the convention stood adjourned sine die. The band played "Home, Sweet Home" while the delegates and visitors fled from the hall.

Roosevelt and Johnson Named. The nomination of Roosevelt and Johnson followed immediately the adoption of the platform, which was done unanimously.

To W. A. Prendergast of New York fell the honor of offering to the Progressive party the first name proposed to it for the presidential nomination, and the name that of the man who will be the first national leader of the organization.

His address placing the name of Theodore Roosevelt before the convention as the party's nominee for president was frequently interrupted by applause.

At its conclusion a demonstration lasting nearly an hour took place when quiet had been restored. Gov. J. M. Carey of Wyoming moved in behalf of his state delegation that the rules be suspended and that Colonel Roosevelt be declared the unanimous choice of the convention. The seconds from the states came so fast that Chairman Beveridge could not name them all. The motion was finally put and at 5:30 Roosevelt was declared the nominee of the party for the presidential nomination.

Parker Makes Speech. Col. John M. Parker of New Orleans, who had been prominently named for the vice-presidential place, came to the platform and launched into his speech.

At the mention of Johnson's name there was another outburst of cheering. Delegates stood on their chairs and shouted for the California governor. The red bandannas fluttered, the band played Dixie and the crowd was wildly and encouragingly happy once again. Standards were run up again and carried through the halls.

Lindsay Seconds Nomination. The "base" quartette tried to direct the noise into a musical channel. The delegates followed them in the "Red, White and Blue." And when it was over the delegates resumed their seats. The Johnson demonstration lasted nine minutes. Then Judge Ben Lindsay, who had been a vice-presidential nominee, seconded Johnson's nomination.

California Gives Up Johnson. C. S. Wheeler of California then appeared. "When the nation calls upon the state for its truest and beloved servant that state doesn't deserve to be called progressive if it doesn't willingly and freely give up that servant. And so the state of California seconds the nomination of Hiram W. Johnson.

"Dee-lighted!" shouted a New York delegate as the applause subsided. The chairman introduced James R. Garfield of Ohio, Bainbridge Colby of New York, Robins of Illinois, Fred W. Landis, Progressive candidate for lieutenant governor of Indiana; Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania; Gov. R. S. Vessey of South Dakota, and William Flinn of Pennsylvania, all of whom seconded the nomination of Johnson.

Negro Speaks for Johnson. G. F. Glead, a colored man from the New York delegation, spoke for Johnson. He asserted his race would be with the Progressives in November and that it would give the ticket a remarkable majority.

The motion made by Judge Lindsay that the nomination of Johnson be unanimously by acclamation was put—it was seconded from a score of states. The question was put and carried with a storm of ayes and Johnson was declared nominated.

A special committee then left to escort Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson to the stage to inform them that they had been nominated. Members of the committee then brought the two men before the convention. A demonstration awaiting

NOMINIES OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT HIRAM W. JOHNSON

or noise anything before attempted greeted them.

A monster curtain that had been hurried above the platform all day was set down. It bore the inscription: "Roosevelt and Johnson, New York and California. Hands across the continent."

"Maryland" is Paraphrase. The trombones stepped forward and played "Maryland," the convention joining in singing the new words composed for the occasion. The first stanza was:

"Thou wilt not cower in the dust, Roosevelt, O, Roosevelt; Thy gleaming sword shall never rust, Roosevelt, O, Roosevelt; In thee we hail a leader just, In thee repose a sacred trust To crush the powers of greed and lust, Roosevelt, O, Roosevelt."

And the crowd in the auditorium standing on the chairs sang it with what vigor they could muster.

During the singing Roosevelt and Johnson stood together gazing out over the audience, smiling but calm and unruffled.

In nine minutes the chairman could make himself heard. "The victorious captain of the common good, and the next president of the United States," said Chairman Beveridge and Mr. Roosevelt stepped forward.

Roosevelt Expressed Thanks. "I come forward to thank you from my heart for the honor you have conferred upon me, to say that, of course, I accept—that I hold it—and now I am measuring my words—I have been president—I have seen and know much of life. And I hold it the greatest honor and the greatest opportunity that have ever come to me to be called by you to the leadership of this great movement in the interests of the American people. I appreciate to the full the way the nomination came to me. I want to say to the men and to the women that I appreciate having been proposed by such men and such women as have placed me in nomination.

"I want to thank you for having given me such a running mate. I have a peculiar feeling toward California. In 1910 when my enemies were exulting over what had happened and what they thought had happened to me, I had a letter from Governor Johnson which I shall hand down to my children and my children's children because of its lofty expression of trust and affection.

"We have nominated the only type of man who ever ought to be nominated. We have nominated for the vice presidency a man fit at the moment for the presidency.

"I appreciate to the full the burden of responsibility and obligation that you have put upon me. I appreciate that this trust can be met only in one way and that is by carrying myself in such a way that you will have no cause to regret the action you have taken this afternoon, and, friends, I pledge my word to put every particle of strength or courage, of good sense, of endeavor that I possess into the endeavor to which I am now committed."

At the conclusion of Roosevelt's speech there was another burst of applause.

Johnson Accepts Honor. Johnson was then brought to the front of the stage.

There were cheers before Johnson began. He said: "It is with a feeling of the greatest solemnity that I come to tell you that I have enlisted for the war. That being the case I must, of course, accept any position to which I am drafted, and I do accept the position you offer me with a thankful heart and a determination to do with it what I believe you would have me do.

"If in the smallest degree I can lighten the burden of this great man that I have been placed on the ticket with I shall be most proud. Of course I accept. I had rather go down to defeat with Theodore Roosevelt than be elected with any other presidential candidate."

Change Name of Party. The report of the rules committee, which was unanimously adopted, designated the party as the "Progressive party," eliminating the word "national," which has heretofore been used.

Colonel Roosevelt will leave Chicago this afternoon and will go direct to Oyster Bay and remain there for a few days before beginning his campaign. His first engagement will be in Rhode Island on August 18. The following day he will address a mass meeting of New England Progressives at Point of Pines, near Boston.

PLATFORM CALLS FOR MANY REFORMS

Dedicates New Party to "Government by People."

OLD PARTIES ARE ATTACKED

Assails Republicans for "Deliberate Betrayal of Their Trusts" and Democrats for Their "Fatal Incapacity."

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The platform adopted by the national Progressive convention advocates political, industrial, agrarian, commercial and social conservation and tariff reforms. It is in the form of a "contract with the people" and was mostly written by Colonel Roosevelt.

The platform opens thus: "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 here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers—to maintain that government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid."

Old Parties Are Assailed. The platform assails the Republican party for the "deliberate betrayal of its trust" and the Democratic party for its "fatal incapacity."

The principal planks advocated are: Women's suffrage. National presidential primaries. Election of United States senators by popular vote.

Provision for a short ballot. A stringent corrupt practices act, which shall apply to primaries as well as elections.

Publicity of campaign contributions during the campaign. Recognition of the right of the people of a state to secure to themselves the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

Development of methods for making it easier to get rid of an incompetent judge.

Advocates Judicial Recall. Recall of judicial decisions and the creation of machinery for making easier the amendment of the national and state constitutions.

All employees to file wage scales and other data as the public element in industry demands.

A living wage and the establishment of minimum wage commissions by the nation and states.

Immediate establishment of minimum wage standards for women. Establishment of standards of compensation for industrial accidents and deaths for occupational diseases.

Prohibition of night labor of women and children. Prohibition of the employment of women for more than forty-eight hour per week.

Laws providing for one day of rest in seven. Three shifts of eight hours in continuous industries.

Prohibition of the premature employment of children. Provision for insurance against hazards of sickness, accident, invalidism and old age.

Urges Stronger Pure Food Laws. Strengthening and efficient enforcement of pure food laws.

Establishment of federal department in which shall be combined all agencies relating to public health. Revival of the country life commission and co-operation by the government with the farmer to make the farm more productive.

Provision for rural banking and rural credits. Strengthening of the anti-trust law. Creating of a national industrial commission, with full power to regulate and control all features of the great industrial corporations.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUG. 11.

A TROUBLED SEA AND A TROUBLED SOUL.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 4:35 to 5:33. GOLDEN TEXT—"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth do change, and though the mountains be removed into the heart of the sea." Ps. 46:1-2.

We now turn from our studies in the manifesto or inaugural address of Jesus to one of the outstanding incidents of his life of service.

This lesson is a dramatic one, lights and shadows, surprise and revelation, rebuke and encouragement are rapidly mingled. The subject of the lesson is well chosen. Leaving the multitude to whom he had been preaching, Jesus commands that they pass over to the other side of the lake, v. 35. "Let us pass over," he says. Jesus never asks his disciples to go where he will not go or has not been before. How touchingly vivid is the suggestion of v. 36, "they took him as he was,"—he is tired and weary, he, whose invitation is to all who are weary and needing rest, he who had not where to lay his head, is carried by loving hands into the boat and is soon lost in restful slumber? Loving hands minister to the loved teacher.

Both master and friends, who are soon to meet a case of great sin, are before that met by a great storm. But be who is Lord and Master of forces, sleeps calmly on. Why not? Who else could be indifferent? Not so these disciples; they have yet to know him perfectly and hence it is quite natural that in their alarm they should awaken him as they view the rapidly filling boat and exclaim, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Weary as he was, and personally indifferent as he may have been, yet for the sake of his chosen friends he arose and rebuked the storm, and the peace which he later gave the demoniac is first shown in material things as he quieted the waves (Compare v. 39 and 15).

Had Little Faith.

It was a great storm, v. 37, likewise a great calm. The psalmist says, "great peace have they who love thy law," great peace have they who truly know and love Jesus, (John 14:27). His rebuke to the disciples, v. 40, was so gentle as to lose its sting,—"how is it that ye have so little faith?" They had some faith, it is true, for they appealed to him in their great need, but oh so little. Our proportion of faith is the measure of our fear. What wonder (v. 41) that they were amazed. This man of flesh who had been sleeping the sleep of intense weariness commanding the sea and that it should obey him with the meekness of a child. "What manner of man is this?" Nineteen hundred years has failed to answer that query.

Reaching the other side they entered the land of Gadara. There they met a demoniac who is, we believe, a type or picture of great sin in that he was (a) without restraint, "no man could bind him," v. 3; (b) he was injuring himself "cutting, etc.," v. 5; (c) he was separated from his friends, "dwelt among the tombs," v. 3; (d) he was "unclean," v. 2. There is also evidence of the futility of human resolutions and the vainness of attempts at control or reformation, see verse 4,—"no man had the strength to tame him." Then note the torment of his life, v. 7.

Sins to Account For.

Church members have no right to condemn the liquor traffic and then to rent stores in which to carry on the same. Naturally therefore, these people when they saw their illegal gains interfered with should request Jesus to depart, v. 17, and this even in the face of what had been done for stricken man. Luke tells us (Luke 8:37) that they were hidden with a great fear. Fear of what? Surely not any fear of this Galilean teacher, but rather were they fearful of the effect of his life upon their material prosperity. Big business will have some sins to account for when in the face of known facts they still press for their gains ignoring the cry of the afflicted and careless of unreasonable house and unsanitary living conditions.

On the other hand why did Jesus refuse such a logical and seemingly reasonable and proper a request as that recorded in verse 18? Was it not a very natural request and an evidence of gratitude as well? Jesus, however, knew a better place, for he saw a greater joy in store for this man. Hence he commanded the man to "go home."

A suggestion outline for this lesson would be as follows:

- I. A great storm 4:35-41. The command of Jesus, v. 35; the weariness of Jesus, v. 36; the alarm of the disciples, v. 38; the indifference of Jesus, v. 38; the great calm, v. 39.
- II. A glorious cure, 5:1-20. (1) The Gadarene a type of sin, v. 1-5, unclean, separated, no restraint, self-injury. (2) The Gadarene cleansed, v. 6-15. He recognized purity.
- III. The great mission, v. 16-20. An improper request, v. 17. A proper request, v. 18. A hard request, v. 19. A great result, see Luke 8:40.

IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

BY WM. A. RADFORD.

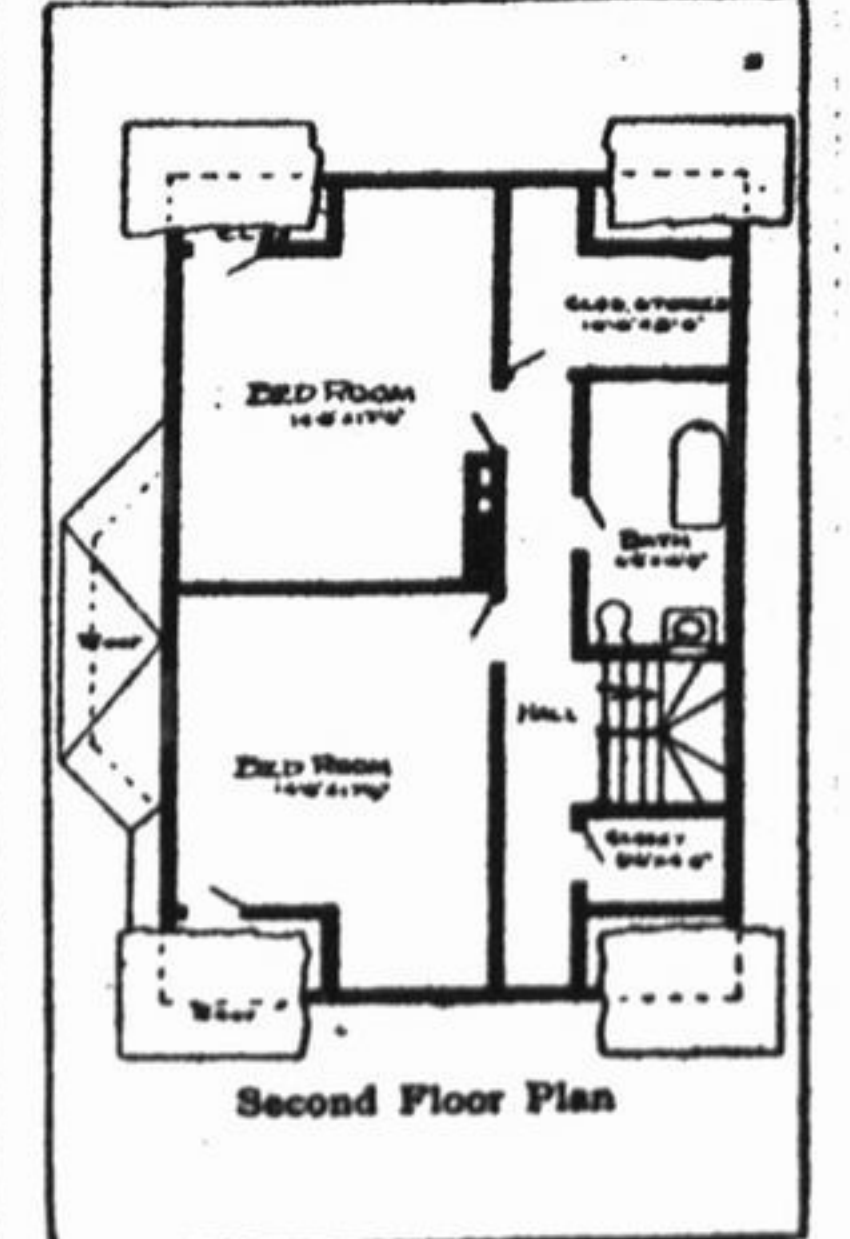
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

It is generally conceded that the employment of concrete in construction has added a marked impetus to architectural study in recent years, especially in that branch of it relating to home architecture. The pliability of cement plaster makes it readily adaptable to any form the architect may evolve. In many parts of the country architects are applying themselves to this subject, and beautiful effects have been produced. Charles D. Watson has been giving much study to the problems connected with home architecture. He says:

Progress in concrete construction has recently been notable along the lines of improvements in its appearance, to enable it to be used for face work in the higher class of buildings where good architectural effect is essential. For many years the unsatisfactory appearance of structures built of this material has prohibited its use for facing of high class structures, and this difficulty in the use of a material which is otherwise superior to the majority of other materials used for a similar purpose, on account of its durability, has long been lamented by architects and engineers. It is only in the past few years that much progress has been made in devising means for an improvement in its appearance and to do away with the objections. Cement surfaced houses depend upon two factors for their artistic effect. First, design; second, execution. By far the more important of the two factors is that of design, which comes entirely within the jurisdiction of the architect, while the execution depends upon the builder. To produce the best results, therefore, we must have co-operation between the architect and the builder.

One of the most acceptable forms in which cement is employed in home construction, as well as the most economic,

mal garden. These are factors that should be taken into consideration in building a residence. It is a fine thing to have windows in a house and a still finer thing to have something to look at out of the windows. This house has a width of twenty eight feet six inches, and a length of twenty-eight feet six inches, exclusive of porches. Entrance is had directly to the living-room, which is seventeen by fifteen feet in size. The ceiling of this room may be paneled at the pleasure of the owner. The exposed side

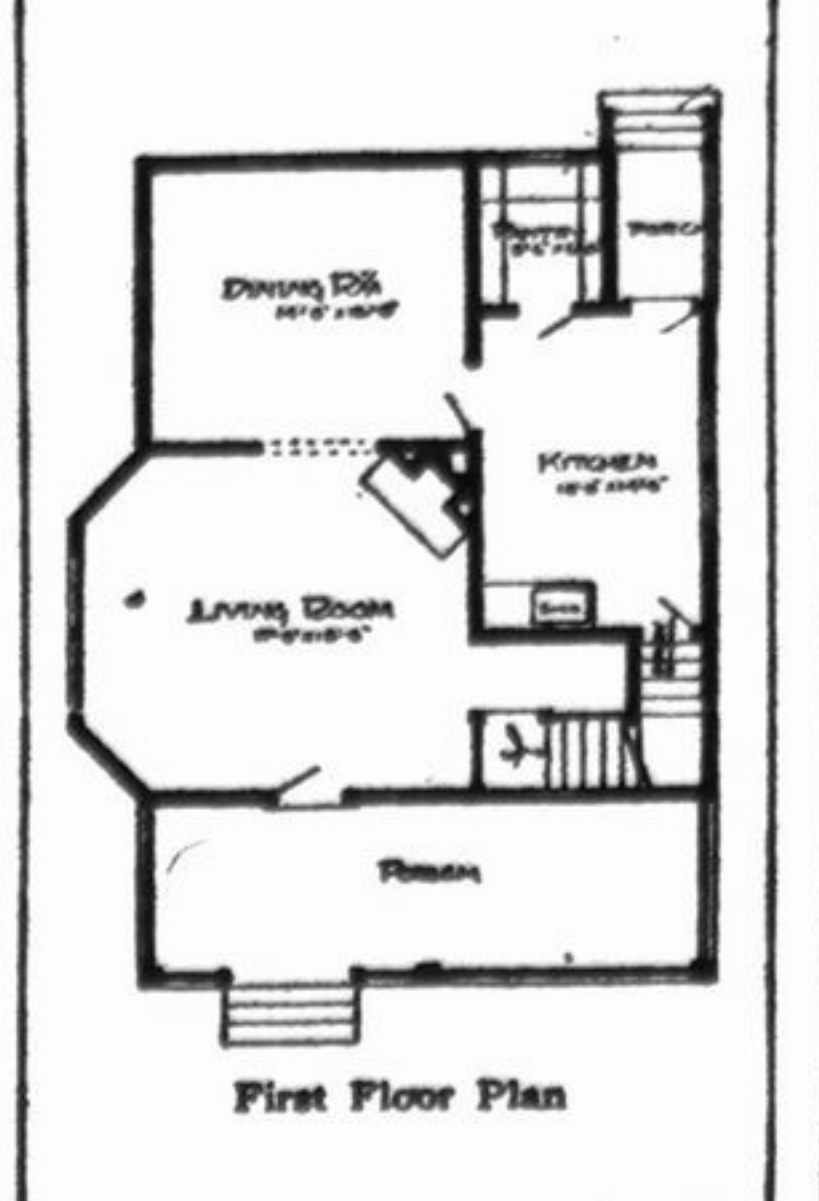


of this room has a bay effect, and in one corner is a large fireplace. The dining-room, immediately back of the living room, is fourteen by twelve feet in dimensions. The kitchen and pantry are conveniently arranged. The kitchen and pantry are conveniently arranged. The stairway leading to the second floor has provision also for a hall tree, as will be noticed. A hall on the second floor leads through the entire building, and with windows at each end provides for plenty of cool air on hot summer nights. There are two chambers, each fourteen feet by seventeen feet six inches in dimensions. The bathroom is placed at one



nomical, is its use for the exterior coating over lath. Color effects can be produced to harmonize with any desired tint of the wooden trim, by the addition of mineral coloring matter to the cement before it is mixed. Then the surface may be either troweled smooth or may be given a rough pebble dash finish.

The design of the house here shown is typical of the style we mention. This house would have a highly artistic appearance finished with a



coat of dark gray cement in which a small percentage of lamp black has been introduced. With the porch, the bay window and the window frames painted white it would be most attractive. It will be noted that the porch of this house is included under the roof of the main structure. This gives a compact appearance and an effect of business. This residence is of a design admirably adapted either to suburban or country location or a large lot where there will be ample room for trees, shrubs and a law-

TROUBLES OF SMALL BOYS

Teachers' Proper Desire to Inculcate Cleanliness Has Not Always Smooth Sailing.

In the model school in the 1 A—which is next to the kindergarten, as every one knows who hasn't forgotten—every day there is appointed a tidy angel. The one whose shoes are the shiniest, hair the smoothest and hands most immaculate plays the role. He walks around, inspects every child and touches the ones that are "fit," and they immediately stand. All second class angels—those who haven't been "touched"—are, of course, in disgrace. Sometimes the "angel" isn't as angelic as his name implies. Should he want to "get square" with one of the boys he doesn't "touch," teacher has to come to the rescue to save some hair pulling.

The poor boys have their own troubles, too. One lad who comes from a shiftless home had never been an "angel." Once teacher spied him back of the room spitting on and rubbing his shoes with his cap. That day he was "tidy angel." Going through her son's suit one day a mother found a pocket and handkerchief soaking. Suspecting his drinking cup had been put to misuse, a trouncing was in store. The explanation: School being so far away, little boy had to take lunch. He wanted to be "touched." He found a place to wash up and in lieu of a towel used his tanky. Little lad's troubled look vanished when he got a hug instead of the "tidy angel."—New York Press.