

HOW STATES VOTED ON FIRST BALLOT

Table showing how states voted on the first ballot for the presidential election. Columns include state names and the number of votes cast for various candidates.

\*Missouri gave Frank B. Willis 3 votes; one Missouri vote recorded absent.
†Texas gave McCall 1 vote, Frank B. Willis 1, William H. Taft 14 and Borah 1.

tion was out of the way, conferences were begun to fix upon the running mate of the Supreme court Justice.

Roosevelt Offers Lodge. The Roosevelt proposal to select his friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, as a compromise candidate was never taken seriously by the Republicans.

Lodge's name was not even formally placed in nomination before the Republican convention.

The report of the "peace" conference committees showing that the Progressive "peace committee" had agreed to put the name of Hughes before that convention hardly caused a stir, nor did the news that came a few minutes later that the report had been tabled by the Progressives.

Meanwhile Hughes was in the air, on every tongue. Delegates were impatient to get to balloting. The feeling was everywhere that the third ballot of the convention for president would be the last—and it was.

Harding is Chairman. The Republican convention opened at the Coliseum at 11 a. m., June 7. Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was elected temporary chairman, and he delivered a speech setting forth conservative Republican principles.

Following this the regular committees were appointed and organized and routine convention business went forward. There was only moderate expression of enthusiasm at any time.

With the hope of agreeing on a presidential candidate whom both parties might support, the Progressives, in convention at the Auditorium, and the Republicans appointed a joint conference committee Thursday, and this committee met at the Chicago club. Shortly after midnight it was announced that no progress had been made toward fusion of the two parties.

The Republican members of this committee were Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, W. Murray Crane, ex-senator from Massachusetts; Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, president of Columbia university; A. R. Johnson of Ohio, a former congressman. The Progressive members were Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Horace S. Wilkinson of New York, Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, former attorney general, John M. Parker of Louisiana, George W. Perkins of New York.

Nominating speeches began in the Republican convention about three o'clock Friday afternoon, and nominations were closed before eight o'clock. Balloting began at once. Two ballots were taken before adjournment for the night.

Progressives in Session. The Progressive convention opened at exactly the same time the Republicans started their meeting. Temporary Chairman Raymond Robins delivered the Progressive policy speech. Routine business followed—but it wasn't routine in the same way as the Republican session was. The Progressives, with such men as William Allen White, Victor Murdock and Hiram Johnson, were loudly enthusiastic. This convention was really an explosive affair—cheers, table pounding, radical talk and all that.

Fairbanks, Burton, Weeks, Root, Sherman, La Follette, Cummins and one or two others were advertised by noisy supporters. Roosevelt men—Progressives and progressive Republicans—were at it early and late. They probably made the greatest racket. Mr. Hughes was unrepresented by merry-makers.

Career of Justice Hughes. Charles Evans Hughes' fame rests principally on his conduct of the insurance investigation and his career as governor of New York state.

An iron will, incorruptible character and remarkable reasoning ability are characteristics commonly attributed to him.

Mr. Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, the son of a Welshman who had come to this country in 1855.

He graduated from Brown university in 1881.

In 1882 he entered Columbia law school, New York city. He was graduated two years later at the head of his class and became a member of the New York bar.

In 1888 he entered the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, and about



Charles Warren Fairbanks.

the same time married Miss Antoinette Carter, daughter of Walter S. Carter, senior member of the firm.

First Attracts Attention. He first attracted newspaper attention in 1905, when he became counsel for the Stephens gas investigating committee. Mr. Hughes uncovered the ramifications of the gas and electric light monopoly of the metropolis and later assisted in framing several legislative bills to bring relief to bad conditions he had discovered.

In the same year started the famous life insurance investigation.

When asked to take up the work of counsel to the investigating committee Mr. Hughes declined, except on condition that he be given free rein and allowed to handle the probe thoroughly.

COL. ROOSEVELT REFUSES TITLE

DECLINES NOMINATION OFFERED BY THE PROGRESSIVES.

SAYS HE IS OUT OF POLITICS

Ultimate Decision of Colonel Depends Upon Attitude of Republican Candidate—Progressive National Committee to Determine Future Action of Party

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Colonel Roosevelt informed newspaper correspondents to Sagamore Hill that he had tentatively refused the progressive nomination for the presidency and that he had nothing to add to what he had said in his telegram to the convention at Chicago in regard to his present position.

He told something, however, of the steps which led up to his message earlier in the suggestion that progressives and republicans unite on Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as a compromise candidate.

Colonel Roosevelt informed them at that time that he intended to suggest the joint nomination of Senator Lodge. All three conferees, he said, seemed at that time to be agreed that such a step would be satisfactory.

He declined to name the republican member of the committee other than to say he had been a supporter of Justice Hughes.

Colonel Roosevelt sent his telegram of refusal to the progressives before he had read Justice Hughes' statement. Later, when asked if he had any com-



Colonel Roosevelt.

ment to make on the Hughes statement, he replied that he probably would have no further statement to make until the progressive national committee gets together the last of the month to determine what attitude it will assume in regard to Justice Hughes' candidacy or learns something further in regard to the republican nominee's position. On the republican nominee's attitude Roosevelt considers the most important now before the country.

After he had ended his talk with the correspondents Colonel Roosevelt was asked by a photographer to step out on the lawn that a new picture might be taken of him.

"No picture, the colonel stated emphatically. "I am out of politics."

Roosevelt's Statement. Roosevelt's statement to the progressive convention was as follows: "I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as president. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination. But if you prefer it, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the progressive national committee. If Mr. Hughes' statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied they can so notify the progressive party and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country."

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Child Drowns in Irrigating Ditch. Spearfish, S. D.—Stooping to pick a flower, 3-year-old Cozette Brower of this place fell into the irrigating ditch and was drowned before help could reach her. The child was one of the most popular in the town. The body was recovered later.

American Aviator Killed. Pensacola, Fla.—Lieutenant Richard C. Sautley, the navy aviator, was killed just recently, when his machine fell on Hank Rosa island from a great height.

GIVES COMMISSIONS

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD CREATES OFFICERS IN NEBRASKA RESERVE MILITIA.

EXPENSES LOWER THIS YEAR

Items of General Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Governor Morehead has issued commissions to the following university cadet officers, all of whom become second lieutenants in the Nebraska reserve militia:

Majors—Archer Lowell Burnham, Stanton county; William Calvin Chapin, Lancaster county; Charles Albert Hauptman, Dodge county; Leon Archibald Hickman, Seward county.

Captains—Willard Miller Folsom, Lancaster county; Irving Karl A. Frost, Dodge county; Vincent Columbus George, Custer county; Raymond Clifton Leach Greer, Hamilton county; Howard Hadley, Lancaster county; Walter Hall, Johnson county; Clinton Steele Holcombe, Lincoln county; Richard Vitus Koupal, Lancaster county; Darrell Thomas Lane, Thomas county; James Lloyd McMaster, Lincoln county; Leon Martin Palmer, Lancaster county; Franz Henry Paustain, Douglas county; Melvin Henry Schlesinger, Lancaster county; Paul Nathaniel Temple, Dawson county.

First Lieutenants—Walter Elsworth, Butler county; Ulysses Severin Harrison, Lancaster county; Glenn Eugene Miller, Buffalo county; Harold Jacob Schwab, Red Willow county; Wilmer LaVern Wright, Hamilton county; Gene Forest Liebendorfer, Pawnee county; Louis Frederick Sammann, Jefferson county; C. H. Epperson, Clay county.

Second Lieutenant—John Fred Nelson, Scottsbluff county.

Expenses Were Less This Year

In the first five months of 1916, the state government and institutions of Nebraska were administered for \$217,000 less than in the same period a year ago. The 1915 period included the outgo for legislative salaries and expenses, but does not account for all of the difference.

The policy pursued by state officials in holding down expenditures and giving the people the benefit in the way of reduced state taxes has cut down the disbursements of the state treasury about \$12,000 to \$15,000 per month, in addition to the money saved by not having a session of the legislature this year.

State Auditor Smith's statement for May shows that in that month this year the warrants issued by his office totaled \$370,481, while in May a year ago the amount was \$455,775, being a difference of \$85,000 in favor of this year.

For the first five months of 1915 the warrants issued came to a total of \$2,286,013. In the first five months of the current year, the outgo has been held down to \$2,069,340.

Report on Fiscal Agency Funds

State Treasurer Hall has given out a summary of the funds in his hands on May 29, under the fiscal agency law of 1913, showing a total of \$8,721.92, which includes \$381.80 accrued as interest on such funds during his term of office so far. This money is all deposited in the Lincoln State bank. It is drawing 3 per cent interest, the same as state moneys placed in depository banks.

Fiscal agency funds are funds sent to the state treasurer by officials of counties, cities, villages, school districts and other state subdivisions, to be used in paying the principal and interest on bonds as they come due. The legislature provided that the state treasurer's office should be a legal place for the payment of these obligations.

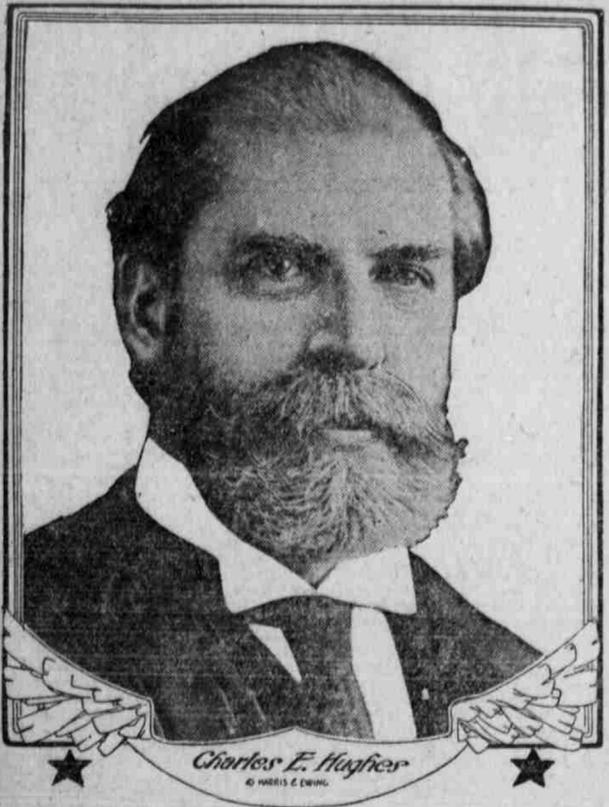
State Treasurer Hall's method of handling the funds is to deposit money received from each county, municipality or other division in a separate account. Interest is not figured individually but on the entire amount. State Treasurer Hall says the interest will be turned into some state funds, but he has not yet decided which funds.

Distribution of Harvest Hands.

The state department of labor is sending out blanks to wheat raisers and those in a position to make a fairly accurate estimate of the condition of grain. These blanks are sent to each county in the state. Information is requested as to condition of grain as compared with last year during the month of June, the number of harvest field workers used last year, the probable number of extra men needed this year, the prevailing wage last year and the probable wage this year.

Treasurer Hall Defendant in Suit.

Food Commissioner Harman, whose department has charge of the inspection of weights and measures all over the state except in the larger cities, believes that, as a general thing, the measuring pumps by which oil firms sell gasoline to automobile owners and users give purchaser the full amount that he pays for. These pumps, says Harman, have been under inspection right along. Occasionally one is found that runs short measure, and in every such instance it is either corrected or condemned.



HUGHES NAMED AS LEADER BY REPUBLICANS

Associate Justice Made the Unanimous Choice of the G. O. P. Convention.

FAIRBANKS IS RUNNING MATE

Roosevelt's Suggestion of Lodge as Compromise Candidate is Ignored by Republicans—Progressives Choose Former President as Their Candidate With John M. Parker for Second Place.

Republican Ticket: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, for president. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, for vice president.

Progressive Ticket: THEODORE ROOSEVELT, for president. JOHN M. PARKER, for vice president.

Chicago.—Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the United States Supreme court, is the nominee of the Republican party for president of the United States, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, vice president during the Roosevelt administration, is his running mate.

The nomination of Mr. Hughes came on the third ballot of the 1916 convention.

The vote was overwhelmingly

Hughes from the moment the first state—Alabama—was called upon. He was given 94 1/2; Roosevelt, 18 1/2; DuPont, 5; Weeks, 3; Lodge, 7, and La Follette, 3.

The nomination of Hughes came after the Republicans had turned down the proposal of Col. Theodore Roosevelt that United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge be named as a compromise candidate.

It preceded by a few minutes the nomination of Roosevelt by the Progressive party national convention in the Auditorium theater.

John M. Parker of Louisiana was named by the Progressives as their candidate for vice president.

By the time New Jersey was called on the roll of states, Hughes had polled a majority of the votes of the convention.

The nomination of the New York man was the signal for a wild outburst in the Coliseum—the scene of many wild outbursts in the last few days.

Choice Made Unanimous.

Chairman Harding announced the nomination of Hughes, and Alex. P. Moore of Pittsburgh and Senator Lodge, who voted for Theodore Roosevelt, moved to make it unanimous.

The nomination was made unanimous with a roaring chorus of "Ayes" and not a single "No."

Senator Lodge made an eloquent appeal for Hughes in seconding the motion for unanimity.

New Mexico nominated Fairbanks for vice president. Governor Willis of Ohio seconded Fairbanks.

Nebraska was the next state to respond and H. H. Baldridge nominated former Senator Burkett.

Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana was nominated on the first ballot as the vice presidential candidate of the Republican party.

The fact that Roosevelt had been nominated by the rival convention, in no wise dampened the ardor or the enthusiasm of the Republican delegates.

As soon as the presidential nomination

HUGHES ACCEPTS AND RESIGNS OFFICE

Washington, June 10.—Justice Charles Evans Hughes accepted the Republican nomination for the presidency, and resigned from the Supreme court of the United States. He issued the following statement:

"I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States. CHARLES E. HUGHES."

"I am, sir, respectfully yours, CHARLES E. HUGHES." Hughes' statement of the acceptance of the Republican nomination follows:

"Hon. Warren G. Harding, Chairman Republican National Committee, Chicago, Ill. "Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench, but in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and my paramount expediency to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations."

"You voice the demand of the dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm, protective, upholding policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call in this crisis I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore I accept the nomination."

"I stand for the firm and undimmed maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties."

"But it is more regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken as regards Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties."

"We interfered without consistency and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our citizens."

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude."

"The latest efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision."

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under our laws; insisting steadfastly upon our rights as neutrals and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear, correct and justice of our position, and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations."

"I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any divisions of allegiance."

"I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security."

"I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads."

"We are devoted to the ideal of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding ideal, there is no danger of militarism in this country."

"We have no policy of aggressiveness; no lust for territory; no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance."

"We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency."