NEW PARTY NAMES FUNK AS LEADER

Bloomington Senator Nominated for Governor by Progressives.

COL. ROOSEVELT IS INDORSED

Recall, Initiative, Direct Election of Senators, Anti-Pass Law, Woman Suffrage Among Planks of Platform Adopted.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, state senator, was put forward as the gubernatorial candidate of the new Progressive party Saturday. The new party's convention began at 11 o'clock in the morning and took its final adjournment at 12:15 Sunday morning.

No trouble arose over the question of a third ticket, as every delegate admitted to the convention had signed a pledge to support the ticket.

The other nominees were as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—Judge Dean Franklin, Macomb.

Attorney General—Fletcher Dobyns, Chicago.

Treasurer—Philip Decker, Murphysboro.

Auditor—Edwin Winter, Danville.

Secretary of State—Edward O. Peterson, Aurora.

For trustees of the University of Illinois B. F. Harris of Champaign, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago and Frederick L. Hatch of Spring Grove, the present president of the board.

The delegates at large are Miss 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.

Form of Pledge Exacted.

The pledge required of all delegates admitted to the convention read:

"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."

On the recommendation of the credentials committee the convention threw out John P. Conrad of Will county, a delegate who refused to sign the pledge.

David Morrison was seated in place of the ousted delegate.

Dr. Thomas A. Russell, a delegate from the Twentieth ward of Chicago, was ejected bodily from the hall when he made objection to the report of the rules committee.

Dr. John Boyle of Springfield was forcibly ejected from the convention hall after creating a disturbance on the speakers' platform. Attempts on the part of his friends to quiet him were in vain and he was finally put out by the police.

Merriam Sounds Keynote.

The keynote of the convention and of the campaign to be conducted by the new party in Illinois was sounded by Charles E. Merriam, the temporary chairman. He outlined a program of reform legislation and urged the need of the third party state ticket.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Merriam read a telegram from Colonel Roosevelt, addressed to Medill McCormick.

The Roosevelt telegram follows:

"Through you I wish to express all good wishes to the Illinois Progressives in convention assembled. I wish also to congratulate the Illinois Progressives on their stand for a third ticket.

"This is the course that I am most happy to say has been decided upon in Indiana, Michigan and Missouri, and while of course there are certain states where the conditions render it unnecessary, I am frankly convinced that it is in the course that must normally be followed and certainly in all cases unless there is a ticket already in the field which the Progressives are willing to indorse, and the nominees on which are openly and without equivocation in favor of the Progressive electoral ticket.

"We are engaged in a great movement. It is only through the new Progressive party that we can hope to put our people really to face the vital issues of today. The two old party machines are both corrupt and incompetent and we cannot hope to secure from them any sincere and resolute attempt to solve the problems most pressing for solution by our people.

"The fight is clear cut. I believe we shall be able to arouse the people so that they will know that this is their fight, and if we can do so, success is certain—not merely ultimately—but at once."

Roosevelt Is Indorsed.

Besides naming a third ticket the convention indorsed Roosevelt for president, adopted a Roosevelt platform, nominated twenty-nine candidates for presidential electors, named fifty-eight delegates to the national convention and elected a new state committee.

C. R. Pendarvis of Henderson county was temporary secretary of the convention. Arthur L. Curvey of Chicago was permanent chairman and John L. Hamilton of Hoopeston was permanent secretary. Charles Ringer asked as temporary and permanent sergeant-at-arms.

The convention occupied the entire day. Orchestra hall was filled to the topmost gallery. The delegates numbered 1,100. More than 1,000 spectators were in attendance.

Miss Jane Addams and other women prominent in civic affairs occupied boxes.

Cheers for the Colonel.

Mention of Theodore Roosevelt's name invariably aroused cheers and applause. At the opening of the convention the former president was cheered for seven minutes.

The signal for applause for Colonel Roosevelt was given when two United States flags were drawn aside at the back of the stage, revealing a photograph of the former president bordered by red, white and blue lights.

The lights in other parts of the hall were turned out while the demonstration continued. Delegation standards were waved aloft. Bandanna handkerchiefs, the emblem of the new party, were much in evidence.

Funk's Vote Unanimous.

Senator Funk's nomination was made by acclamation, although the name of Robert Eaton of Will county also was presented before the convention.

The roll was called, but when Dekalb county was reached Captain W. H. Fram of Will county withdrew the name of Mr. Eaton and moved that the nomination of Senator Funk be made unanimous. The motion was carried amid great applause.

When the roll call was stopped Funk had received 479 vootes, while Eaton had only 62.

The name of Senator Funk was placed before the convention by B. O. Aylesworth of Cass county. Seconding speeches were made by Senator Walter Clyde Jones of Chicago and Senator E. D. Telford of Marion county.

Mr. Eaton was nominated by Capt. William H. Frame. Rev. Duncan C. Milner seconded the nomination.

After the vote Senator Funk was escorted to the platform and made a brief speech of acceptance.

Platform of New Party.

The platform adopted by the convention defines at the outset the object of the new party.

"The national Progressive party," it declares, "is the expression of the determination of the people to take back their government into their own hands. No close observer of industrial, social and political conditions in Illinois can doubt the impelling necessity for the formation in this state of such a party."

Republican and Democratic bosses have treated the will of the party with contempt for years the platform declares.

The principal reforms to which the new party pledges itself are:

The initiative, referendum and recall.

Changes in judicial procedure to insure the speedy administration of justice.

The short ballot.

Direct election of United States senators.

A corrupt practices act.

An anti-pass law and an anti-frank law.

Greater latitude in amending the state constitution.

Would Alter Primary Law.

Amendment of the primary law so that a voter need not reveal his party affiliation.

First and second choice system in voting for candidates at primary.

Direct election by people of delegates to national conventions.

Full public control over all public utility corporations.

Substitution of state tax commission for state board of equalization.

State supervision of all banks and trust companies not under federal organization.

Establishment of state industrial commission to make recommendations on wages, hours and working conditions and determine minimum wage standards for working women.

Compulsory Eight-Hour Law.

Compulsory eight-hour law in all continuous twenty-four hour day industries.

Legislation of state farm for inebriates and state colony for epileptics.

An adequate state housing law.

Passage of a city planning act.

Legislation to insure adequate crews for all railroad trains.

Full enfranchisement of women.

An Embryo Financier.

"Pop, isn't confidence very much like trust?"

"Certainly, my son."

"Then oughtn't the confidence men you read about run the trust companies?"

The Unkindest Cut.

"Do you mean your father actually cut you?"

"Yes, but I wouldn't mind that so much if he did not also cut my allowance."

Mixed.

"Pa, I heard 'em say something about the buzzer going in your office."

"Well, son?"

"Is that the kind that eats grandpa's chickens?"

Recognition of Genius.

"The great discoverer of our continent was not honored as he should have been during his lifetime."

"No. America is the country that discovered Columbus."

Canada Has Sufficient Coal for 6000 Years

It Has Enough Agricultural Land for the Settling of Millions.

A report dealing with the coal resources of Canada has been issued by the Dominion Department of Mines. The estimates given are only based on what is known. In the western and northern regions, which have been little explored, there may be vast deposits of which nothing whatever is known at present. The officials of the department estimate that of bituminous coal there is in Canada 7314 billion tons; of anthracite 461 million tons; sub-bituminous and lignite over 100 billion tons. The quantity of coal now annually mined in Canada is about 12 million tons. With an estimated quantity of unmixed good coal, of 74 billion tons, it would require 6,166 years to exhaust the supply. If the inferior grades were included, supply would last for 14,575 years. Of course the coal demands of Canada will keep on increasing, but it will be a good many years before the quantity of Canadian coal mined will equal present output of the United States mines. Their annual output is about 500,000,000 tons. At that rate it would take only 145 years to exhaust the estimated Canadian supply of good coal, and about 350 years to get to the end of the total supply. And with the increasing population, made up of about four hundred thousand persons a year (and it looks now as if this number would be reached this year), one hundred and seventy-five thousand being an estimate of the immigration from the United States for 1912, the consumption of coal will naturally increase.

The Dairy Helps the Farmer in Western Canada.

The agricultural districts of Canada have now become so well known throughout the world, and the vacant area of splendid land is still so great that it may be expected that the numbers mentioned will increase from year to year, and it will not be many years before the immigration figures will reach the million mark.

It may be asked what is there to warrant this large immigration? With millions of acres of land, capable of producing twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat to the acre; or, if in oats, from forty to ninety, and even as high as a hundred bushels per acre, or the same splendid yields of flax or barley, there is ample inducement to attract these hundreds of thousands who are filling the present agricultural settlements and pushing forward into the newer settlements year by year, and leave room still for the hundreds of thousands who will follow. There remains not only the agricultural wealth of the country, but there are also the social advantages, the home-making privileges, apart altogether from the financial opportunities, there is the life and the energy born from the knowledge that the settler is more than a unit in the upbuilding, in the making of a country that will soon rank amongst the first in the nations of the world. There is no desire on the part of the writer to dwell upon the success that has followed the American settler in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the coast Province of British Columbia, or to speak of the thousands of individuals whose hundreds of dollars have made them thousands, but attention must be paid to the fact that these people have done well. They are followed by their families and their friends, who also are doing well.

Where, a few years ago, seemingly only months ago, there was nothing but the open prairie, or if we speak of the more central portions of these provinces, the park districts, there are today well tilled and cultivated farms, large farms, too, and the herds of cattle. Cities and towns are the result of the opening up of this rich field of agriculture, and it is a high class of agriculture, carried on by the use of brains, and, where energy has not been endowed, it has become in the splendid air a case of inoculated energy.

The rapid advancement of railways makes the situation easy. Today one may be located thirty miles from one of the many branches of the different systems. A year from now, the whistle of the locomotive and the long train of cars may pass the farm, the elevator is but a short drive from the home, a splendid market is established, and all the advantages of an old settled community are at hand.

The prospects this year from an agricultural standpoint are exceedingly bright, and, relieved of untoward conditions, the farmer is already counting his bank roll, planning for more extensive operations for next year, and figuring on paying out for his farm. He is calculating what the increased value of his holdings, as a result of a successful crop, will add to his assets. Already some fields of wheat have been harvested, barley has been cut, and the yield is above his expectation. In fact, the feeling at the time of writing is that never in the history of any country on the continent has there been such a prospect of a large average crop, all over the three central provinces of Canada, as will be harvested this year. The railroads are adding to their already large mileage and have got ready for handling the crop thousands of box cars. The government agents and the railways are making arrangements for from fifty to sixty thousand extra farm hands in order that the crop may be successfully and quickly harvested, business men are laying in larger stocks than usual, real estate men are active, preparing for the rush of business that is sure to follow, and everywhere there is the note of optimism, which seems to be perfectly justifiable.

There is, as has been said, a vast area of the country still open for settlement and homesteading lying in the center north. Speaking of this part a writer, who made the trip when the crop was in its green stage, said:

"Just now, the whole country is a beautiful sight, as it presents itself in full dress of living green, varied in shade, many places elegantly fringed and interspersed with pleatings of slough hay and patches of sweet scented flowers in rose, yellow, white, pink, scarlet, cardinal and purple. In traveling over the virgin soil, I have seen some of the most charming rolling prairies, sloping hills, deep ravines, mirrored lakes, artistic flower fields, and natural parks that one could wish to behold, and all placed there without the aid of man. The land in general is heavily matted with grass, mixed with vetches and pea vines, nearly up to the knee, and many millions of acres of which are going to waste while beef, pork and mutton are soaring at prices heretofore unknown. The comparatively small acreage under cultivation reminds one of a few small garden patches.

"When we consider the estimated crop of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1912, to be produced on these western prairies from these garden patches, some faint idea can be formed by an imaginative mind as to the immense possibilities and rich heritage of a glorious Western Canada."

The estimate of the wheat crop, as made by the writer quoted, is excessive, but with even 250 million bushels, there will be a great deal of satisfaction on the part of the settlers.

Uniforms and Diplomacy.

The gazettes have announced that the emperor of Germany has designed to name Mon. de Kiderlen-Waechter major of the Seventy-first Thuringian infantry. To please his august master, the minister sometimes wears his uniform, but in it he gives no illusion of elegance. The other day, to console himself, he said: "I believe my colleague, M. Poincare (the French ambassador) would appear more ridiculous than I do if he were obliged to dress as an artillerist."

Prince von Buelow, who is colonel of hussars, rode in the grand review at the head of his regiment. Some years ago, at Strasburg, the emperor remarked some squadrons that were moving in zigzags across the field in a manner scarcely correct. They were the hussars of M. von Buelow. "Ach!" cried William II., "mit Buelow immer die krumme wege der diplomatie!" (Oh, with Buelow, it is always the crooked ways of diplomacy.)—Le Cri de Paris.

His Occupation Gone.

Hungry Herbert—I would work, ma'am, but there is little doing in my profession at present.

The Housewife—What is your profession?

Hungry Herbert—Taking care of the galloping horse effects in a theater. The automobile plays have just about ruined my business.

COOKING PEAS AND CARROTS

Many Ways of Preparation to Suit the Individual Taste—Peas Served in Turnip Shells.

One way of preparing peas, and for my own taste there is none better: Blend together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one tablespoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper, for each pint of peas. When the peas are soft stir this into the peas and cook five minutes. In preparing them in that way all the flavor and nutritive value of the peas are retained. Use care that there is not too much water; there should be only enough to cook the peas in, which is scarcely enough to cover them.

To Cook Young Carrots.—Wash and scrape the carrots and cut in quarters lengthwise; then holding the quarters together place on a board and cut crosswise through the four quarters in one-half inch pieces. Boil twenty minutes or until soft in just enough water to cover. They are very nice prepared by the same recipe given for peas; and just before serving add two teaspoonfuls of parsley finely minced to each pint of carrots.

Peas and Carrots.—One cup of carrots cut in small pieces as stated and two cups of shelled peas. Cook the carrots and peas together until soft. Drain; add four tablespoonfuls of cream and one tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Heat over hot water and serve as soon as hot.

Peas Served in Turnip Shells.—Use the flat turnips for this dish and choose them near of a size. Wash and pare the turnips and with a sharp knife scoop out the center, leaving a shell one-half inch thick. Steam the turnips and be careful not to overcook them or they will fall to pieces. Put a folded napkin in the serving dish and place the turnips on it; shake a little salt and pepper over them, and fill with cooked peas which have been seasoned with butter, salt and pepper.

Do not waste the turnip which was scooped out, but cook and mash it and reserve for another meal.

ADORNMENTS FOR THE TABLE

Cloths, Luncheon Sets and Doilies Should All Be of the Finest Possible Materials.

The tablecloth is becoming a thing of rare beauty and some of the new ones are lovely enough, with their wealth of lace and hand embroidery, to be used for a lingerie gown.

For the round table the linen covers only the top, a 14-inch border of cluny lace hanging bellow. This same lace is inserted in the center of the cloth and takes the place of the usual center-piece.

For the luncheon set color is being introduced. Daisies embroidered in natural tints upon heavy Irish linen give a charming new touch. These, as a rule, include a large centerpiece and a dozen doilies.

The petals of the flowers are done with very thick, fluffy floss and the embroidery can be finished in a very short time.

Other pretty luncheon sets are made of finer linen, the doilies being cut in squares instead of round, while the new punch work and a very little fine French embroidery are introduced.

For breakfast the table linen is much plainer, and these sets include the cloth and a dozen small napkins.

Damask embroidered in quaint little flower designs in color are very attractive, while others are of linen crash embroidered in cross-stitch.

All of these are rather expensive when bought in the shops, but the housewife who has several idle hours during the day can with but a slight expense and little trouble give her table linen a distinctive air.

Health Plum Pudding.

Two cups best graham flour, sifted and then measured. Mix with half a teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of soda and one teaspoon of baking powder, one cup of nuts (either almonds, English walnuts or pecans), a cup of raisins, a cup of milk and one-half cup of molasses. Wash, seed and dry the raisins and flour them lightly. Slice or chop the nuts fine, then add molasses and milk to the flour; mix well and quickly; add raisins and nuts; mix thoroughly again. Butter pudding mold, turn in the batter and boil three hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

To Wash Blue Duck.

To wash the child's blue duck suit, shake it free of all outer dust, then dip it in cold water containing ox-gall in proportion of a tablespoonful to a gallon of water. Let the garment get almost dry, drying it in the shade; then wash it quickly in tepid water, using borax soap, or if you have not this, use a very little pure white soap wherever necessary to remove the dirt, and add a little borax to the wash water. Rinse well, dry in the shade, and iron while still damp, or at least not thoroughly dry.

Seeded Grape Pie.

Take your grapes, pulp them, set aside the skins, bring the pulp to a boil slowly, then press through a sieve, mix with the skins. Take a cup of sugar, mix two tablespoonfuls flour with it, put with your seeded grapes, add a lump of butter. Have a nice, rich pie crust; line your pan with it, put in grapes, then your top crust. Cut holes in it to allow the steam to escape. Brush the top with melted butter; bake in a hot oven to a golden brown. Serve a little warm with sauce.

WHERE DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. Green's Health—Her Own Statement.

Covington, Mo.—"Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctor's medicines. At every monthly period I had to stay in bed four days because of hemorrhages, and my back was so weak I could hardly walk. I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I can stay up and do my work. I think it is the best medicine on earth for women."—Mrs. JENNIE GREEN, Covington, Mo.

How Mrs. Cline Avoided Operation.

Brownsville, Ind.—"I can say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me more good than anything else. One doctor said I must be operated upon for a serious female trouble and that nothing could help me but an operation.

"I had hemorrhages and at times could not get any medicine to stop them. I got in such a weak condition that I would have died if I had not got relief soon.

"Several women who had taken your Compound, told me to try it and I did and found it to be the right medicine to build up the system and overcome female troubles.

"I am now in great deal better health than I ever expected to be, so I think I ought to thank you for it."—Mrs. O. M. CLINE, S. Main St., Brownsville, Ind.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Placed anywhere, absorbs all flies. Neat, clean, convenient, ornamental, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers or sent prepaid for 60c. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun or wind. Booklet free. JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

TOO MUCH.

I begged Loraine to smile to me,
For I with love was daft.
She smiled! She more than smiled, for she
Just held her sides and laughed!

The New Sport.

"These here New Yorkers is bound to have their sports, I see," said Uncle Bilas.

"In what way?" asked the boarder.

"Why," said Uncle Bilas, "sence they give up hoss-racin' they've gone in heavy for the turkey trot. Don't seem to me's if thet could be very excitin'."—Harper's Weekly.

No Danger.

"Do you believe we are in any danger of losing our birthright?"

"Not a bit—that is, those of us who are doomed to always work for what we get are not."

A smooth man is liable to be slippery.

To The Last Mouthful

one enjoys a bowl of crisp, delightful

Post Toasties

with cream or stewed fruit—or both.

Some people make an entire breakfast out of this combination.

Try it!

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.