

ROOSEVELT GREETED BY CHEERING CROWDS

Bands, Bandannas, Yells and Enthusiasm at the Station in Chicago.

MAKES A SHORT SPEECH

Spends Day in Conferences With Progressive Leaders in Congress Hotel.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Col. Roosevelt passed through Chicago this morning to take command of the National Progressive party convention much as he did six weeks ago when he was a Republican nominee to be the Presidential nomination of the party.

There was the same wild rush of admirers and curious folk who wanted to get as close to the Colonel as possible, the same unimpaired progress maintained through the streets to the Congress Hotel, another fighting spirit in the crowd to Michigan avenue in which he would be by November President.

But while the nation attending Mr. Roosevelt's second appearance was so enthusiastic like the first as to make those who were present at the Republican convention roll their eyes and wonder if they were awake, the production of the new party drama was on a much smaller scale than the which held the large six weeks ago.

The crowd was smaller at the La Salle street station where the Colonel's train called in. It is smaller around his headquarters in the scene rooms he occupied before and it does not need a detail of police to clear a passage every time Mr. Roosevelt walks down the corridor. There is not a single brass band in action and the only hinged quakers that proclaimed Col. Roosevelt was on the way back to the White House from Oyster Bay are missing.

There is no lack of enthusiasm, however, among the Colonel's many followers and the convention has almost as many picturesque features as did the other one. The crowd that greeted Mr. Roosevelt when he stepped from his train at the La Salle street station at 8:55 this morning loudly disintegrated the reception committee in the effort to show Mr. Roosevelt how glad they were to see him. Nearly everybody wore a bright red bandanna either as hatband or neck scarf.

The Colonel was in his best campaign spirit when he swung down the steps of his train. His big tan suit hat was off in a minute, the Colonel waving cheerily to the throngs as he stepped down the platform. State Senator Frank H. Funk, Progressive candidate for Governor of Illinois; Senator Dixon, McMill McCormick and Chauncey Dewey, sergeant-at-arms of the convention, and others made to the informal reception committee that escorted Mr. Roosevelt through the crowd to the automobile outside.

As he hurried along the Colonel tried to shake hands with the engineer of his train, but although he stood on top and the man leaned over as far as he dared to reach him, they could not meet. Before they could try again the Colonel was hustled along the platform by the rush of the crowd.

Outside the station Gov. Johnson of California and the entire California delegation were drawn up. The Colonel had a particularly warm hand shake for Gov. Johnson, who has been the sturdiest of his backers among the Governors and who may be his running mate. Others who gathered about Col. Roosevelt were Governor Pinchot, James H. Garfield, George A. Perkins, Timothy L. Woodruff, Oscar S. Straus, Frederick S. Oliver, John F. Bass and Walter J. Rayner.

Most of these found places in the motoring that followed the automobile which the Colonel rode to the Congress Hotel. Mr. Funk, McMill McCormick, Chauncey Dewey, Ralph C. Otis and Timothy Woodruff rode with the Colonel. The automobile started slowly, following in the wake of the California stateriders who heard a snarl procession of delegates. Among the marchers were a number of women delegates and there was a committee of women to meet and take care of the Colonel. Some of the women who wore the bandanna were Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Raymond Johnson, Mrs. Tiffany Blake and Mrs. John F. Bass.

Col. Roosevelt stood up most of the way, waving his hat, bowing right and left and shouting back in response to the cheer that he heard. As the automobile rolled on, the Colonel's auto turned into Jackson Boulevard, Delegate W. E. Peacock of California, jumped on the running board and held up a wooden sign with a campaign hat suspended in the center.

"His hat's still in the ring!" shouted Peacock and the crowd on the sidewalk another chance to yell. Next a wagonload of women, each wearing a bandanna trimmed hat, drove up. They got a big cheer and a wave of the hat from the Colonel.

There were plenty of people to keep the cheer going all along the way to the Congress Hotel. In front of the hotel the crowd was largest and in response to the cheer of welcome he made a speech from the auto.

"My friends," he said, "it's a great pleasure to me to be here in Chicago again and to be in the birth of a party and not a death of one. Let our opponents make mistakes, the fight is going to be made by the people and for the people, for our own rights and our own government. Before November comes the party of that ticket that was nominated six weeks ago will no longer be a factor in the contest. The American people will not stand for theft and fraud, especially when that theft and fraud are at the expense of the people.

Today of the boss, the crooked politician, and the crooked newspaper is passed. Behind the boss is the crooked laborer and those who wish to invest in the mortgages of such papers as the *Chicago Herald* can find why the channels of information are choked by the operations of the people. They are making a great effort to prevent the people from finding out the facts, but they tend to place the facts before the people.

Mr. Roosevelt jumped from the automobile when he finished his speech and in a moment the reception committee made a lane for him through the crowd. He went at once to his rooms on the second floor of the hotel and during the afternoon and night received visitors there and in the "Presidential suite." He was his headquarters during the Republican convention and while he was there the committee now has its workshop. Mr. Roosevelt made one visit to the committee's rooms shortly after he arrived and while he was there he was seen in the corridors outside was again warmly received by the crowd. As he went, Senator Dixon hurried in and the Pinchot brothers came and went. Mr. W. Perkins, Gov. Johnson, James H. Garfield and George L. Record also were seen. Mr. Roosevelt's fourth time as they had before. Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, once a Democrat, the National Progressive, was among the others. Judge Lindsey is being

PROMINENT FIGURES AT THE PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION



George W. Perkins, Former Associate of J. P. Morgan and 'Angel' of the Third Party Movement.

A. P. Moore of Pennsylvania, William Flann of Pittsburgh, and J. F. Hamilton of Illinois

Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge

Judge Ben F. Lindsey of Denver

Gov. Johnson, whose likeness appears above, will probably be the Progressive nominee for Vice-President, while Judge Lindsey will be permanent chairman of the convention.

boomed by his friends for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Whenever he stopped in the corridor he became the centre of a little group.

When Col. Roosevelt was visiting the National Committee headquarters, negroes, delegates, would-be delegates and their friends, gathered outside in little groups. They were all talking about Col. Roosevelt's decision that the National Progressive party was to be a white man's party in the South and that Southern negroes were not wanted as delegates. They wanted to see the Colonel himself and talk matters over, but they didn't get the chance.

He grew angry when asked about his statement in regard to the Chicago *Record-Herald*. He said that he hadn't meant to pick out the *Record-Herald* as the only one to pick up the paper that suppresses the truth and look up its financial affiliations and you will find the reason.

"When you find a paper that suppresses the truth and look up its financial affiliations and you will find the reason," he said. "The cause of my anger is not that some of the papers had made adverse comment on my letter explaining my position on the Southern negro delegate question without printing the letter in full."

Mr. Johnson, Mr. Roosevelt went for a short automobile ride with Alexander P. Moore, the Progressive leader of Pittsburgh, and A. Zerkow, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. Then the conference with the inner circle of Progressives began again and went on until late in the evening. He met several of the State delegations. Tomorrow the Colonel goes into the convention to make his speech, in which he is to explain his position on the Southern negro delegate question without printing the letter in full.

FORESTALLING THIRD PARTY.

La Follette Proposes Simpler Plan for Amending Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator La Follette made a move in the Senate today to forestall the National Progressive party, now in convention at Chicago. One of the cardinal principles of the third party organization is a demand that a simple method be provided for amending the constitution.

The Senator from Wisconsin introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that amendments may be proposed by Congress instead of a two-thirds vote as now required, or on the application of the Legislatures of ten States when a majority of the electors of such States voting thereon, shall propose such amendments.

Senator La Follette's resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary.

It has been one of the contentions of the Senator from Wisconsin that Col. Roosevelt has stolen his thunder on more than one occasion. He was somewhat surprised to learn that the third party men at Chicago were advancing as an original idea a platform demanding a simpler method of amending the Constitution. The Senator's friends say that he has been contending for this principle for several years.

MANY WOULD GO TO CONGRESS.

Situation in King's County Worries Democratic Managers.

The choice of the eight candidates for Congress in Brooklyn who are to be designated by the committee of the respective districts on August 22 is causing considerable worry to the Democratic managers, due mainly to the late reapportionment, which increased the number of representatives to eight. Redford, Fitzgerald, Maher, Wilson and Lindsey are the present incumbents and are contending for the sole Democratic representation.

The Democratic Congressman, with the exception of Lindsey, who is to retire from his long service at Washington, are active candidates for reelection. It has been planned if possible to have them all designated, but whether each will run in the district in which he resides remains to be determined by the Assembly district leaders.

It is felt that this is supposed to be a Democratic year has stirred up a big crop of candidates for Congressional honors and some of the district leaders are contending against the invasion of their territories by an outsider.

Redford has been anxious to make the race in the Eighth district, but it looks as if he may be forced to make the fight in the Sixth district. The Sixth district is a normal Republican plurality of over 8,000. Some friends of Mr. Redford are confident they would be able to overcome this handicap and defeat Calder in view of the fact that he is a Democratic candidate. It looks as if the nomination in the Eighth district will go to William J. Hoffmann.

Former Comptroller Herman A. Metz has not declared himself a candidate for Congress in his own district. The fifth who are working to send him to Washington. Mr. Metz's steps look to the displacement of Maher, the present representative, who has the backing of the labor interests and is the only labor union Congressman in the State.

It has been suggested that he might be acceptable to the district leaders in the Sixth, but there are several local candidates and none of them shows any disposition to quit the race out of deference to Mr. Metz.

Metz looks as if the congressional state would not be completed until the designating committee meet.

NEWBERRY STILL LIKES T. R.

But is Waiting to See the New Party's Platform.

WATCH HILL, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Truman H. Newberry, ex-Secretary of the Navy, this morning denied the report of his breaking from the Progressive party. He said:

"The report that I have left the Roosevelt party was given out by a newspaper correspondent to Col. Roosevelt and is not true. I am a great admirer of Mr. Roosevelt and always have been, but as to what attitude I will take toward his party in the coming election, I am waiting to see what the new party's platform will stand for and that will determine my attitude."

T. R. REFUSES TO SEAT THE NEGRO DELEGATES

Southern Contests Decided Against Them, Despite Appeals to Colonel.

FLORIDA UNREPRESENTED

Black Politicians Spend All Day in Protests Against Their Ousting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—When Col. Roosevelt reached Chicago he found that his letter to Julian Harris, the provisional national committee man from Georgia, had not settled the question of negro delegate representation from the South in this convention. There were a score of colored delegates from Florida, Mississippi and Alabama waiting in the Congress Hotel outside of the rooms of Col. Roosevelt, demanding that he come to their rescue and thwart the desire of the Southern men to eliminate them from political affairs in the South so far as the National Progressive party is concerned.

Col. Roosevelt, however, refused to take any further part in the dispute openly, referring the excited colored delegates to his Julian Harris letter and suggesting that this letter be distributed among the Southern negro delegates and voters as a tract.

When the provisional National Committee met to-day Chairman Dixon sent for C. H. Alston, who headed the colored delegates from Florida, and interceded with him for half an hour to have the colored delegates abandon peacefully their fight for representation as delegates.

"I should think you men would see we want to be fair with you," said Senator Dixon, "and I think you should take our word for it that we have your business interests at heart. You should not embarrass us here as you are doing, insisting upon full recognition as delegates.

"You will ruin the party if you do not stop furnishing such ammunition as this to the press, who are making capital against us out of this question."

"It's all right about your talking about our ruining the party," retorted Mr. Alston, "but how about your party starting out to ruin the colored men in the South by such action as this? We will all suffer if you take such action as this and you will put the black men in the South back twenty-five years in his fight to better himself."

When Senator Dixon found the colored delegates were so obstinate he tried to get M. E. Anderson, the provisional national committee man from Florida, to agree to the seating of both the black and the white delegates with half a vote each.

"Such a thing is impossible," said Anderson, "and it might just as well be understood that there is no sense of organizing the Bull Moose party in any of the Gulf States unless the negro is to be absolutely eliminated from its management and deliberations."

The colored delegates would have been satisfied to have been admitted with half a vote each, but Senator Dixon had to inform them that the Anderson white delegates refused to agree to this compromise.

The National Committee then decided not to admit either the Anderson white delegates or the colored delegates from Florida, leaving that State unrepresented in the convention by delegates, but decided to continue Mr. Anderson as the

national committee man for Florida and its provisional chairman to organize the Progressive party in the State.

From the National Committee voted to seat the white delegates in Mississippi and there was a howl from that quarter when the colored delegates learned of this decision. Senator Dixon explained that the white delegates were seated in Mississippi because the call for the convention in that State stated explicitly it was to be a white man's convention, whereas the call for a convention in Florida was not definite and under that call the colored men had a right to seek admission to the convention.

In the two Ohio Congress district contests in Cincinnati the committee seated the original Roosevelt delegates.

D. W. Barry and P. W. Howard, who headed the colored delegations from Mississippi, and Mr. Alston, who led the Florida colored delegation, gathered their brother delegates who had been barred by the National Committee around them in the corridor of the Congress Hotel and their discussion of the situation took on the nature of an indignation meeting.

"They talk about the use of the steam roller at the Taft convention," said Mr. Alston, "why a steam roller would be useless here. The Progressive National Committee and Col. Roosevelt are using a rock crusher, but I guess they will find a few black rocks they cannot crush. They do not think that the Northern negro voter will resent this treatment of the Southern negro. We can take care of ourselves and we propose to do so. We do not intend to submit to the decision of the National Committee and will carry our fight to the committee on credentials and on the floor of the convention."

Under the decisions of the National Committee in these Southern contests not a single negro delegate from what is known as the Southern States will sit in this first national convention of the new Progressive party.

The convention credentials committee met in the Coliseum convention hall to-night and the Southern colored delegates carried their fight before that committee, with little hope of successful outcome.

Although the Southern negroes here did not get in direct touch with Mr. Roosevelt he heard their complaints through his white advisers and when he received the newspaper men at noon was apparently heartily sick of the subject.

"Let them read my letter to Julian Harris," he snapped out when some one spoke of how the negro leaders felt. "Give it to 'em as a tract."

Some of the colored men were very angry. Said H. W. Snuggs of Little Rock, an alternate to the Republican convention: "If they don't want me my next choice is Taft."

Several of his race applauded this declaration, but most of the negroes said that if there was no place for them in the National Progressive party they would see if the Democrats didn't want them and a few more votes for Gov. Wilson.

ROOSEVELT RECEIVES NEGROES.

Stands Pat and Tells Them to Make the Best of It.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Col. Roosevelt decided to receive some of the colored delegates late this evening. The delegation was headed by Dr. W. A. D. Venable of St. Louis, president of the Colored Men's National Progressive League. Those who accompanied him to the Colonel's reception room were Dr. E. J. Peck of California, Hiram Kinsey of Colorado, H. M. Peyton of Indiana and Dr. E. A. Wilson of Kansas.

They went to tell the Colonel that the negro of the North want to stand by his colored brother in the South and that if the Colonel adhered to his decision as announced in the Julian Harris letter not to allow the seating of Southern colored delegates in the convention he would surely lose a great majority of the negro vote in the North. Col. Roosevelt replied that what he had said had been said after mature consideration, that he had done what

to-morrow in case Col. Roosevelt maintained his attitude.

But when the negroes got together at headquarters it became apparent that there was considerable faction opposed to Dr. Venable. This faction was headed by W. H. A. Moore, a local colored lawyer, who is secretary of the organization of which Dr. Venable is president. Mr. Moore presided and offered a resolution signed by several prominent local colored men which expressed confidence in Col. Roosevelt and the National Progressive party.

In the midst of the uproar the chairman put his resolution to vote. And it was hard to tell whether the yells that went up were cries of ayes or shouts of protests.

Dr. Venable charged that the chairman had not called for the yeas, but the loyal Roosevelt men seemed to be in charge and his protest went unheeded. Dr. Venable got up and went out, as did several others, when more speakers started in to tell how much Col. Roosevelt had done and was doing for the race.

SUFFRAGETTES MARCH TO CONVENTION HALL

Thousand Women Escort Feminine Delegates to New Party's Session.

CARRY HUGE STREAMERS

Crowds Cheer Wearers of the Yellow Badge—College Girls in Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A suffragette parade, in which 1,000 women joined, figured in the opening scenes of the National Progressive party meeting, when the women delegates to this convention were escorted to the Coliseum.

It was a demonstration to precede the adoption of a plank for equal political rights for women and men by the new party.

Mrs. Isabella Blaney of California was among the women to take part in the women's activities attending the convention. Mrs. Blaney was a Roosevelt delegate to the Republican national convention, where the steam roller brought about the formation of a new party.

Early in the day loyal supporters of the cause began gathering at the Art Institute, where the delegates were guests at an informal reception. After that automobiles were sent for and the delegates occupied places of honor at the head of the procession. In the first automobile sat Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Mary J. Willmarth, the other Chicago delegates sat in another machine.

The other delegates were: Mrs. Blaney, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Robert H. Elder and Mrs. Clara B. Morrison of New York; Miss Eleanor Garrison, Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, Miss Marie Towne, Miss Mabel Cook and Mrs. Alice Carpenter, all from Massachusetts. Besides these were Mrs. Louis H. Johnson, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Miss Mary Dreier and Miss Frances A. Keeler, alternates.

The parade started from the Art Institute over an hour before the time set for the opening of the convention. Behind a band, with corn colored pennants fluttering and with many cheers for the cause of suffrage, the marchers walked behind the automobiles containing the delegates. Two huge streamers twenty-five feet long, inscribed with "Votes for Women" in letters two feet high, were carried into the convention hall.

In line were representatives of these suffrage organizations: The Illinois Suffrage Association, the North Shore Woman's Civic League, the West Side Woman's Suffrage Club, the Illinois Political Equality League, the Woman's Trade Union League and the South Side Suffrage Association.

Every marcher wore a yellow badge. The grand marshal of the parade was Mrs. John F. Bass.

A feature of the procession was the participation of seventy-five college girls in caps and gowns wearing black and yellow badges, singing college songs and giving their yell for the suffrage cause.

The triumph of the women came when their column reached the Coliseum. The crowds in Wabash avenue cheered until the women delegates left their automobiles and went to their seats in the convention.

Many of the marchers had seats in the gallery.

They followed the suffragette delegates into the Coliseum militantly waving the yellow badges of suffrage.

The women's suffrage plank of the progressive party platform has been written by Mrs. Anna Shaw, national president of the suffragists, and has been adopted as submitted. Senator Dixon wrote for it three weeks ago and the women carefully prepared it to fulfil their hopes and what they believe to be their rights.

Mr. Crane Says Nothing.

FALMOUTH, MASS., Aug. 5.—Charles R. Crane, the Chicago banker, said to-day that he had received no official information that his name is under consideration for treasurer of the Democratic national campaign committee. He had the statement to make in connection with the report that probably he would be the successor of Herman Ridder.

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