

cause the Vice-Presidency is lower in importance than the Presidency that I decline. There is no office in this nation so low that I would not take it if I could serve my country by accepting it. [Great applause and cheering.] I believe that I can render more service to my country when I have not the embarrassment of a nomination and have not the suspicion of a selfish interest—more service than I could as a candidate; and your candidates will not be more active in this campaign than I shall be. [Great applause and cheering.] My services are at the command of the party, and I feel a relief now that the burden of leadership is transferred to other shoulders. All I ask is that having given us a platform, the most progressive that any party of any size has ever adopted in this nation, and having given us a candidate who I believe will appeal not only to the Democratic vote, but to some three or four millions of Republicans who have been alienated by the policies of their party, there is but one thing left, and that is to give us a Vice-President with our President who also is Progressive, so that there will be no joint debate between our candidates. [Great applause.]



The Roosevelt Convention.

Pursuant to the decision of the silent delegates at the convention which nominated Mr. Taft at Chicago for re-election as President, a call was issued on the 8th, in which the 5th day of August, 1912, was named as the time and Chicago as the place, for holding a convention to organize the new party. [See current volume, page 607.]



The call is as follows in full:

To the people of the United States, without regard to past differences, who, through repeated betrayals, realize that today the power of the crooked political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two old party organizations that no helpful movement in the real interests of our country can come out of either;

Who believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement—a nationwide movement—on non-sectional lines, so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests;

Who believe in the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves, and effectively to control all the agencies of their government, and who hold that only through social and industrial justice, thus secured, can honest property find permanent protection;

Who believe that government by the few tends to become, and has in fact become, government by the sordid influences that control the few;

Who believe that only through the movement proposed can we obtain in the nation and the several States the legislation demanded by the modern industrial evolution; legislation which shall favor honest business and yet control the great agencies of modern business so as to insure their being used in the interest of the whole people; legislation which shall promote prosperity and at the same time secure

the better and more equitable diffusion of prosperity; legislation which shall promote the economic well being of the honest farmer, wageworker, professional man, and business man alike, but which shall at the same time strike in efficient fashion—and not pretend to strike—at the roots of privilege in the world of industry no less than in the world of politics;

Who believe that only this type of wise industrial evolution will avert industrial revolution;

Who believe that wholesome party government can come only if there is wholesome party management in a spirit of service to the whole country, and who hold that the commandment delivered at Sinai, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," applies to politics as well as to business;

To all in accord with these views a call is hereby issued by the provisional committee under the resolution of the massmeeting held in Chicago on June 22 last, to send, each State, a number of delegates whose votes in the convention shall count for as many votes as the State shall have Senators and Representatives in Congress, to meet in convention at Chicago on the 5th day of August, 1912, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the positions of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The foregoing call is signed by—

Oscar W. Hundley (Alabama); Dwight R. Heard (Arizona); Hiram W. Johnson, Chester H. Rowell, Charles S. Wheeler (California); Ben B. Lindsey (Colorado); Joseph W. Alsop, Flavel S. Luther (Connecticut); J. H. Gregory, Jr., H. L. Anderson (Florida); Julian Harris (Georgia); Edwin D. Lee, Horace C. Stillwell (Indiana); Medill McCormick, Chauncey Dewey, La Verne W. Noyes (Illinois); John L. Stevens (Iowa); Henry J. Allen (Kansas); Leslie Coombs (Kentucky); John M. Parker, Pearl Wight (Louisiana); Charles J. Bonaparte, E. C. Carrington, Jr. (Maryland); C. S. Bird, Matthew Hale (Massachusetts); Theodore M. Joslyn (Michigan); Milton D. Purdy (Minnesota); W. R. Nelson (Missouri); Joseph M. Dixon (Montana); Arthur G. Ray (Nebraska); W. J. Beattie (New Hampshire); Everett Colby, George L. Record, J. Franklin Fort (New Jersey); George Curry, Miguel A. Otero (New Mexico); W. A. Prendergast, Oscar S. Straus, Woods Hutchinson, Timothy L. Woodruff, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Henry L. Stoddard (New York); A. V. More (North Dakota); Henry W. Coe, L. W. McMahon (Oregon); James R. Garfield (Ohio); George L. Priestly (Oklahoma); E. A. Van Valkenburg, William Flinn, Gifford Pinchot, William Draper Lewis (Pennsylvania); Henry J. Doughty (Rhode Island); R. T. Vessey (South Dakota); George L. Taylor (Tennessee); Cecil A. Lyon (Texas); C. E. Loose (Utah); Charles H. Thompson, E. W. Gibson (Vermont); Thomas Lee Moore (Virginia); Miles Polindexter (Washington); M. O. Dawson (West Virginia); H. M. Cochems (Wisconsin); Joseph M. Carey (Wyoming).



It had been supposed that the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore would be a signal for abandoning the new party movement, and

this view had support from some of its leaders, including Governor Osborn of Michigan. "The issue is clearly joined for the people," said Governor Osborn on the 3rd," it is Wall Street versus Wilson." The other view has had support from other leaders, including Mr. Roosevelt, who, on the same day said of Governor Osborn:

I did not expect to have his support. We are going to have some losses of this sort. Governor Hadley comes out for Taft, Governor Osborn for Wilson. Our plans will not be affected.

That statement was made last week by Mr. Roosevelt upon learning of Governor Osborn's declaration, and immediately after a conference at Oyster Bay with Senator Dixon, William Flinn, George W. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey and E. A. Van Valkenburg.



The Singletax Campaign in Missouri.

With the signatures of 30,000 Missouri voters attached, the Initiative petition for the Singletax amendment to the Missouri Constitution was filed with the Secretary of State of Missouri on the 1st. This places the amendment in position to be voted on at the State election in November next. [See current volume, page 603.]



Constitutional Amendments in Indiana.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana on the 5th, Constitutional amendments adopted by the legislature at its last session were held to have been adopted unconstitutionally. The legislature had undertaken to write them into the Constitution without reference to the people, and the court held that the right to alter the Constitution lies with the people and cannot be taken from them.



The Mexican Insurrection Fading Away.

The Federal army under General Huerta on the 3rd won a victory over the insurrectos in Bachimba canyon—the entrance through the northern mountains of Mexico to the chief insurrecto stronghold, the city of Chihuahua, lying forty miles farther north. On the following day General Orozco, with his insurrectos, withdrew northward; and after a brief stop at Chihuahua, continued to retreat, with Juarez and Guaymas as objective points, and a guerrilla warfare his program. The Federal troops entered Chihuahua on the 5th. [See current volume, page 638.]

NEWS NOTES

—The British official inquiry into the loss of the steamship Titanic, which opened on May 2, was concluded on the 3rd. The report of the court is ex-

pected in about ten days. [See current volume, page 443.]

—The bubonic plague has appeared in Cuba. [See current volume, pages 611, 640.]

—The most violent earthquake ever recorded in Alaska was reported from Fairbanks on the 7th. One man, foreman of a mine, was killed.

—Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas was elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the San Francisco convention on the 4th.

—At an adjourned session of the Republican State convention of Ohio held on the 2nd, E. B. Dillon was nominated for Governor. [See current volume, page 563.]

—Twenty-one persons were killed and thirty injured on the afternoon of the 5th, when a double-header freight train on the Ligonier Valley Railroad crashed into the rear of a passenger train, near Ligonier, Pa.

—Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver, former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, died on the 7th in San Francisco, following a sudden operation. Mrs. Decker was in attendance upon the biennial convention of the General Federation.

—Chairman Henry D. Clayton of the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives presented on the 8th thirteen articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States Court of Commerce. [See current volume, page 612.]

—George Wingfield declined on the 1st his appointment by Governor Oddie of Nevada as United States Senator to succeed the late George S. Nixon; and W. A. Massey, formerly chief justice of the State Supreme Court, was thereupon offered and accepted the appointment. [See current volume, p. 584.]

—The fifth series of the international Olympic games, now held every four years in some capital city, was opened at Stockholm, Sweden, on the 6th. Nearly 2,000 trained athletes from all over the world, including the Scandinavian women gymnasts, qualified for the contests. [See vol. xi, p. 371.]

—The new national flag, bearing 48 stars for the 48 States, was displayed on all Federal structures and on all ships of the American navy on the 4th, according to statute. It was announced from Washington that hereafter 13 stars only will be used on the blue square of flags that are less than 5 feet wide, to avoid overcrowding.

—The prize fight between Jack Johnson (the Negro who holds the heavyweight championship) and Jim Flynn, came off at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on the 4th. It was stopped while in progress by the police, but as Johnson then had the best of it, the decision was in his favor according to contract. [See current volume, page 38.]

—Mrs. Minnie Anderson Hale and Mrs. Georgia McIntire Weaver, of Atlanta, graduates of the Atlanta Law School in the class of 1911, having been refused permission to practice their profession in Georgia, are agitating for the enactment of a law conferring this right upon women. At its last session the legislature voted down a bill which had been introduced for that purpose.