

Platform Ready to Confess at Reception

‘SCHOLARLY’ DRAFT NOT POPULAR

THIRD TERMERS SOON TO LAUNCH HYBRID TICKET

First Session of Convention is Sadly Lacking in Elements That Enthuse

able, that it created it would be composed of practical men who would appreciate the danger of imposing too drastic conditions on the business of the country and would stand as a buffer between the exacting demands of a popularly elected congress and the material necessities of those who are charged with the responsibilities of conducting big business. Above all things, they hate and dread a chief executive who will persist in enforcing the law simply because it is the law, who will not take into consideration the peculiar circumstances which sometimes attend and even seem to warrant violations of the statute and who regards the restoration of the competition as the remedy for trust evils and extortion.

And, finally, they point to the experience of the railroads under the supervisory regulation of the interstate commerce commission, contending that it has been far from being as unfortunate as they and the owners of the roads expected and infinitely preferable to any disorganization of the ownership of the roads.

Apparently Colonel Roosevelt is less optimistic than his campaign manager—or, at least, has been today. For some unexplained reason the third term candidate has been sadly out of sorts. Of a less exalted personage one might say he had been nursing a generous grudge. Whether this is due to a belief that his managers have bungled their handling of the negro question and have made too apparent their attitude toward the colored brother, whether he has found the curious assemblage to which he intrusted the drafting of the platform unreasonably fanatical or whether the chilliness of his reception in Chicago was the cause must remain a matter of speculation.

The one fact is that the colonel's customary cheeriness and geniality were conspicuous by their absence.

ALDRICH SCHEME A BUGABOO
There is one difficulty with which the committee on resolutions is confronted, as is the colonel—perhaps they are almost synonymous—that is the Aldrich financial plank. The men who are lending the most material support to the third term movement do not want any declaration against the Aldrich scheme, while some of the most enthusiastic workers in the field insist that it shall be denounced in terms as vigorous as the colonel can summon.

The position is a delicate one in which there is not much reason to believe that the colonel will receive any great help toward its solution from his campaign managers or his committee on resolutions.

In last night's dispatch we gave the names of the men who have been framing the platform draft and all who know them must recognize what a curious mixture they present. An even more curious and diversified mixture is presented by the men who are officiating generally at the birth of the third party. These are doctrinaires, purists, ray serene; bigots who would have been conspicuous even in the middle ages; simple enthusiasts with lusty lungs and little brains; practical politicians of the "Bill" Flinn type; financiers of the Perkins-Hanna type; political adventurers with insufficient funds to pay for the night's lodging or to buy a shave, cowboys and clerical bunco steers and undesirable citizens; fakirs and fanatics, all mixed up in an omnium gathrum, the like of which has not been known since the French revolution and perhaps, when the wide variety of racial antecedents is taken into consideration, was not even then.

JOHNSON SEEMS ASSURED
It is practically assured that Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California will be Roosevelt's running mate. It is also agreed that Temporary Chairman Beveridge will be drafted as permanent chairman of the convention.

After a stormy session with members of the national provisional committee today Colonel Roosevelt broke down all opposition to his stand for a "tily white" progressive party in the southern states.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The committee on platform of the progressive convention got into a lively row soon after organization was perfected tonight and plain words were spoken. It was apparent from the first that the platform probably could not be completed before late tomorrow night or Wednesday morning. It is due to go to the convention Wednesday afternoon.

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

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

There are two or three of the more radical ideas, however, which may not be included. Colonel Roosevelt, it was said, would not object to the elimination of a few proposals, but is insistent that all the rest shall be in the platform on which he is to run.

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

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

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

seen a new alignment of American politics. This afternoon a new milestone will be erected in American politics. A new political party, known as the "Progressive Party," will be organized, with its headquarters in the city of Chicago.

Senator Dixon was interrupted by a cry from a delegate: "Hooray for Teddy!"

The delegates jumped to their seats and cheered for a half minute.

Senator Dixon then called on Secretary O. K. Davis to read the progressive call for the convention. The slogan, "There shall be no more of the old," was greeted with cheers.

The names of those signing the call were read and cheers greeted each name.

When the reading of the roll called on Rev. F. Dornblaser, who pronounced the prayer. The prayer was rather lengthy and was interrupted by cries of "Amen! Amen!"

The band then struck up "America" and the assemblage sang the anthem.

BEVERIDGE GETS OVATION
A round of cheers greeted Senator Beveridge's announcement that former Senator Beveridge of Indiana had been selected as temporary chairman. Governor Johnson of South Dakota, Governor Vessey of Wyoming and other delegates, escorted Beveridge to the platform. Senator Dixon introduced him in a flattering eulogy and he began the keynote speech.

At one point in his speech Mr. Beveridge referred to "professional politicians."

"To hell with the politicians!" came a shout from the galleries, and the delegates cheered.

"The first words of the constitution are: We are the people and they declare that the constitution is to form a perfect union and to promote the general welfare. To do just that is the very heart of the progressive cause," said Beveridge. He told in detail the purpose and program of the progressive party.

"Abuse," said he, "will only strengthen it. It will only hasten its growth. We must tear down what the other falsehood only speed its victory."

"Knowing the price we must pay, sacrifice we must make, the burdens we must carry, the assaults we must endure—knowing that we are here to enlighten and we are here to enlighten, for we know the justice of our cause, and we know too, its certain triumphs."

STAND FOR NOBLER AMERICA
"We stand for a nobler America. We stand for an undivided nation. We stand for a broader liberty, a fuller justice. We stand for social brotherhood as against savage individualism. We stand for an intelligent co-operation instead of a selfish competition. We stand for mutual helpfulness instead of mutual hatred. We stand for equal rights as a fact of life instead of a mere theory. We stand for the rule of the people as a practical truth instead of a meaningless pretense. We stand for a representative government, instead of a government that represents the interests of a few."

"To carry out our principles, we have a plain program of constructive reform. We mean to tear down only that which is wrong and out of date and which we tear down we mean to build what is right and fitted to the times. We mean to tear down the old, not to tear down the people. We mean to make laws fit conditions, not to make conditions fit laws. We mean to meet the needs of the people who are on earth today. That through which we find a party that can work with us; or, rather, we declare our allegiance to the party which the people themselves have founded."

"For this party comes the grass roots. It has grown from the soil of the people's hard necessities. It has the vitality of the people's strong convictions. The people have a right to be done and our party is here to do that work."

The speaker discussed the republican and democratic parties, the "boss system" and the "trust system," continuing his discussion of parties. Beveridge said:

ROOT OF THE WRONG
"The root of the wrong which hurt the people is the fact that the people's government has been taken away from them. Their government has been given back to the people. And so the first purpose of the progressive party is to make sure the rule of the people. The rule of the people means that the people themselves shall nominate, as well as elect, all candidates for office, including senators and presidents of the United States."

Beveridge said American business is uncertain and unsteady compared with the business of other nations. The speaker declared the progressive party would accomplish reforms vital to American business by revising the tariff laws.

Abolition of child labor in factories, mines and sweatshops and a plan for old age pensions, among other reforms, were included in the progressive platform by the speaker, who incidentally favored woman suffrage.

"Never doubt that we will solve in righteousness and wisdom every vexing problem," said Beveridge toward the conclusion of his address.

Senator Beveridge's speech kept the floor and galleries cheering. Delegates and spectators rose to their feet with a wild shout when he denounced the Standard Oil and tobacco decisions of the supreme court.

A chorus of jeers and groans greeted Beveridge's attack on President Taft and the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The long low call of the bull moose was heard for the first time in this demonstration.

LIQUOR QUESTION IGNORED
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Beveridge ignored him and there were shouts of "Put him out!"

Senator Beveridge concluded at 3:37 and an outburst of prolonged applause. He had been talking for more than an hour and a half.

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Finally the delegates in front of the hall began to sing the "Battle Hymn," and the band joined in. The four verses were sung, the delegates standing.

House of representatives' rules, amended in many particulars, were presented as the rules of the convention. They were adopted without debate.

CONTESTED DELEGATES BARRED
A new rule barring contested delegates from voting on any question before the convention was included in the amendments and was greeted with cheers. It was as follows:

"The delegates in controversy shall stand aside and not be permitted to vote as a member of this convention. The delegates in controversy shall not be permitted to vote until the credentials in question shall have finally been determined by the convention itself."

The roll of states was then called for the naming of the members of the various committees.

The roll had proceeded as far as California when a motion was carried to dispense with a further reading, the state delegations sending their votes to the desk.

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The motion was enthusiastically seconded. Chairman Beveridge declaring that he was "glad to have it" and it was so ordered.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE
The committee named was as follows: E. A. Van Valkenburg, Pennsylvania; Oscar H. Straus, New York; Frank P. New Jersey; John M. Parker, Louisiana; Miles Poindexter, Washington; Leslie C. Kentucky; Julian Harris, Georgia; M. O. Dawson, West Virginia; J. N. Williamson, Jr., North Carolina; George W. Perkins, Ohio; Joseph H. Baldwin, Maryland; Ben B. Lindsey, Colorado; John W. Brundage, Iowa.

"The experience meeting," with brief speeches from representatives of the various states, proposed for the late afternoon, was postponed, and at 3:37 p. m. adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

With the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt we may do it. I am convinced that the people will not stand for the corrupt and dishonest rule of the bosses, especially as it was against the interests of the people. By no means will they stand for a convention which will not be a factor in the race.

"The days of the corrupt political boss and the crooked financier who stands behind the boss and the newspaper owners by the boss and the boss are over."

The channels of information from the bosses to the opponents of popular government in an effort to prevent the people from finding out what they are doing.

I intend to see that the facts are known and that the people find out what the movement really is and decide for themselves what their government shall be.

Those who wish to investigate the mortgages of the Chicago Record-Herald can find why the channels of information have been choked by the opponents of the people.

Governor Johnson continued to maintain an entirely neutral attitude. He told his friends he was anxious to do whatever was thought best for the party. Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson are said to have given first consideration to the advisability of naming a southern democrat for second place in the hope of winning votes in the southern states.

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In action protesting against their governor as a candidate for the vice presidency, the Californians named Governor Johnson as chairman of the state delegation and Chester H. Rowell national committeeman.

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