

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S CONFESSION OF FAITH

Advocates Measures Which He Says
Frankly May Be Denounced Either
As Socialism or Anarchy.

Chicago.—Theodore Roosevelt made his "confession of faith" on Tuesday to the National Progressive convention. The former president struck out boldly into new ground, advocating measures which he said frankly would be denounced either as Socialism or anarchy. The delegates listened to his speech with the understanding that they must either adopt a platform substantially in consonance with his views or look elsewhere for a nominee for the presidency. These are the conspicuous points in the Roosevelt program:

Recall of judicial decisions. Colonel Roosevelt now advocates its extension to apply to federal as well as state courts. He favors the establishment of machinery to make easier of amendment both the national and state constitutions.

Use of the government to assist workmen to become part owners of the business in which they are employed.

Control of the trusts through retention of the Sherman anti-trust law and the establishment of an interstate industrial commission.

Conditions determining monopoly prices to be controlled where these concerns deal with the necessities of life.

Adoption of a number of measures to secure "social and industrial justice to the wage-workers."

Legislation to increase popular control of all governmental agencies, including a national law for presidential primaries, election of United States senators by direct vote, the short ballot, corrupt practices acts applying to primaries as well as elections, qualified adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall.

Woman suffrage.

Strengthening of the pure food law.

Establishment of a national health department.

Creation of a permanent tariff commission.

Measures to relieve the high cost of living.

Development by the federal government of the Mississippi river as a deep waterway, by use of the plant employed on the Panama canal zone at completion of the canal.

Fortification of the Panama canal.

Navy to be built up steadily until reduction of armaments is made possible by international agreement.

Baseball Players' Union Formed.

New York.—Professional baseball players of the major leagues have organized a mutual protective association, with Dave Paltz, former star outfielder of the New York American League club, and now a New York lawyer, as president. It is the first time since the brotherhood days that the playing fraternity has been united, and while as yet membership is confined to players of the National and American leagues, it is intended ultimately to take into the fold every active member of the minor leagues working under the present system of organized baseball.

Prisoners Break Jail.

Evansville, Ind.—After binding Jailer Joseph Pife hand and foot and wrapping him in some blankets, Joe Turner, serving time for forgery, opened the cells and liberated all of the prisoners in the county jail in this city on Wednesday. Seven men were in the jail and all but one took advantage of the jailbreak. Turner jumped on the jailer and overpowered him, just as Pife and a trusty were entering to feed the prisoners. Bert Dalton, partner of the Whitney brothers, escaped with the others.

Lumber Men Indicted.

Spokane, Wash.—A. L. Porter of Spokane, secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's association, who with thirteen other secretaries of retail lumber dealers' associations, was indicted in June, 1911, on a criminal charge of violating the Sherman law, has been released on his cash bond of \$2,500 by Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis of the northern district of Illinois, and his bond accepted.

Permit Agricultural Entry.

Washington.—The house public lands committee has reported favorably the Smoot bill, which has passed the senate, permitting agricultural entry on coal and gas lands, these products being reserved to the government.

Betting on the Election.

New York.—Betting in Wall street on the presidential race was brisk on Tuesday with Wilson a 2 to 1 favorite. Odds of 5 to 4 and 10 to 7 were given that Roosevelt will beat Taft.

Stop Smuggling by Tax.

San Francisco.—"If opium were taxed \$5 a pound, smuggling would cease and the government would obtain a large revenue," said United States Customs Surveyor Duncan E. McKinley in discussing the subject.

One Commissioner for Canal.

Washington.—Discussion of the Panama canal bill occupied the senate Tuesday and the principal action by that body was the substitution of a provision for a one-man form of government in the canal zone.

Confesses Girl's Murder.

Bangor, Me.—A confession that he murdered Naomi Mitchell, a four-year-old girl, at North Carhill, was made to Sheriff White by J. Sherman Gray, who was bound over for trial.

Back to the Farm Movement.

Chicago.—A \$5,000,000 agricultural and industrial exposition building, in which allens will be taught the agricultural possibilities of the country and the "back to the farm" movement, has been planned.

ROOSEVELT AND JOHNSON CHOSEN

DELEGATES SING HYMNS AS
THEY SELECT LEADERS OF
THE NEW PARTY.

Two Candidates Depart From Tradition by Appearing Before Convention to Be Notified and to Voice Their Acceptance.

Chicago.—The first national convention of the new Progressive party was adjourned at 7:27 p. m. on Wednesday, after Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had been chosen as the party's candidate for president and Governor

nominating them was due to the large number of seconding speeches allowed.

As has always been the case in national political conventions, the bulk of the work of the Progressive gathering was carried on in the committee rooms. Only a semblance of a conflict of opinion on the floor was a brief debate Wednesday as to whether an hour's recess should be taken. The point was immaterial; but as one delegate expressed it, "We just had to get about something to make it a regular convention."

There was sharp discussion, however, in several committee meetings and no little difficulty in agreeing



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Hiram W. Johnson of California had been selected as his running mate. Singing "Onward Christian Soldier" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the delegates pledged their fealty to their party leaders.

Marking a new departure in the proceedings of national conventions, the two candidates immediately were notified of their nomination and in the midst of deafening cheers they 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 the throng in the Coliseum 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 November.

Raymond Robbins of Illinois pledged a 100,000 majority for the national ticket in Illinois, and Clifford Pinchot predicted a 300,000 majority for Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson in his home state of Pennsylvania. These statements were cheered to the echo.

The party formally christened itself "the Progressive party," leaving out the prefix "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.

During the three days it was in session, there was not a roll call nor a ballot. The delegates asked no such formalities, either in placing their candidates in nomination or in voting for them. There was not a voice of opposition, either to Colonel Roosevelt or Governor Johnson. The delay in

upon the platform as finally adopted. Colonel Roosevelt worked with the sub-committee in charge of the platform until late Wednesday afternoon, going over their work of the two previous days and nights and vigorously helping to mould the draft which at last proved acceptable to him. The platform did not take up the negro question.

The principal constituents of the cacao bean are: (1) alkaloids; (2) starch and sugars; (3) albuminous matters; (4) cacao butter, together with various mineral substances. The alkaloids are complex organic substances which are responsible for the stimulant effects of cacao; caffeine is one of them, but appears in lesser amount than in coffee or tea, and there is a variable quantity of theobromine, which is not very unlike caffeine; starch is present in the proportion of about 7 to 10 per cent, while real sugar (glucose), at least in the bean itself, shows only about one-half of 1 per cent, although the starch may be converted as preparation of cacao advances; albuminous matters about 8 to 12 per cent; fats, of which cacao butter is the essential, from 45 to something over 50 per cent; the mineral substances are phosphoric acid, potash and magnesia. Other analyses may be found or made, yet for practical purposes this statement is accurate enough. There is a delicate substance called "cacao red," which is a coloring matter, and this, with theobromine, is said to give to cacao its characteristic taste.



H. W. JOHNSON

Miss Jane Adams of Hull house, Chicago, was among those who seconded Colonel Roosevelt. She was greeted enthusiastically.

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.

Fighting in China.

London.—Severe fighting has broken out at Wu Chang, in the Chinese province of Hu-Peh, according to a news agency dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin. The trouble arose over the disbanding of some of the troops.

Linotype President Seeks Divorce.

Reno, Nev.—Philip T. Dodge, president of the Mergenthaler Linotype company of New York, has filed a suit for divorce from Margaret B. Dodge, who is now in New York. The complaint charges desertion.

Suspected of Murder.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A section hand employed at Clarinda, Ia., was arrested here as a suspect in the murder of the Joseph Moore family at Valisca, Ia., June 10. The suspect had several small axes in his possession.

Teachers Charged With Brutality.

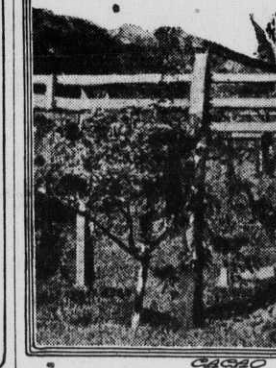
St. Anthony, Idaho.—Sensational testimony to the effect that boys were stripped of their clothing and lashed with heavy straps was given on Tuesday at the opening of the reform school investigation.

CAO can probably be grown on only a small area of the earth's surface. The limit is 30 degrees, both north and south of the Equator, but water takes up a large share of this narrow belt, leaving merely a slice out of America and of Africa, with the near-by islands, for consideration. Practically one-half of the year's crop comes from seven republics of Latin America; adding to this the amount grown in the dependent countries of America, it is evident that the Western Hemisphere produces every year the larger part of the world's supply. The list is again headed by those friendly rivals, Brazil and Ecuador, on opposite sides of the Equator; they always contribute a generous proportion of the annual crop, and lead or follow one another closely, with commendable perseverance through the decades. Among the American republics, third place in 1911 must be yielded to the Dominican republic, although Venezuela usually holds it.

Thome, San (or Sao in Portuguese) Thome, according to some atlases and geographies, is not to be confused with St. Thomas, in the West Indies; it is a small island belonging to Portugal, and lies only 166 miles from the African coast. The area is but 400 square miles, yet the cacao production is enormous, and Thome cacao sometimes sets the pace and price in the markets. Africa, it would seem, has risen rapidly in importance since the beginning of the twentieth century, for the Gold Coast, the Cameroons (Kamerun), and Fernando Po have since that time become producers.

ducers. Fernando Po, by the way, is another small island, of only 780 square miles, not far from Africa. It was once Portuguese, but is now Spanish.

The British possessions have become remarkable producers of cacao in recent years. In the West Indies they include Trinidad, Jamaica, Grenada, St. Lucia and Dominica; in Africa the Gold Coast and Lagos, while in the far east is Ceylon, which seems to specialize in crops that appeal to the unalcoholic tastes of the modern.



CACAO TREE PRUNED TO TAKE RECTANGULAR LINE

in such toothsome morsels was ridiculed as a backslider from the lusty diet of red meat and potatoes, on which his pioneering ancestors had grown strong.

What a difference the scientific study of dietetics has brought about. Sugar—that is, carbohydrates—is now acknowledged to be a normal part of human food; in certain circumstances a necessary part of it, and any way to get sugar into the system so that it will be agreeably assimilated is to help nature to accomplish her proper ends. The carbohydrates are the accessory ingredients supplying energy to the body above that which may be obtained from the protids. The harder the physical work an individual performs the more protid must be eaten, and up to a certain point the less sugar does he require; but in ordinary life the individual requires a dietetic mixture of protids, fats, and sweets, while under conditions in which muscular tissue has been rapidly exhausted sugar has the faculty of restoring energy quickly, and therefore of making the starchy foods like potatoes are useful in all diets, but when immediate results are sought, sugar must be used.

Sugar is all right in itself, and commercial statistics show that abundance of it is grown and consumed. Yet plain sugar in a dietary will not invariably be acceptable to the human animal; he must have his taste as well as his logic satisfied, and nothing makes sugar so agreeable as a due proportion of chocolate added. Ask any child what kind of candy he likes best, and the almost invariable reply will be "chocolate candy;" ask an adult what kind of cake he prefers, and with a somewhat ashamed remembrance of youthful days, when to indulge in cake was a seldom permitted but frequently clandestine luxury, the answer is "chocolate cake." The schoolgirl makes "fudge" as a proud and self-popularizing accomplishment; the soda-water fountain would go into bankruptcy if the chocolate sundaes were withdrawn from the list of attractions, and a chocolate eclaire would be a common cream puff if the brown layer were scraped off the top. Chocolate candy is in some cases one of the first of solid foods offered (of course only under the physician's orders) to the convalescent from typhoid fever; and some armies supply the men in the field after a severe march, or those exposed to the exhaustion of the tropics, with chocolate candy, by no means for the sole reason that it will fill only for the time being overcome their homesickness, but for the very dignified purpose of meeting their dietetic wants by introducing sugar mixed with chocolate into their systems.

In Central America and Mexico the breakfast food of the inhabitants from prehistoric times has been a preparation of Indian corn with the produce of the cacao tree; this is made into a porridge called "tiste," which is agreeable to the taste and nourishing, for a long journey can be made upon it. In some factories it is admitted that 60 per cent of their chocolate is composed of sugar, and that they really sell sugar flavored with chocolate instead of chocolate flavored with sugar; the sweeter the article the better it is liked, although the purchaser is paying two prices for his sugar and is not getting what he asked for. He is buying what he wanted, nevertheless, a sweet chocolate, and the rule is thus

The great advantage cacao has over similar substances, where also experience fails to support theory, is the fact that, in the form of chocolate, where the fats are retained, the palatability and assimilability of sugar mixed with it are very much enhanced. Not so many years ago the drink called chocolate was thought to be a reckless dissipation for one who had no regard for his or her stomach. To indulge in chocolate candy was quite as pernicious as to eat tomatoes, and with quite as much reason. Tomatoes were once declared a poison, but today they are considered a very wholesome vegetable. Chocolate was once an exotic and bizarre drink, told about by travelers who had ventured into Mexico or Spain, but today it is even ordered in the sick room, and, at least in the form of cacao from which the fats have largely been removed it is considered both digestible and nourishing. Candies and pastry with chocolate were practically taboo to well-brought-up children, and the adult who indulged

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Chapel in Coal Mine.

In the Mynydd Newydd colliery, at Swansea, South Wales, at a depth of 750 feet below the surface, is a notable chapel. It is claimed to be the only such chapel especially prepared and consecrated for worship. It is a long, low room, fitted with rough wooden benches, capable of accommodating between 150 and 200 men. Services are held before work every Monday morning in the Mynydd Newydd colliery, and have been held regularly since 1867.

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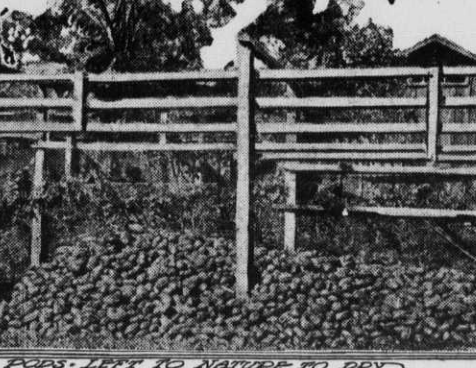
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The CACAO of the WORLD



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CACAO PODS—LEFT TO NATURE TO DRY

what is called candy in the United States. The United States imports quantities of cacao, chocolate and confectionery from European countries, and itself exports quantities abroad, its markets including every country in America, even those in which cacao growing for export is an established industry.

It may be prophesied that the time is coming when the supply of cacao will not equal the demand. While there are untouched areas in Latin America, in Africa and the East Indies, yet this area is rather sharply defined and by nature limited. It is not so extensive as might be guessed by merely looking at the map, for the climatic factors of temperature and humidity must be favorable, or else the tree will not bear for commercial profit, although within a few miles of successful plantations. Probably America has larger resources of virgin land than the rest of the earth, and will always hold the lead in production. This should surely be the case if improved methods of cultivation and transportation increase the yield and the profit from the crop.

The area for cacao production, as has been stated, is limited, while population is growing at a rapid rate, and in addition the value of cacao is becoming recognized with greater clearness each year. As is the case, therefore, with other great staples of the world—for cacao must now be considered an agricultural staple—like meat, wheat, corn and cotton, the price is slowly rising as a larger food supply must be gathered for the world's needs. By the middle of the century the result may be expected that the supply will be as proportionately meager in relation to population as it at present appears to be ample.

Existence on a cacao plantation can be healthful and pleasant; it is a tropical life, but the surroundings may be made thoroughly agreeable, and the reward can surely equal the amount of energy expended.

Much scientific study has of late years been given to the botanical characteristics of the cacao tree, the methods of propagating it, its diseases, and the best manner of shipping and marketing the crop. Since the success of the valorization control of coffee in Brazil, plans have been proposed to valorize in Brazil, and Ecuador also, so as to prevent violent fluctuations in price and to give growers some sense of security concerning values. The outcome of the plans can, however, be of only temporary commercial significance. The essential status of cacao in the world's food supply is bound to become progressively more important.

KINDLY MEANT

Mrs. Jenkins—Mrs. Smith, we shall be neighbors now. I have bought a house next you, with a water frontage.

Mrs. Smith—So glad! I hope you will drop in some time—Everybody's Magazine.

AS TO AFFINITIES.

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ARTIFICIAL POLLINATION OF CACAO FLOWER

proved that the cacao product is one of the best known associates of sugar.

As an inhabitant of the polar regions craves a fat of some kind, and as another in the tropics enjoys his fruits and his hot peppers—both nature hints in regard to diet—so the inhabitant in the temperate zone consumes sugar and is unharmed thereby, providing that there is no overindulgence. That explains why so much sugar is carried from the tropics to the north; it is a food necessity. It explains also why the manufacturers of cacao and the chief consumers are in the countries where no production is carried on. Proximity to the consumers is a recognized rule in manufacturing. The United States heads the table of cacao users, for the people number the most, but in proportion to population this country takes no more than its share. Germany, France and England consume annually considerable quantities of cacao, but Holland and Switzerland use an amount far in excess of their inhabitants.

Figured out in pounds per capita, the importation of cacao, for it amounts to that, is quite striking. The United States uses about one and one-half pounds of cacao each year for each inhabitant; Germany about three and two-thirds pounds; France, a little over one and one-half pounds; England, about one and one-fifth pounds; Holland, almost nine pounds; Switzerland, a little over five pounds; and Spain not quite six-tenths of a pound. Much of these quantities go into the preparation of cacao and chocolate to be used for beverages, but an ever-increasing total is manufactured directly into sweets, dulces, and bonbons, thus distinguished according to the nationality of the people, or

what is called candy in the United States. The United States imports quantities of cacao, chocolate and confectionery from European countries, and itself exports quantities abroad, its markets including every country in America, even those in which cacao growing for export is an established industry.

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