ORATORY MARKS NAMING OF TICKET

Single Dispute in Progressive Convention Is Over Issue of Recess.

NO BALLOTS ARE NEEDED

Numerous Speeches Seconding Nominations Are Made and Candidates Are Acclaimed With Wild Demonstrations.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Just before the convention of the Progressive party was called to order today, the delegates and spectators arose as the band began to play "Onward, Christian Soldiers." It was 11:30 o'clock when Chairman Beveridge's gavel fell. The temporary organization was made permanent, without debate, as the first business of the day.

A report was then brought in from the rules committee. The report designated the party as the "Progressive party," eliminating the word "National," which heretofore had been used. It fixed the basis of representation. It would allow one delegate in the National convention for each 10,000 votes cast for a Progressive candidate at the preceding elections. One delegate for each Representative-at-Large and each United States Senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no Federal officeholder could hold a seat as National committeeman was cheered. Applause also greeted the rule which pledges the party to the selection of candidates for office and delegates to the conventions by primaries wherever possible.

The new rules were presented by Medill McCormick, and he moved their adoption.

Question of Name Is Raised.

John L. Hamilton, of Illinois, moved to make the name of the party either "Progressive" or "National Progressive." He explained this amendment was necessary to comply with the election laws of various states.

Chairman Beveridge announced that the convention would listen to a speech by William H. Hotchkiss, Progressive state chairman from New York, and would take a recess to await the platform. Meantime, the vote on the rules was put over until after the recess.

Mr. Hotchkiss was cheered as he reviewed the work of organization of the Progressive party in New York.

"The people of New York, boss-ridden and fettered by Barnes and Murphy," he said, "are today as free as California and as progressive as Kansas." He asserted that the Progressive party would poll 25 to 30 per cent of the Tammany vote in New York. He concluded with a prediction of certain victory in November.

A motion to recess until 1:15 evoked the first note of opposition to the plans of the leaders. A chorus of "noes" greeted the motion to recess.

Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, moved as a substitute that the convention proceed with the nominations without awaiting the platform.

Delegates Plan Going Home.

Chairman Beveridge ruled this out of order, as the rules of the convention provided for the adoption of the platform. Allen then moved to suspend the rules and proceed to nominate.

Two-thirds of the Kansas delegation seconded the motion and it was recognized.

Timothy Woodruff made a brief speech opposing Allen's motion. William Flinn, of Pennsylvania, said that to recess at this time would delay things.

"Many of the delegates have arranged to go home at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon," said Flinn, "and it is not right to waste the time and keep them here."

Ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey, moved as an amendment that the convention recess until 1 o'clock. After some discussion this was adopted.

The band played until Chairman Beveridge dropped his gavel at 1:20 P. M., and the recess was over.

Medill McCormick presented changes made in the code of rules for the new party. The amended rules changed the basis of representation in the National convention from one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for the Progressive candidates at previous elections, to one delegate for each 5000 voters. The rules were also changed to allow any state represented in this convention to run a Progressive ticket under any other party name, when the exigencies of the political station made it advisable. A special rule presented by H. Lee Mitchell recognized the "Washington party" in Pennsylvania.

Women Added to Committee.

An amendemnt adding four women to the National committee as members-at-large was greeted with applause and the rules were adopted without debate.

Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, announcing that the platform would not be ready for an hour and a half, renewed the motion to suspend the rules and proceed to nominate. This time the motion went through without serious objection.

"The clerk will call the roll of states for nominations for President of the United States," announced Chairman Beveridge.

"Alabama," called the clerk.

J. O. Thompson arose.

"Alabama yields to New York," he announced.

But here the proceedings were interrupted, for William A. Prendergast, of New York, scheduled to nominate, was not in the hall. Searchers hurried out to find him. The delegates grew impatient and the various delegates did some cheering to keep themselves occupied. After the hunt for Prendergast had been on 20 minutes, the musical director resumed the song service. Chairman Beveridge quieted the hall and Prendergast appeared. A round of cheers greeted him as he was introduced and the bull moose calls sounded through the hall. Silence followed and Prendergast began his speech.

Prendergast concluded his speech at 2:22 and a demonstration was begun. Delegates and spectators jumped upon their chairs and a chorus of cheering followed.

A sea of waving red bandanas appeared over the heads of the yelling delegates and hats were thrown into the air. Over the Colorado delegation appeared a banner inscribed:

"Lindsey for Vice-President."

From a gallery a big American flag was dropped. To it was attached a picture of Colonel Roosevelt in rough rider uniform. Enthusiasm became pandemonium and in the midst of the tumult a Minnesota delegate broke loose the state standard.

New York fell into line. The Texas standard surmounting a pole bearing an American flag came next and soon every state standard was swinging over a yelling mob in the aisles.

Away up in the band gallery the strains of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" broke loose. Out of the confused roar a few strong voices took up the stirring anthem. The shrill shriek of the fifes of the veteran fife and drum corps rose above the bedlam and the song was lost in a wilderness of sound.

On the platform a white-bearded veteran in a Grand Army uniform swung an American flag and urged the delegates to make more noise.

When the convention had been in an uproar for 20 minutes, the veteran fife and drum corps appeared on the floor and, headed by a boy carrying two flags, joined the crowd, parading in the aisles. A Montana delegate, bearing a little girl on his shoulders, followed the veterans.

When the demonstration had been under way 45 minutes, Chairman Beveridge, with some difficulty, quieted the crowd, but a gray-haired enthusiast in the New York delegation leaped to his chair and began to shout for "Teddy." He was suppressed and Beveridge introduced Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Colorado.

Miss Addams' Speech Cheered.

During the nominating and seconding speeches, the galleries rapidly filled up and while Lindsey spoke they were crowded. The close of Lindsey's speech was cheered and Beveridge announced:

"Mr. Funk, of Illinois, will escort Miss Jane Addams to the platform.

As the noted sociological worker appeared there was an outburst of enthusiasm and delegates and spectators gave her three cheers. Her speech was further interrupted by applause.

As Miss Addams concluded, one of the women delegates handed to her a yellow "Votes for Women" banner and a demonstration began. As she left the platform and descended to the floor the delegates fell in behind and followed the yellow banner through the aisles. When quiet was restored, Alexander T. Hamilton, of Georgia, was introduced as a delegate from "Colonel Roosevelt's mother's state."

He made a brief speech, seconding the nomination of Roosevelt.

General Horatio C. King, of New York, followed with a Roosevelt speech. He declared that because of the late hour he would not make a lengthy speech. King appeared as a Union veteran. He was followed by Colonel T. P. Lloyd, of Florida, a Confederate veteran.

Confederate Veteran Speaks.

"Colonel Lloyd is a Confederate veteran," said Chairman Beveridge, "and he carries four bullets in his person."

Another cheer greeted this announcement.

The aged Confederate soldier read his speech in a low voice, audible to scarcely half the big audience. The delegates and spectators sat silent until the Colonel concluded.

The close of Colonel Lloyd's speech was cheered. He was followed by General John H. McDowell, of Tennessee, commander of the Confederate veterans in the state.

"I am here to hold out to the brave Union soldiers the olive branch of peace and good will," he said. "I'm here to nominate the man who has courage and the ability to lead us in this great battle for human rights."

General McDowell's speech was greeted with cheers.

Chairman Beveridge succeeded in quieting the tumult in about five minutes and recognized Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, also to second the nomination of Roosevelt. Ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, then was recognized. While Garvin was talking many of the spectators and a few of the delegates left their seats and filed out of the hall.

This ended the seconding speeches.

Platform Enthusiastically Received.

Chairman Beveridge recognized William Draper Lewis, chairman of the resolutions committee, to present the platform.

A round of applause greeted the reading of the direct primary, initiative, referendum and recall planks. The woman suffrage plank was roundly cheered. The recall of judicial decisions plank received a scattered cheer. Jury trials in contempt of court cases and a restriction of the use of the injunction in labor disputes recommended in the platform were received with enthusiasm.

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

General applause greeted the industrial commission plank, which recommended a commission to control interstate business corporations modeled after the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The reading of the platform was concluded at 5:35 and a demonstration began. 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.

Colonel Named by Acclamation.

"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.

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

Beveridge halted an incipient 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 began. The aisles were choked with yelling delegates and again the state standards were swung over the crowd.

Medill McCormick from the platform led cheers for Johnson.

Lindsey Seconds Nomination.

After 15 minutes of noise Chairman Beveridge restored quiet and Judge Lindsey, of Colorado, was recognized to second the nomination of Johnson. Lindsey, who had been mentioned for Vice-President, was greeted with a long cheer.

As he closed Lindsey moved that the nomination of Johnson be made by acclamation. But Beveridge reserved the right to put the motion later and recognized C. S. Wheeler, of California, who, on behalf of that state, seconded the nomination of Johnson.

After arguing that the East and the West would stand behind Roosevelt and Johnson, Wheeler concluded with the quotation:

For there is neither East nor West, border nor breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

A roar of applause followed and James R. Garfield, of Ohio, rose to second Johnson's nomination.

Bainbridge Colby, of New York, followed Garfield. He said:

"New York knows California's Governor well. Never will be forgotten his striking service to honor and to truth in the last Republican campaign.

Defiant Attitude Recalled.

"New York carried home from those stirring scenes no impression more vivid than that of Hiram W. Johnson. I can see him now, standing at the head of his fine delegation, every inch a fighting man, hurling defiance at the officials and the minister of theft. Each time the name of California was called it was Johnson who caught up the passionate resentment of the convention and gave it phrase.

"New York honors itself in now seconding the nomination of Hiram W. Johnson, of California, for the office of Vice-President of the United States."

Ex-Representative Landis, of Indiana, next seconded Johnson's nomination.

"The American Nation," he said, "builds two dreadnoughts a year to guard American interests abroad. We today present to the American people two dreadnoughts, to guard the interests at home."

Raymond Robbins, of Illinois, followed. Gifford Pinchot, representing Pennsylvania, next seconded Johnson's nomination in a brief speech. He was roundly cheered when he appeared on the platform. Governor Vessey, of South Dakota, and William Flinn, of Pennsylvania, also seconded Johnson.

New York Negro Has Confidence.

F. R. Gleed, a negro delegate from New York, seconded the nomination of Johnson. He asserted the confidence of the colored race in the Progressive party.

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

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

The formal motions of thanks to officers of the convention were offered and 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 began. The delegates leaped to their chairs and cheered. Colonel Roosevelt waved his hand to the crowd, but Johnson stood, evidently a trifle ill at ease.

Over the heads of the two candidates a huge banner was unfurled with the inscription: "Roosevelt and Johnson—New York and California—Hands across the continent."

Doxology Sung at Close.

The band struck up "Maryland, My Maryland," and the delegates sang a parody called, "Roosevelt," then followed "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The demonstration lasted ten minutes and when order was restored Beveridge introduced Roosevelt as "the next President of the United States."

When the cheers that greeted the close of Roosevelt's speech subsided, Beveridge introduced Johnson. When Johnson finished, Beveridge announced that the convention would end its session by singing the Doxology and by listening to benediction by Rev. James Goodman. The delegates, standing in their places, joined in the chanting the old hymn, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Beveridge, stepping to the front of the platform, announced the adjournment of the convention "without day."

"And thus ends," he said, "one of the three most notable occasions in the country's history."

A cheer followed and then the crowd broke for the exits. In a few moments an empty convention hall, littered with torn paper, with state standards learning at curious angles, marked the end of the first National convention of the Progressive party.

NOMINEES OF NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY NAMED AT CHICAGO.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, FOR PRESIDENT.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Photo Copyrighted by American Press Association.

COLONEL TELLS PLANS

MONTH TO BE SPENT ON PACIFIC AND IN SOUTH.

First Speaking Engagement Will Be in Rhode Island—40 States to Be Visited.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Colonel Roosevelt said today he would leave for New York at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow. He will go direct to Oyster Bay and will remain there a few days before beginning his campaign.

Colonel Roosevelt's first engagement is to speak in Rhode Island August 16. The following day he will address New England Progressives at Boston. August 22 he will attend the jubilee of Father Curran, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who is known for his work among the coal miners. August 26 the Colonel will go to Vermont, speak at the Minnesota State Fair at St. Paul September 6, and then return to take the stump in Connecticut.

Colonel Roosevelt's long jaunts probably will begin early in October with a month's trip through the Pacific Coast States and the South.

It is the Colonel's intention to go into at least 40 states. He will speak only in cities, and, if possible, will make no rear platform speeches.

T. R. AND JOHNSON NAMED

(Continued From First Page.)

that of course I accept. I have been President and I measure my words when I say that 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.

Roosevelt Extols 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, 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 the truest belief; a letter of ardent championship from the soldier who was at the moment victorious toward his comrade who at the moment 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.

Opportunity Is Appreciated.

"Friends, I have come here merely 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 for the common good.

"I appreciate to the full the burden of responsibility, the burden of obligation that you have put upon me. I appreciate to the full the trust you impose upon me can be met by me in only one way, and that is by so carrying myself that you shall have no cause to regret or feel shame for the action you have taken this afternoon.

"And, friends, with all my heart and soul, with every particle of purpose that 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 and to endeavor to carry out in the interests 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."

Johnson "Enlisted for War."

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 our 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 men 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 in my part to do.

"There is a new era, a new fight, a new struggle that is abroad now.

Equal Opportunity Preached.

"There is a new political creed; it is a political creed that this great man, Theodore Roosevelt, preached even when he was in the White House, the great creed of equal opportunity, of a fair deal for all humankind, of giving to every child in the race of life an equal start; it is the creed in the last analysis of humanity that is now the creed of one of the great National parties in the United States of America.

"If in one little particle, if in one small degree, I may lighten the burden of this great man, this brave fighter, who is today doing the greatest and the bravest thing in his career, then I shall feel well repaid in this campaign.

"My one desire shall be from now until November with what virility, what force, what fighting strength I have, to follow him under his leadership, to go forward to better and purer things in this country of ours and to win the battle that you have just commenced in this Nation.

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

The National committee will meet formally with Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON TIRED OF MEETS

Progressives at Walla Walla See No Reason for Two Tickets.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—After holding a meeting yesterday delegates of the Progressive party decided they were tired attending conventions and telegraphed Secretary Askren as follows:

"We see no reason for third party ticket in county and state. Can choose progressives from various Republican candidates."

The meeting is to be held tomorrow in Tacoma.

At a meeting of Democrats held it was decided to put a complete county and legislative ticket in the field. Progressives are in control of the Republican central committee, though regular Republicans are in majority, is the popular belief.

FUGITIVE'S ROPE SNAPS

RUNAWAY GIRL, 17 YEARS OLD, FALLS 50 FEET, HURT.

Determined Lass Who Tore Blankets and Sheets to Get Freedom Is Caught in Final Dash.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The daring attempt of 17-year-old Adele Kretschmer to escape from the Juvenile Detention Home was frustrated at an early hour this morning by the parting of an improvised rope made of strips of blankets and sheets, by which the girl was lowering herself from a third-story window. The girl fell more than 50 feet, landing on a pile of boxes in the rear of the building and sustained a fractured ankle and other painful injuries.

In spite of her injuries she attempted to scale the high fence surrounding the detention home and may have succeeded had she not been found by a policeman, who was attracted by her first cries of pain. The girl was taken to the Central Emergency Hospital, where she is being held today.

Miss Kretschmer had been on probation in Los Angeles for misconduct, but broke her parole by leaving the city. Several days ago she was apprehended here and taken to the detention home to be held pending the arrival of an officer from the south. She was assigned to a room on the third floor of the institution.

Oregon Electric Complaint Filed.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—M. C. Young has filed a complaint against the Oregon Electric with the State Railroad Commission complaining of inadequate loading and switching facilities at Wilsonville.

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Dozens of Styles for both Women and Misses
Round or square necks and short sleeves.
Trimmings of laces, embroidery, satin and pipings.

AUTOS MAY TOP CASCADES

B. L. Bogart, of Eugene, Completes Trip Over McKenzie Route.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Automobile trips into Eastern Oregon may easily be made on the McKenzie route, according to B. L. Bogart, who has just returned from a trip to the summit of the Cascades. Trips are made frequently to Foley and Belknap Springs, but beyond Belknap the road begins to rise rapidly to the crest.

The going, however, is very good, with the roadway in good shape and grades fair except at two points where, according to Mr. Bogart, there are grades of 25 per cent. One of these, Dead Horse Hill, is 300 yards long, but the other is shorter.

Mr. Bogart arranged with the supervisor of the road district to post notices at the lower ends of these hills, specifying the degree of grade. He also caused a sign to be erected to mark the last watering place before the summit is reached.

Patient Pays for Deportation.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Because the fund for paying expenses of deporting patients from the asylum is exhausted, P. S. Robbins, deported to Tennessee today, was sent on his own funds. Robbins was recently committed to the institution from Garden Home. An asylum attendant accompanied him as far as Portland, where he was put on a train with a through ticket to Tennessee.

WHAT S.S.S. STANDS FOR

The familiar letters, S. S. S., stand for Siwft's Sure Specific, a name honestly and fairly earned by a great blood remedy. It is worthy of its title because it really CURES every ailment resulting from impure blood. The majority of physical afflictions are caused by bad blood, because a weak, polluted circulation deprives the system of its necessary strength and disease-resisting powers. S. S. S. cures every disorder which comes from weak or diseased blood, it tones up and regulates every portion of the system, and creates an abundant supply of nourishing properties which fill the circulation and bring health to the body. S. S. S. is made entirely of healing, cleansing roots, herbs and barks, which are also possessed of great tonic properties. It does not contain a particle of mineral or other harmful drug, and is therefore the purest and safest blood medicine for young or old. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Malaria and all other troubles of a deranged circulation. Write for free book on the blood and any medical advice. No charge for either.

PURELY S.S.S VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Why Have "Nerves?"

This is the reason why women have "nerves." When thoughts begin to grow cloudy and uncertain, impulses lag and the warnings of pain and distress are sent like flying messages throughout limbs and frame, straightway, nine times in ten, a woman will lay the cause of the trouble to some defect at the point where she first felt it. Is it a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the womanly organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The local disorder and inflammation of the delicate special organs of the sex should be treated steadily and systematically.

Dr. Pierce, during a long period of practice, found that a prescription made from medicinal extracts of native roots, without the use of alcohol, relieved over 90 per cent. of such cases. After using this remedy for many years in his private practice he put it up in form of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that would make it easily procurable, and it can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

MRS. LILA B. HAWKINS, of Zeus, Va., writes: "I had been failing in health for two years—most of the time was not able to attend to my household duties. Female weakness was my trouble and I was getting very bad but, thanks to Doctor Pierce's medicines, I am well and strong again. I took only three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and used the 'Lotion Tablets.' I have nothing but praise for Doctor Pierce's wonderful medicines."

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One Person, per day $2.50
Two Persons, per day $4.50
One Person, per week $14.00
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