

Negro delegates from Southern States. In Florida, a convention called without distinction of race had excluded Negroes from its deliberations, whereupon another convention was called which named Negroes as delegates to Chicago, where the delegations from both conventions were excluded by adoption by the national convention on the 6th of the report of its committee on credentials. From Mississippi also there were two delegations—an all white delegation elected by a State convention, the call for which had been to whites only, and a mixed delegation from another convention called regardless of race or color. The former, known as "the Fridge" delegation, was seated by the committee on credentials whose resolution was adopted by the convention without opposition as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the Fridge delegates as entitled to seats in this convention, but disavow that part of the call containing the word "white." We approve the position taken in the letter written to Julian Harris of Georgia by Theodore Roosevelt.

Consequently, although there are Negro delegates in the convention from north of Mason and Dixon's line, there are none from south of it.



There were 18 women delegates in the convention and 5 women alternates. They were escorted to the convention by a procession of equal suffragists carrying banners inscribed with demands for votes for women. Following is the list of the women delegates as reported by the local press:

New York—Mary Dreler, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Robert H. Elder, Pauline Goldmark, Mrs. Clara Schuler.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Elizabeth Scott Child, Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, Helen Temple Cook and Mrs. Grace A. Johnson.

Illinois—Jane Addams and Mrs. Mary J. Wilmarth.

Colorado—Josephine Roche and Dr. Maude Sanders.

Utah—Mrs. Charles Adams.

Tennessee—Mrs. J. W. Pumphrey.

California—Mrs. Isabella D. Blaney.

Michigan—Mrs. M. Evelyn Fritzeneger.

Following are the women alternates:

New York—Frances Kellor, Clara B. Morrison and Madeline Z. Doty.

Colorado—Mrs. Dudley Dorn.

Utah—Mrs. Joseph Smith.



### The Roosevelt Party in Illinois.

Republican politics in Illinois, with Governor Deneen as the principal candidate and the Progressives opposed to him, were as a rule so involved as to cause a general demand upon Mr. Roosevelt from Illinois that he give his influence to the policy of a complete third party ticket in Illinois from top to bottom, and Roosevelt was reported on the 31st as having sent word to his followers in Illinois that there must be no com-

promise with Deneen. Accordingly the Illinois State convention of the new party, which met in Chicago on the 3rd, required of delegates this pledge:

We, the undersigned, hereby subscribe to the calls for the National and State Progressive Party conventions and pledge ourselves to support in the election next November the candidates of the Progressive Party in State and nation and the platform adopted by the Party in State and national convention assembled.



Charles E. Merriam, temporary chairman of the State convention, sounded the keynote of secession from the regular Republican organization, State as well as national. In his opening speech he said that—

it is proposed to form an entirely new party, abandoning the old organization and bringing together elements from both of the two old parties. Under these circumstances nominations made by either of the old parties are in no sense binding upon those who wish to enter into the new.

Mr. Merriam argued for the Initiative, Referendum, Recall, election of United States Senators by direct vote, "gateway" amendments to the State Constitution, woman's suffrage, a minimum wage for women, limitation of working hours in continuous industries, and conservation of water power and other natural resources of the State.



Speeches were made by Governor Johnson of California, James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot and Raymond Robins, all of whom are delegates to the national convention.



The State platform demands, among other things—

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

Amendment of our Constitution to give to the people instead of the courts the final decision of what is for the public welfare under the police power in Constitutional decisions.

The short ballot.

Ratification of the Constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators.

Pending the adoption of this amendment, the passage of a law by the next General Assembly providing for a popular vote upon candidates for the United States Senate, binding upon members of the legislature in accordance with the Oregon plan.

Such changes in the State Constitution as will make necessary amendments possible and without the proposed makeshift of limiting the number of proposed amendments to three.

The adoption of the Minnesota and Wisconsin method, under which the voter in a primary may express his first and second choice for candidates, and providing that if a candidate be not nominated by a

majority of the votes cast for first choice, the nominee shall be chosen by the first and second choice votes combined.

Thorough revision of the road and bridge laws of the State and the building of improved highways by an equitable system of local, State and Federal co-operation.

A State industrial commission with authority and resources to investigate and report with recommendations upon wages, hours and working conditions in the industries of this State; to codify existing labor, employment, factory inspection and fire protection legislation; to establish reasonable standards of safety and sanitation for all workers and all places of industry.

A compulsory eight-hour law in all continuous 24-hour day industries.

The establishment of continuation schools for industrial education, under public control, and the encouragement of agricultural education and demonstration in rural schools.

A State farm for confirmed inebriates and other similar delinquents, and a State colony for epileptics to which all such patients now in State hospitals and county poorhouses should be removed.

The reorganization of the State Department of Health and vigorous and impartial enforcement of all sanitary and inspection laws.

An adequate State housing law.

Physical valuation of railroads as the basis for rate-making.

Woman suffrage.



The convention made the following nominations for State offices:

Governor, Frank H. Funk, Bloomington; Lieutenant Governor, Judge Dean Franklin, Macomb; Attorney General, Fletcher Dobyns, Chicago; Treasurer, Philip Decker, Murphysboro; Auditor, Edwin Winter, Danyille, and Secretary of State, Edward O. Peterson, Aurora. Trustees of the University of Illinois, B. F. Harris of Champaign, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago and Frederick L. Hatch of Spring Grove.

The delegates at large elected to the national convention by the State convention are:

Jane Addams of Chicago, Mary J. Wilmarth of Chicago, C. D. Thomas of Champaign, Frank G. Allen of Moline, Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, Medill McCormick of Chicago, La Verne W. Noyes of Chicago, and John F. Bass of Chicago.

The candidate for Governor, Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, is a large farmer and is now a State Senator. He was the regular Republican candidate to succeed himself as Senator, but has resigned this candidacy on the ground of his having withdrawn from the Republican party.



#### Republican Split in Nebraska.

At Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 30th, the supporters of President Taft in the State convention withdrew. Their reason was the decision against them by the outgoing State Committee in a ma-

jority of the cases of contested seats. [See current volume, page 470.]



The delegates who withdrew, organized another convention, with E. G. McGilton as chairman; and, forming a State committee with power to fill all vacancies on the State ticket, adjourned without adopting a platform.



The Roosevelt followers, remaining in control of the regular convention, and under the chairmanship of Governor Aldrich, adopted a platform in support of—

individual liberty, equality of opportunity and the right of the whole people to dictate the policies of the government; direct election of United States Senators; a law limiting the power of inferior Federal courts to set aside statutes of sovereign States; and the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.



#### The Roosevelt Party in Other States.

At St. Paul on the 30th the Progressive Party of Minnesota was organized at a State convention which adopted a platform endorsing—

direct primary, election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, the forming of a national Progressive Party, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, a thorough going corrupt practices act, and woman suffrage.

The Progressive test is to be applied to every Republican nominee for legislative, Congressional, and State office immediately after the Republican primaries on September 17th; and unless the Republican nominees are considered by two-thirds of the advisory committee appointed by this convention to be in sympathy with the Progressive movement, new candidates, pledged to the Progressive cause, will be placed on the general election ballot by petition.



A mass convention of Connecticut Progressives was held at New Haven on the 30th, at which national delegates to Chicago were appointed with instructions for Roosevelt for the Presidency. The organization of a State party was effected upon a platform in which equal suffrage is a conspicuous plank.



#### President Taft's Acceptance.

Notified at Washington on the 1st by Elihu Root as chairman of the Republican convention that the convention had nominated him for re-election as President of the United States, President Taft responded with a carefully prepared acceptance speech. He declared the supreme issues of the campaign to be—

maintenance of the nation's institutions and the