

HUGHES AND FAIRBANKS IS TICKET CHOSEN BY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Roosevelt and Parker Are Named as the Standard Bearers of the Progressives After the Colonel's Offer of Lodge as Compromise Candidate Fails of Approval—Hughes' Nomination Is Made Unanimous When Third Ballot Shows He Is a Sure Winner.



CHARLES E. HUGHES.



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

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 of New York was nominated for president by the Republican national convention on the third ballot. His vote was practically unanimous. He received 549 1/2, Col. Theodore Roosevelt received 18 1/2, DuPont 5, Weeks 3 and Lodge 7. One was absent. Before the roll call had covered half the states Hughes had the necessary 494. New Jersey's vote touches the mark. Fairbanks of Indiana was placed in nomination for vice president by John W. Wamaker of Philadelphia.

The nomination of Justice Hughes swept through the crowded Coliseum like a tornado. It began with Alabama and rolled over the country from coast to coast and from Gulf to Canadian border. It leaped the seas to the Philippines and Hawaii and Porto Rico. At almost the same moment Theodore Roosevelt was unanimously nominated for president by the Progressive national convention.

Make Nomination 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. Baldrige nominated former Senator Burkett.

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

Hughes Is Notified.
 The following message of notification and congratulation from Warren G. Harding, permanent chairman of the Republican national convention, was sent to Justice Hughes at Washington:

"With deliberation and enthusiasm, under circumstances which could not have been more complimentary, and with unanimity never excelled in past conventions, you have been nominated by the Republicans of the nation as our candidate for president of the United States.

"Your eminent fitness for this high office, your sterling integrity and unswerving private character are understood and appreciated by your countrymen.

"Voicing the sentiments of the convention over which I have presided by the courtesy of my fellow delegates, I congratulate you and the country upon the outcome of this convention."
WARREN G. HARDING.

The fact that Roosevelt had been nominated by the rival convention, in no wise dampened the ardor or the enthusiasm of the Republican delegates, the alternates and the great crowds that packed the floor and the galleries of the Coliseum to the very last inch.

HUGHES ACCEPTS NOMINATION AND RESIGNS FROM BENCH

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:

"To the President:
 'I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States.'

"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 duty 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, upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security; and to this 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 unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties.

"But it is more regrettably 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 at variance with our rights and our duties.

"We interferred 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 the spectacle of the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude.

White, Victor Murdock and Hiram Johnson, were loudly enthusiastic. This convention was really an explosive affair—cheers, table pounding, radical talk and all that.

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

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.

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

"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 correctness 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 ideals, 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."



Mrs. Charles E. Hughes.

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 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.

The investigation lasted four months and resulted in a revolution in insurance methods.

In the autumn of 1906 Mr. Hughes was elected governor of New York state by the Republicans. In 1910 President Taft appointed Mr. Hughes an associate justice of the Supreme court, and he took office on October 1 of that year.

Price of beer has been raised in Rio Janeiro.

Frogs survive a pressure of 300 atmospheres, but at 400 atmospheres their muscles become disorganized.

The largest volcanic crater in the world is in Asosan, in southern Japan. It measures 14 miles across one way and more than ten miles the other.

The Pushun coal fields of Manchuria, operated by Japanese, are believed to be the richest in the world, containing more than 800,000,000 tons of bituminous fuel.

Nut Cake

is simply delicious when made with

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Pure—Healthful—Economical

The highest grade of baking powder possible to buy and your money refunded if it fails to satisfy. Ask your dealer.

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He Had the Price.
 Bill McCabe's Poughkeepsie team was playing the Kingston team one day years ago, in the Atlantic league, and a guy named Fogarty was umpire. In the ninth inning, with the score tied, two of McCabe's men played out, and as Billy had only one man extra, he had to rush the bleacher seats to find a man to fill in. He drew a big hick, who said he couldn't play, but for the fun could fill in. There were two out at the time and the fans were excited.

Our hero, the hick, came to bat. He drew three balls and the next one across he pickled over the left field fence for a homer. Instead of running, the fathead stood there while the crowd howled itself mad. McCabe ran out to him and yelled, "Run, you boob, run!"

The hick turned and faced Bill and in a slow voice drawled: "No, sir, I won't run. I'm no coward. I'll admit I lost your ball, but I got the money right here in my pocket to pay for it."

Novel English Church.
 A novel church, in the parish of St. Paul, Southsea, England, was originally a stable, and the cross on the altar was used by Rev. H. W. Workman, vicar of the parish, when he was a naval chaplain in the Good Hope, the King Edward VII, and the Irresistible, all three of which have been lost during the war. The bell of the church is an old ship's bell.

Novelist—How are my novels going?
 Bookseller—I can't imagine, sir, unless it's shoplifters.—Puck.

Two lovers can make a street car full of people awfully seasick.

New Absorbent in Surgery.
 One medical outcome of the war is the discovery that sphagnum moss and fine sawdust are excellent substitutes for absorbent cotton as dressings for wounds. The moss is the long-fibered kind commonly found in swampy places in this country that florists and nurserymen use for protecting the roots of plants during shipment. It takes up moisture better than absorbent cotton and does not grow sodden so quickly. Of course both the moss and the sawdust are sterilized before they are used for dressings.—Youth's Companion.

Analogous Cases.
 "One of the most persuasive men I have ever met," remarked Mr. Jagaby. "Yes," replied his friend. "I hadn't been with him two minutes before he persuaded me to take a drink."

"Umph!"
 "Why the cynicism?"
 "I was just thinking that it doesn't require much coaxing to make a hungry wolf pounce on a piece of raw meat."

Carnation Size.
 A society debutante is bemoaning the loss of a perfectly eligible beau. She can't think why. A certain florist to whom she turned back \$20 worth of orchids a couple of weeks ago on a refund of \$10 might be able to throw a little light on the subject. You see he thought she looked like orchids, but she and her mamma knew she was only carnations. He knows it now, too.

Some men try to get ahead in this world by holding others back.

HOW STATES VOTED ON FIRST BALLOT

State	Hughes	Fairbanks	Roosevelt	Parker	Others
Alabama	16	1	1	1	1
Arizona	6	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	15	1	1	1	1
California	26	1	1	1	1
Colorado	12	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	14	1	1	1	1
Delaware	6	1	1	1	1
Florida	3	1	1	1	1
Georgia	3	1	1	1	1
Idaho	8	1	1	1	1
Illinois	58	1	1	1	1
Indiana	39	1	1	1	1
Iowa	26	1	1	1	1
Kansas	29	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	26	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	12	1	1	1	1
Maine	12	1	1	1	1
Maryland	16	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	35	1	1	1	1
Michigan	39	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	24	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	12	1	1	1	1
Missouri	35	1	1	1	1
Montana	8	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	16	1	1	1	1
Nevada	6	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	8	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	28	1	1	1	1
New Mexico	6	1	1	1	1
New York	87	1	1	1	1
N. Carolina	21	1	1	1	1
N. Dakota	19	1	1	1	1
Ohio	48	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	29	1	1	1	1
Oregon	19	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	75	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	19	1	1	1	1
S. Carolina	11	1	1	1	1
S. Dakota	19	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	21	1	1	1	1
Texas	26	1	1	1	1
Utah	8	1	1	1	1
Vermont	8	1	1	1	1
Virginia	15	1	1	1	1
Washington	14	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	16	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	25	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	6	1	1	1	1
Alaska	2	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	2	1	1	1	1
Philippines	2	1	1	1	1
Totals	77 1/2	85	12	74 1/2	32 25 1/2 36 25 65 103 66 105

*Missouri gave Frank B. Willis 3 votes; one Missouri vote recorded absent.
 †One absent for Pennsylvania. Tennessee 1/2 vote absent.
 ‡Texas gave McCall 1 vote, Frank B. Willis 1, William H. Taft 14 and Borah 1.
 Alabama gave Borah 1 vote.

CONDENSATIONS

The yellow poplar, or tulip, is the largest broad-leaf tree in America. In production of rice Mexico ranks sixteenth; of tobacco, fourteenth; cotton, seventh; coffee, sixth; lead, fourth; gold, fourth; copper, second, and silver, first.

Abyssinia is an important cattle-breeding country. Lhassa has a population of 15,000, of whom 9,000 are women. The French wine harvest of 1915 amounted to 18,100,790 hectoliters, compared with 56,134,159 hectoliters in 1914. Of the products of British Columbia for the year ended with March of last year minerals amounted to \$26,388,820, timber products \$28,250,000, fisheries \$12,891,393, and agricultural products \$39,184,100.

There are 1,026 monasteries in Tibet. The geological survey has estimated that in the state of Colorado alone there are sufficient shale beds to yield 20,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil from which one-tenth of that quantity of gasoline may be secured. The Argentine department of agriculture has an appropriation of more than \$200,000 for the purpose of fighting the locust plague, to be done by means of a natural parasite enemy which has been discovered.

The Delight of Children

The self-developed, inner-flavour of New Post Toasties bear a unique attraction for the kiddies—they even like them dry from the package for their lunches. A box of Toasties provides "eats" that will delight the children.

New Post Toasties are usually served with cream and sugar, in which form the flavour is more pronounced and the flakes more delicious. These New Toasties do not "chaff" or crumble in the package and they don't mush down in cream—both common defects of old-fashioned "corn flakes."

Then, too, notice the tiny bubbles on the flakes, produced by the quick, intense heat of a new patented process of making which imparts delightful crispness and a substantial body to the flakes.

New Post Toasties are a vast improvement over any old-style "corn flakes."

For tomorrow's breakfast—

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