

Directory.

Madison County. Established by the Legislature Session 1869-'71. Population, 30,122. County Seat, Marshall. 1848 feet above sea level. New and modern Court House, cost \$13,000.00. New and modern Jail, cost \$15,000.00. New and modern County Home, cost \$10,000.00. Officers. Hon. Jas. L. Hyatt, Senator, 33 District, Burnsville, N. C. Hon. J. C. Ramsey, Representative, Marshall, N. C. W. H. Henderson, Clerk Superior Court, Marshall, N. C. W. M. Buckner, Sheriff, Marshall, N. C. James Smart, Register of Deeds, Marshall, N. C. C. F. Runyon, Treasurer, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 2. R. L. Tweed, Surveyor, White Rock, N. C. Dr. J. H. Baird, Coroner, Mars Hill, N. C. Mrs. Eliza Henderson, Jailer, Marshall, N. C. John Honeycutt, Janitor, Marshall, N. C. Dr. C. N. Sprinkle, County Physician, Marshall, N. C. James Haynie, Supt. County Home, Marshall, N. C. Home located about two miles southwest of Marshall. Courts. Criminal and Civil, First Monday before First Monday in March, commencing Feb. 26th, 1912. Civil 11th Monday after First Monday in March, commences May 20, 1912. Criminal and Civil, First Monday after First Monday in Sept. commences Sept. 9th, 1912. Civil 6th Monday after First Monday in September, commences October 14, 1912. BOARDS. County Commissioners. W. C. Sprinkle, Chairman, Marshall, N. C. C. F. Cassada, Member, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 1. Reubin A. Tweed, Member, Big Laurel, N. C. C. B. Mashburn, Atty., Marshall, N. C. Board meets first Monday in every month. Road Commissioners. A. E. Bryan, Chairman, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. 2. J. A. Ramsey, Secretary, Mars Hill, N. C. R. F. D. 2. Sam Cox, Member, Mars Hill, N. C. R. F. D. No. 3. G. W. Wild, Big Pine, N. C. Dudley Chipley, Road Engineer, Marshall, N. C. George M. Pritchard, Atty., Marshall, N. C. Board meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year. Board of Education. Jasper Ebbs, Chairman, Spring Creek, N. C. Thos. J. Murray, Member, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 3. W. R. Sams, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 3. Prof. M. C. Buckner, Supt. of Schools, Mars Hill, N. C. R. F. D. No. 3. Board Meets first Monday in January, April, July and October each year. Colleges and High Schools. Mars Hill College, Prof. R. L. Moore, President, Mars Hill, N. C. Fall Term begins August 17, 1912. Spring Term begins January 2, 1913. Spring Creek High School, Prof. G. C. Brown, Principal, Spring Creek, N. C. Mo. School opened August 1, 1911. Madison Seminary High School, Prof. J. M. Weatherly, Principal, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 7. Mo. School began October 2, 1911. Bell Institute, Miss Margaret E. Griffith, Principal, Walnut, N. C. Mo. School began September 3, 1911. Marshall Academy, Prof. R. G. Anders, Principal, Marshall, N. C. Mo. School began Sept. 4, 1911. Notary Publics. J. C. Ramsey, Marshall, N. C. Term expires Jan. 11, 1913. A. J. Roberts, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 5. Term expires May 30, 1913. Jasper Ebbs, Spring Creek, N. C. Term expires August 10, 1913. C. C. Brown, Bluff, N. C. Term expires December 6, 1913. J. A. Leak, Revere, N. C. Term expires January 10, 1913. W. T. Davis, Hot Springs, N. C. Term expires January 10, 1913. J. H. Southworth, Stockholme, N. C. Term expires January 15, 1913. N. W. Anderson, Fates Fork, N. C. Term expires February 5, 1913. J. H. Hunter, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 2. Term expires April 1, 1913. J. F. Tison, Marshall, N. C. R. F. D. No. 4. Term expires April 2, 1913. C. J. Ebbs, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 21, 1913. J. W. Nelson, Marshall, N. C. Term expires April 25, 1913. Roy L. Gudeger, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 3, 1913. Geo. M. Pritchard, Marshall, N. C. Term expires May 25, 1913. Dudley Chipley, Marshall, N. C. Term expires July 29, 1913. W. C. Conner, Mars Hill, N. C. Term expires November 27, 1913. POST. George W. Gehagan, Post, No. 26 G. A. R. E. M. Davis, Commander. J. H. Baird, Adjutant. News at the Court House Saturday before the second Sunday in each month at 11 A. M.

OPENING OF BULL MOOSE CONVENTION

THE GATHERING IS LARGE AND DELEGATES ARE FILLED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

BEVERIDGE IS CHAIRMAN

Governor Johnson, of California, is slated to be Roosevelt's running mate.—Senator Dixon opens convention.—Many Women Present.

Chicago.—The first session of the first convention of the new National Progressive party, of which Col. Theodore Roosevelt is sponsor, was held in the Coliseum Monday and while the setting was attended by all of the usual ceremony and paraphernalia of a national political gathering, the actual proceedings were suggestive of a love-feast. Not a dissenting voice was raised during the session. The question of negro representation from the South had caused friction earlier in the day in the national committee, but there was no echo of this fight on the floor of the convention. The delegates came into the hall singing and shout-



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

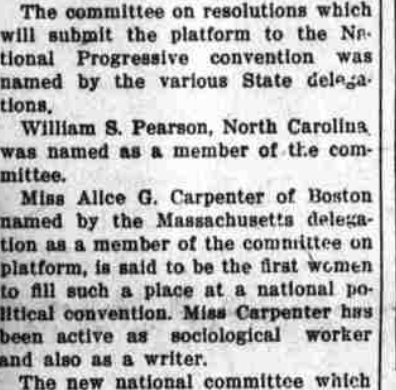
ing in their delight at the birth of the new party, and three hours later left the building in the same happy frame of mind. Although green hands were supposed to be at the helm, the machinery of the convention worked smoothly and efficiently. There was no roll call of delegates, but the delegate section of the floor, arranged in the same manner as at the Republican national convention a few weeks ago, and accommodating nearly 1,100 people, was entirely filled. The alternate section, also, had its full quota of spectators as when at the Republican gathering, but as the proceedings began the galleries had few empty seats. The convention leaders were enthusiastic over the showing made in the Coliseum and made the claim that no better looking, more substantial set of delegates was ever seen on the floor of a national political convention. Work of the national committee on contested delegates cases, caused a delay of nearly three-quarters of an hour in the assembling of the convention. During the wait the delegates amused themselves with songs and yells composed for the occasion, while a band up near the flag-draped steel rafters, and a Grand Army life and drum corps on the stage, vied with each other in playing patriotic airs. There was a great cheer as Senator Joseph M. Dixon, national chairman of the party, rapped for order. This was repeated, later when the call for the convention was read, and there was even greater enthusiasm.

The Hall Gaily Decorated. Chicago.—The hall was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Large canvass portraits were a feature of the decorations. Back of the stage were those of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. At the left of the stage was a portrait of Hamilton and at the right one of Andrew Jackson. Suspended from the band gallery at the rear of the hall where all could see, was an oil painting of Colonel Roosevelt. Over the main entrance was a stuffed head of a splendid specimen of a bull moose. Given Enthusiastic Welcome. Chicago.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived at 8:30 a. m. Monday. He was given an enthusiastic welcome and hurried to headquarters in the Congress hotel. The crowd cheered as the colonel stepped from the train. Standing in his automobile in front of the hotel, Colonel Roosevelt said: "I am convinced that the people will not stand for the convention of seven weeks ago, especially as it was against the interests of the people. By November the man nominated at that convention will not be a factor in the race."



JOSEPH M. DIXON.

when Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana was presented as the choice of the national committee for temporary chairman. The formality of electing Senator Beveridge was not necessary, and amid renewed excitement he was escorted to a place on the stage, decorated with a gold badge and handed the convention gavel. Senator Beveridge then delivered his keynote speech. The temporary chairman was given the closest attention throughout. A decided feature of the convention was the large number of women delegates. This called forth great cheering when the temporary chairman reached that part of his speech advocating suffrage. A big yellow banner inscribed "Votes for Women," was hung from one of the balcony rails. Massachusetts gave one of her women delegates a place on the resolutions committee which will draft the party platform. The committee on resolutions which will submit the platform to the National Progressive convention was named by the various State delegations. William S. Pearson, North Carolina, was named as a member of the committee. Miss Alice G. Carpenter of Boston named by the Massachusetts delegation as a member of the committee on platform, is said to be the first woman to fill such a place at a national political convention. Miss Carpenter has been active as sociological worker and also as a writer. The new national committee which takes the place of the provisional committee, was named. The committee includes among others J. N. Williamson, North Carolina, and Thomas Lee More, Virginia. Besides naming national committeemen and members of the resolutions committee, the business departed by state delegations Monday included the following: Virginia named R. B. Murphy chairman, Walter Graham on credentials; Col. J. S. Browning on permanent or-



ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

ganization and W. H. Moorman on rules. For Vice President, Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California. For permanent chairman, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver. This slate was virtually agreed to by National Progressive leaders, and met with the approval of Colonel Roosevelt. Southern Negroes Were Barred. Chicago.—Every Southern negro who raised a contest for a seat in the national convention of the new progressive party was barred by the concluding action of the national committee. While the permanent roll call of the convention had not been completed, yet it appeared that there would be only one negro on the convention floor. He was in the Pennsylvania delegation. Negroes from Florida, Mississippi and Alabama declared they would carry their contests to the committee on credentials. Steel Tariff Bill Goes to President. Washington.—The iron and steel tariff bill received the signatures of Speaker Clark and Acting President of the Senate Bacon, and went to President Taft for its inspection. This is the first of the tariff revision bills passed by the Democratic-Progressive alliance in the Senate, to reach the Chief Executive and close friends of the President express the conviction that he will veto it, because no investigation of the industry has been made by the tariff board.

BEVERIDGE SOUNDS KEY NOTE OF PARTY

FORMER SENATOR FROM INDIANA BLAZES THE BULL MOOSE TRAIL.

HE ENLISTS FOR THE WAR

The Senator Promises That if Entrusted With the Power, There Will Be Reforms That Are Reforms.—Enthusiastic Audience Hears Speech.

Chicago.—Former Senator Beveridge of Indiana, temporary chairman of the convention, in sounding the keynote of the new party, made this characteristic speech in which he said in part: "The first words of the constitution are, 'We are the people,' and they declare that the constitution's purpose is to 'form a perfect union and to promote the general welfare.' To do just what is the very heart of the Progressive cause."

Mr. Beveridge told in detail the purpose and program of the Progressive party. "Abuse," he said, "will only strengthen it, ridicule only hasten its growth, falsehood only speed its victory. 'Knowing the price we must pay, the sacrifice we must make, the burdens we must carry, the assaults we must endure—knowing full well the cost—yet we enlist and we enlist for the war. For we know the justice of our cause, and we know, too, its certain triumph.'"



ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

"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 reckless competition. We stand for mutual helpfulness instead of mutual hatred. We stand for equal rights as a fact of life instead of a catchword of politics. "We stand for the rule of the people as a practical truth instead of a meaningless pretense. We stand for a representative government that represents the people. "We mean to make laws fit conditions as they are and meet the needs of the people who are on earth today. That we may do this we found a party through which all who believe with us can work with us, or rather, we declare our allegiance to the party which the people themselves founded. "For this party has grown from the soil of the people's hard necessity. It has the vitality of the people's strong convictions. The people have work to be done and our party is here to do that work. "Mr. Beveridge said that notorious bosses are in the saddle of both old parties, and that under this boss system, no matter which party wins, the people seldom win, but the bosses almost always win. "The South has men and women as genuinely progressive and others as

genuinely reactionary as those in other parts of the country. "Yet for all known reasons, these sincere and honest Southern progressives and reactionaries vote together in a single party which is neither progressive nor reactionary. They vote a dead tradition and a local fear, not a living conviction and a national faith. They vote not for the Democratic party, but against the Republican party. They want to be free from the condition; they can be free from it through the National Progressive party. "Mr. Beveridge said American business is uncertain and unsteady compared with the business of other nations. "What, then," he asked, "must we do to make American business better? We must do what poorer nations have done. We must end the abuses of business by striking down business itself. We must try to make little business big, and all business honest instead of striving to make big business little and yet letting it remain dishonest. As the Sherman law now stands no two business men can arrange their mutual affairs and be sure that they are not lawbreakers. This is the main hindrance to the immediate and permanent revival of American business. Under the decrees of the court, the oil and the tobacco trusts still can raise prices unjustly and already have done so. "Such business chains and legal paradoxes as the American suffers from can be found nowhere else in the world. "The speaker declared the Progressive party will accomplish reforms vital to American business. "We mean to put new business laws on our statute books which will tell American business men what they can do and what they cannot do. The next great business reform we must have to steadily increase American prosperity is to change the methods of building our tariffs. The tariff must be taken out of politics and treated as a business question instead of a political question. The greatest need of business is certainly, but the only thing certain about our tariff is uncertainty. Next to our need to make the Sherman law modern, understandable and just, our greatest fiscal need is a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission. The speaker said, "There has not been an effort by the old parties to get a tariff commission nor to take the tariff out of politics. "A tariff high enough to give American producers the American market when they make honest goods and sell them at honest prices, but low enough that when they sell dishonest goods at dishonest prices, foreign competition can correct both evils, a tariff high enough to enable American producers to pay workmen American wages and so arrange that the workmen will get such wages; a business tariff whose changes will be so made as to reassure business instead of disturbing it—this is the tariff and the method of its making in which the Progressive party believes, for which it does battle and which it proposes to write into the laws of the land. "Abolition of child labor in factories, mills, mines and sweatshops and a plan for old-age pensions were included in the Progressive platform by the speaker who incidentally favored woman suffrage. Lindsey For Permanent Chairman. Chicago.—Judge Lindsey's name will be presented to the committee on permanent organization by a number of its most influential members and it was said that his selection by the committee was virtually assured. The judge a former Democrat, and is of Southern birth, and it was felt that his selection would appeal to the South. Colonel Roosevelt said before he left Oyster Bay that he favored the selection of a Southern Democrat as vice presidential candidate. The field was canvassed carefully by leaders of the new party and it is understood that the Colonel's suggestion was abandoned, only when it became evident that it was impossible to decide upon the available man. It was said that sentiment among the delegates in favor of Governor Johnson was so strong that his choice as Colonel Roosevelt's running mate was virtually assured, and that the leaders who predicted his nomination were merely voicing the opinion of the convention.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO BULL MOOSE

COLONEL'S SPEECH BEFORE DELEGATES CONSUMED ABOUT 2-14 HOURS.

THE "CONFESSION OF FAITH"

Strikes Out Into New Ground, Advocating Some Measures Which He Thinks Will Be Denounced As Either Socialistic or Anarchistic.

Chicago.—Colonel Roosevelt's speech before the delegates Tuesday afternoon consumed the better part of 2-14 hours. He was listened to during its delivery with great attention. He said in part: "The actions of the Chicago convention, and to an only less degree of the Baltimore convention, have shown in striking fashion how little the people do rule under our present conditions. In order to assure this popular election of Senators, the short adoption of presidential primaries, popular election of Senators, the short ballot, an efficient corrupt practices act, qualified use of the initiative, referendum and recall. The recall should be applied to administrative officers. Mr. Roosevelt asserts that the adoption of these new methods of political administration is not antagonistic to representative government. Under the head of the courts and the people, Mr. Roosevelt strongly emphasized the necessity of the sovereign people preserving a check on every branch of public service. Under this head Mr. Roosevelt rehearses his now well-known views regarding the courts. "The American people, and not the courts, are to determine their own fundamental policies." This does not mean that the people are to interfere in cases which involve merely questions of justice between individuals except that "means should be devised for making it easier than at present to get rid of an incompetent judge."

In addition to punishment for wrongdoing by the trusts, the imperative demand is effective and complete regulation. The views of President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, in his scientific work on trust regulation, are in harmony with the program of the National Progressives. "The present conditions of business cannot be accepted as satisfactory." The reason for this is explained, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, by the fact that "those dealing with the subject have attempted to divide into two camps, each as unwise as the other." Referring to the opening sentence of his address, namely, "that we are now in the midst of a great economic revolution," Mr. Roosevelt presents an advanced and comprehensive plan to insure the rights and better conditions for labor. He gives it the paramount place in his speech. "The first charge upon the industrial statesmanship of the day," he said, "is to prevent human waste. The dead weight of orphanage and deplorable craftsmanship, of crippled workers and workers suffering from trade diseases, of casual labor, of insecure old age, and of household depletion due to industrial conditions are, like our depleted soils, our gashed mountain-sides and flooded river bottoms, so many strains upon the national structure, draining the reserve strength of all industries, and showing beyond all peradventure the public element and public concern in industrial health." He proposed several specific methods for preserving and improving "our human resources, and therefore our labor power."

"The cost of living" says Mr. Roosevelt, "has risen during the last few years out of all proportion to the increase of most salaries and wages." What is first necessary is "fearless, intelligent, and searching inquiry into the whole subject, made absolutely by a non-partisan body of experts with no prejudice to warp their minds, no private object to serve, who shall recommend any necessary remedy heedless of what interest may be hurt thereby, and caring only for the interests of the people as a whole."

Mr. Roosevelt declares that our present bank currency based on government bonds is unscientific, and urges the adoption of a system which shall provide "elasticity in the credit and currency necessary for the conduct of business, free from recurring panics." The control of such a system should be in the hands of the government, and must be free from "manipulation by Wall Street or the large interests." In summing up the specific policies expounded in his address Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows: "Now, friends, this is my confession of faith. I have made it rather long because I wish you to know just what my deepest convictions are on the great questions of today, so that if you choose to make me your stand-bearer in the fight, you shall make your choice understanding exactly how I feel—and if, after hearing me, you think you ought to choose some one else, I shall loyally abide by your choice. I say in closing: We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord."

ROOSEVELT AND JOHNSON CHOSEN

DOMINANT NOTE OF SPEECH WAS VICTORY AWAITS TICKET IN NOVEMBER.

CHANGE THE PARTY NAME

With the Delegates Singing "Doxology" the First National Convention Pass into History—Negroes Stay By the Colonel.—Notification Speeches.

Chicago.—Singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" the delegates to the first national convention of the new Progressive party Wednesday night acclaimed Col. Theodore Roosevelt of New York as their candidate for President and Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California as their choice for Vice President. Marking a new departure in the proceedings of national conventions, the two candidates immediately were informally notified of their nomination and in the midst of deafening cheers appeared before the delegates to voice their acceptance and to pledge their best efforts to the coming campaign. For several long hours during the afternoon and early evening, the big 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 the November elections. Raymond Robbins of Illinois, and Gifford 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. "As has always been the case in national political conventions, the bulk of work of the Progressive gathering was carried on in the committees. The only semblance of a conflict of opinion on the floor was a brief debate as to whether or not an hour's recess should be taken. The point was not material, but as one delegate expressed it, "we just had to fight about something to make it a regular convention."

There was sharp discussion, however, in several of the committee meetings and no little difficulty in agreeing upon the platform as finally adopted. In this connection, one of the interesting speeches of the day, was that of F. R. Gled of New York, a negro. Gled said the negroes had faith in the new party; faith that it would do all in its power to right the wrongs of the race. "We stand by the platform," he said. "We stand by Colonel Roosevelt's letter; we stand by his speech. Miss Jane Adames of Hull House, Chicago, was among those who seconded Colonel Roosevelt and she was enthusiastically greeted. The new party formally placed itself on record as favoring equal suffrage, and further recognized the suffragette movement by providing for four women at large in the national committee. Colonel Roosevelt in his speech of acceptance said in part: "Mr. Chairman and men and women who in this convention represent the high and honest purpose of the people of all our country, I come forward to thank you from my heart for the honor you have conferred upon me, and to say that of course I accept. I have been President and I measure my words when I say, I have seen and know much of life. I hold it by far the greatest honor and the greatest opportunity that has ever come to me to be called by you to the leadership for the time being of this great movement in the interests of the American people. There was a prolonged demonstration as Colonel Roosevelt concluded. It was renewed when Governor Johnson was introduced. He said in part: "It is with the utmost solemnity, the deepest obligation that I come to tell you that I have enlisted for the war. I enlisted long ago and I enlisted in that fight that is your fight now, the fight of all the nation, thank God, at last, Humanity's fight politically all over the land. "Entering as I have in that contest for humanity that desired governmentally to make men better rather than to make men richer, there is no question of course, but that of necessity I must accept any place where I may be drafted, and that I accept such a place as you have accorded me in the nation's history today (because again you are making history in this land); that I accept it with grateful heart and with the utmost singleness of purpose, to carry out as well as I may the little that may be my part to do. When Governor Johnson finished Chairman Beveridge announced the adjournment of the convention "without delay."

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